

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

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THE ALL-PURPOSE SHEEP.

Our flockmasters are exercised just now to know what to do with their sheep. I think a progressive reader of **TEXAS FARM AND RANCH** has solved the question. Let every farmer keep a small flock of Shropshires for his own use, and raise mutton for the local markets. Mr. McIlwain, who lives near Ennis, started a couple of years ago with about twenty select Shropshires, and he imported last year a ram, and now he has about sixty head of beautiful sheep. He has one or two young rams that are pictures, and Mr. Mc. gets the top of the market for his mutton in Ennis; in fact, he has practically run the little sheep out. A good story was told me last week about one of his sheep, which illustrates the point. One of our local

calved October 10, 1877, bred by A. B. Darling; sired by Domino of Darlington (a son of the Alpha bull Sarpedon) and out of the great Eurotas, 773 lbs. 1 oz. butter in one year. Ten years ago he passed into the possession of Mr. Cooper at a price of \$10,000. He is a grand stamp of a bull, full of vigor and usefulness at an age rarely attained by bulls. He is the sire of eleven daughters which have tested 14 pounds or over and is the grandsire of the famous Eurotisima, 945 lbs. 9 oz. of butter in one year.

USE OF THE HORSE.

American Farmer.
First, and unfortunately, in too many cases, the collar is quite unfit for the animal. A horse collar is, we are sorry to say, frequently looked upon merely as a ring for the neck, to which the

thoroughbred horse; and the tossing of the head, the foam of the mouth, the restless agitation of the body (mute, but expressive signs of pain and suffering) come, in a little while, not only to be disregarded, but even to be looked at with approbation. Fortunately this vitiated taste is rapidly going out of fashion as better information is diffused. Few of the London cab drivers use check reins, knowing them to be inconsistent with proper work; and when one is observed it will invariably be found to be some poor animal whose weary and haggard appearance is attempted to be disguised by this implement of torture.

Men who have loaded carts and driven horses all their lives ought to know how a horse should be worked to his master's advantage and his own comfort; but the fact is, working men know little and care less on the subject. If this is not so,

overseers would not furnish straw, which was necessary in the making of brick. Who knows what might have been the effect on civilization had the needed straw been furnished? Perhaps we would have not had an Exodus. Abraham pitched his tents on the Land-Between-the-Two-Rivers, the Euphrates and Tigris, because the grazing was good and he knew good alfalfa (perhaps) when he saw it. All through Scriptures, from Genesis to Nebuchadnezzar, who cultivated a keen appetite for grass, hay has been a most important item. Profane history is replete with incidents in which straw and hay have figured.

ADVANTAGES OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Fairfield (Me.) Journal.
Frequently a young man who has de-



butchers had a regular mutton customer who generally took a half of a quarter. He complained that it hardly went round, and said to the butcher: "Next time bring me a whole quarter." The butcher had just bought some of McIlwain's yearlings, and took him up a 27-pound quarter. His astonished customer met him at the door with the exclamation: "Great Scott! That's enough mutton to last us a week. He had been eating 35-pound sheep, where the quarter ran from 7 to ten pounds. I think the Shropshires come as near being the all-purpose as any pure breed we can get.
Ennis, Texas.

THE JERSEY BULL PEDRO 3187.

Our illustration is a remarkably accurate likeness of the great 16-year-old Jersey bull, Pedro, property of Mr. T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa. He was

traced to be affixed, whereas there is no part of the harness which is so important and which ought to fit so accurately. How often is a little collar, only fit for a pony, jammed on the neck of a much larger animal, so that every pull he makes gives the feeling of strangulation, and that will, in all probability, cause some fit, if long continued, besides liability to gall and wring the animal's shoulder.

Secondly, the horse is often prevented from throwing his weight into the collar by the check-rein, a useless and painful incumbrance, introduced by vanity and retained by thoughtlessness amounting to cruelty. Ask horse keepers why they use it, and hardly one will give you the same answer, although it is generally supposed to be a safeguard in case of stumbling. The real object with which it is applied is that the weak, or old, or poor horse assumes the lofty carriage of

how is it that we frequently see the following error: A disparity between the vehicle and the animal. May not a person everywhere observe a fault of this kind? A little horse staggering under the weight of a high and heavy cart, which, if the load be in rear of the axle, nearly lifts the unfortunate creature off his legs, placing him in a position which it is impossible he can exert his powers at all favorably; and, on the other hand, how often is a tall horse seen between the shafts of a low gig or cart, pulling the shafts upward at a sharp angle, a position just as awkward and disadvantageous and wasteful of animal power as that mentioned before.

Hay There: Straw and hay have figured prominently in Scripture, history and literature. One of the greatest causes for complaint by the oppressed bondmen in Egypt was that Pharaoh's

termined to obtain a good education is undecided whether to go to a classical college or to an agricultural school. No doubt the agricultural college is the safer choice, because, for one reason, it is practically less expensive on account of the free scholarships and the opportunities for work. In addition, the agricultural college gives a training more in accord with the tendency of the times and in harmony with the previous training of the farmer's son. This fact is self-evident. The agricultural graduate has also a wider choice than the graduates of other colleges. He can enter most of the leading professions or business occupations just as well as the Bachelor of Arts, while for any calling which requires scientific training, he has every farm advantage.

Hogs are advancing in price steadily.

432267 - Walsh

Orchard and Garden

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The following notes from the pen of Prof. Munson will be interesting to grape-growers seeking for varieties that will command good prices in the markets of the country. We clip from a communication in the *Prairie Farmer*:

AMONG THE GRAPE GROWERS—SOME NEW VARIETIES.

Nearly all varieties of grapes have done well in Texas this year, where the bluestone and lime spray (Bordeaux mixture) was properly used. Some of the early flowering varieties, such as the Champion and several others of the Northeastern (*Labrusca*) species, were damaged in bud and had first shoots cut back by frost, and the crop thus greatly lessened. But, the later-flowering kinds, such as Triumph, and, more especially, hybrids of our native Texan, "Post-Oak grape" (*V. Lincolemii*), were not scathed, and have borne a splendid crop, as they have been doing all along since they first began to fruit. This, and numerous hybrids produced by the writer, have given me a great crop of fine fruit coming in from the season with Concord, on, until some six weeks later, selling at retail at same prices with the Mission and other Vinifera varieties grown under irrigation in the region of El Paso, Texas, and Las Cruces, N. M., and shipped in here. Before the advent of these kinds, our vineyards were bare of grapes from about August first, throughout all the fall season, when grapes are most relished, and the markets have been supplied with Northern and California varieties.

To go into detail mention of these varieties would be too much like imposing on your good nature with a "dodge" advertisement, for, somehow, I stand nearly alone in the origination and development of these new families of grapes.

Some of these kinds are proving perfectly hardy and very successful in Northern States, enduring 15 to 20 degrees or more below zero, but the special region for greatest success for the Post-Oak grape, Herbeumont combination, is the vast region of the mostly treeless, Southwestern country, from Kansas, through the Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas, where the Northern kinds can do little good.

Each year I continue to make hybrids of most promising specific and varietal blood for various regions, and of these, as they demonstrate themselves worthy of extended trial, I offer them. Delaware, of old varieties, is the best. Concord is much planted yet; but, unless carefully sprayed, rots to destruction and ripens in July, and will not keep but a few days after ripe.

The Southwest is very eminently a grape climate for producing high quality, provided the right specific blood is used. Some of my varieties, in the hands of commission men in Kansas City, outsold the Delaware (both from my vineyard), and the Delaware was as fine and well ripened as I ever saw.

When Delaware 8-pound baskets were bringing 60 cents, the Brilliant, red, and Rommel, white, brought 65 cents; and in our local markets, when the finest of Concord brought 2½ to 3 cents per pound, my Carmen and Beacon (both black) brought 4 to 6 cents. And now, since Concord has passed away, the Fern, Lausell and Marguerite come into market during late August and September, at same price, with the El Paso grapes at 6 to 10 cents per pound, and are preferred for eating by many.

This result of one generation of hybrids among these new Southwestern wild species I consider of remarkable import to our future viticulture, and I am proud of being an instrument in preserving from the woods these treasures to my race, for the wild vines are rapidly disappearing by clearing and stock-browsing.

Old vines, that a few years ago, I found as one among ten thousand worthy of experimenting with, and from which I took and propagated cuttings, have been hewn down, cast into the fires of winter clearings, when no fruit was on the vines to tell of their goodness, and now, "King Cotton" grows on the ground and is cultivated, perhaps, by an African and a poor mule in rope harness, whereas, the same land, in a vineyard of such destroyed varieties, proper-

ly handled would make five to ten times the net profit of that from the cotton.

T. V. MUNSON.

PEACHES FOR MARKET—THE THURBER.

This we place on our list as No. two. It is one of the most reliable bearers we have ever grown. It originated in Georgia about twenty years ago, and was introduced, if we are not mistaken, by P. J. Berckmans, of Augusta. In his catalogue for 1894 he describes it as follows: "Large to very large; skin, white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, vinous and delicate aroma; of exceedingly fine texture." Maturity middle, to end of July; a seedling of Chinese Oling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but perfectly free. This variety has not failed to yield a crop of fruit during a period of seventeen years, and is highly prized as a market sort by Western growers." This is strong praise from a veteran grower, but is corroborated by the writer's experience of thirteen years with it. Since that period it has failed only once to produce a crop, and several times was the only peach on our grounds to produce a crop. The tree is of strong, vigorous habit, a rather upright grower in this respect not resembling the Chinese Oling. The bloom is large like the Chinese. The tree is a heavy bearer, and on suitable soil—a sandy loam with a clay subsoil—produces excellent fruit. On tight prairie soils the peach is rather poor in quality, but with suitable soil conditions we consider it one of the most valuable market peaches we have, and recommend its extensive planting as a safe investment.

Mr. Joseph Meahan, the veteran horticulturist, and editor of Meahan's Monthly, has the following to say about the Japanese varieties of plums:

"Looking over the field of fruits, I think the most notable advance has been with plums. That the Japanese sorts are of great value is beyond doubt. Besides their excellent quality they are most healthy growers, and they have proved quite hardy as far north as the vicinity of Lake Ontario, where many sorts have been successfully fruited. Then, again, some of the sorts ripen much earlier than others before grown; one of them, the Willard, having ripened its fruit at Geneva, N. Y., as early in the season as the 15th of July. The names of some of the best are as follows: Burbank, Botan, Chabot, Satsuma, Mr. T. V. Munson, Ogon, and Kelsey. Of these, Willard is the earliest, and Kelsey the latest. The last named one is not so hardy as the others, but in the South it is greatly esteemed. Some of those who have grown these plums say the fruit is less liable to curculio attacks than other sorts are, but this will matter but little, as no good grower expects to get along now without the aid of poisonous mixtures for the destruction of insect and fungus pests. A trial of these Japanese plums can safely be advised."

We have before us the premium list of the first semi-annual Floral and Horticultural Fair of the Grayson County Floral and Horticultural Society. We congratulate this vigorous young society for the large and comprehensive premium list, amounting to about \$400, which betokens excellent work and development in the future. We give in another column the report of the late meeting, and President J. S. Kerr's opening address. It is a cheerful augury to witness the organization of so many local horticultural societies. Only a few days ago we read in the Fort Worth Gazette of the temporary organization of the Tarrant County Vegetable and Fruit Growers Association. As our friend Huffman is one of the promoters of this movement we expect it to be successfully launched. Huffman is one of the sort who, "having put his hand to the plow never looks back."

PEAR BLIGHT.

Often spoken of as fire blight, because of its rapidly destructive work, is one of the most serious drawbacks to successful pear culture, and withal so obscure in origin that no observer has yet been able to give us a remedy that will cure an infected tree, other than the surgical treatment of diseased branches. Taken when it first appears the use of the knife and saw will, in a good many instances, arrest the onward march of the disease; but so malignant is the disease that even this treatment fails to save the tree. We append the following notes from the personal experience of Prof. Waite, who, under the direction of Assistant Secretary Willits, of the Department of Agriculture, conducted certain experiments which seem to settle the question of the bacterial origin of the disease in the affirmative.

FIRE BLIGHT IN THE PEAR.

Let me state to you in a few words what the evidence is that bacteria cause pear blight. I have been working for over two years on this disease, and at the time I commenced I accepted the fact as proven that bacteria did cause the blight, and have been working on their life history, means of distribution, the way they spend the winter, etc., but it has never occurred to me to dispute the main fact that the disease was caused by the germs. This is the series of facts in which we have proven that bacteria cause pear blight. In the first place, they are always found associated with the disease when fresh specimens are examined. In the second place, we are able to take these bacteria from the blighting twigs and cultivate them on nutrient media. We grow them in these culture media and propagate them over winter. We are able to grow them in the same way that you would seeds in a field. We then take them—grown in culture tubes—inoculate them into the growing tissues of the pear and produce the disease. We then examine the diseased portions and find the bacteria there again doing their work.

In the course of my experiments I have not had occasion to prove that bacteria cause the disease, but in working on the disease in order to study it I have been compelled in many cases to produce it myself. The present spring I received some pear twigs from Thomasville, Ga. From these I isolated the pear blight germs by cultures and carried on the experiments with them. I did not wait for pear blight to appear here, but had it under my own control and got some very interesting results in the distribution of blight and as to its workings on the flowers. I found that it grew in the nectar of the flowers, and was distributed by insects visiting the flowers for honey. These results led to my being sent by Assistant Secretary Willits to Western New York to continue the experiments there on a larger scale. In a single test tube I carried all my stock of germs, and I had an artificial epidemic of pear blight in an orchard in Western New York which came originally from Georgia germs. After all this work it seems to me absurd to deny that pear blight is caused by these bacteria.

THE HUYANKIO PLUM.

Mr. J. Hurley, of Fort Worth, writes concerning this plum as grown at Fort Worth. He says it is a remarkable grower, strong and vigorous; that it fruited heavily the third year; that it blooms later than the Wild Goose and escaped the late freeze of last March, producing a good crop of fruit when nearly everything else failed; that the fruit is large and handsome, a pink with purplish bloom; flesh solid, and likely to bear transportation well, even to remote markets. He thinks it is the greatest acquisition of recent years to the list of good market plums. It was brought from Japan by Hon. R. B. Hubbard, while he was United States Minister to Japan, 1884-88.

GRAYSON COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ashburne. The president, J. S. Kerr's address was timely and dealt with the aims and purposes of the Society, "of the victories of peace;" the humanizing office of floriculture; the potent though silent effect of floral beauty.

Miss Ethel Turner's piano solo was most artistically rendered.

Mr. T. V. Munson's lecture was the feature of the evening. It dealt with the complex and exceedingly interesting subject of the hybridization of plants. The great viticulturist whose reputation is already world-wide and whose services have been recognized in the highest scientific circles, illustrated general principles with examples taken from the variation of the grape. He explained the aims of the hybridizer, and how he strives to overcome the peculiar difficulties of different localities. The vigor of native varieties is taken advantage of and by means of hybridization the quality is improved, the good quality of the viti civers with a grape producing a larger berry. He did the office of the bee in carrying the pollen from flower to flower, what Darwin has prettily called the love tokens of flowers. It is the grandest achievement of practical botany that the haphazard method of nature has been supplemented by scientific selection. Bisexual grape vines are rare, hence the vineyard is full of an invisible enemy, the fertilizing pollen of the male plants. The explanation of the technique of the hybridizer was intensely

interesting, and consisted of the seemingly simple process of gently shaking and thereby depositing the pollen of the one grape on the stigma of the other. The Professor, out of 50,000 hybrids, has preserved only about forty.

Miss Adams' recitation was well rendered, and recounted the woes of the woman that married a "jiner." Miss Adams was compelled to return to the stage and recount the troubles of the pretty rustic maid.

Mrs. Wallace's solo displayed the beauty and sweetness of her fine soprano admirably, while Miss Victorine Hufford rendered to perfection the exquisite accompaniment.

Miss Milam's admirable recitation and encore closed the public session. The society passed resolutions of thanks to the ladies of the programme committee and the ladies on the programme and extended the society's heartiest thanks to Mrs. Kidd-Key for the hospitable tender of her chapel.

There was a good display of cut flowers and rare plants in pots, and some fruits. Large fine specimens of improved Spanish chestnuts showed the four year old trees of dwarfish habit to be young and abundant bearers, and the foliage to be healthy and vigorous, quite a success in this vicinity.

RICHARD PORTER, Sec'y pro. tem.

BELTON, TEXAS.

H. B. HILLIER.

The Bell county fruit and truck growers association, has completed its first year, and is a permanent institution. We shipped some thirty carloads of melons and other truck, and while prices were low. Yet in view of the destructive state of the country; the big strike, and thousands of wage earners out of employment, we did fairly well.

Our early plantings were killed out by early frosts, hence we were fully three weeks late in getting into the market, and all fruit in this section was killed. Yet our commission merchants in the cities write us that our melons were the best received by them from any southern shippers. We shipped whole car loads, averaging thirty-five pounds; and many car loads, averaging twenty-five, twenty-eight and thirty pounds. Thus placing us in the first rank of shippers.

There have made a splendid growth in all this section, and promises fine crops in the spring. No commercial orchards have yet been planted, though many farmers are continually experimenting along these lines.

All crops are splendid, and despite hard times we will have a fair fall trade.

There is a deep feeling of fear, and unrest among our people, and modified populistic ideas are steadily on the increase and in the hearts of the thoughtful there constantly wells up the question, when shall the end of these things be? Hope has almost fled the land. Still there is no use repining, we must up, and work, economize, watch, as well as pray. Speaking for myself, I am free to acknowledge that the outlook upon the political horizon is gloomy and dark, yet our farming people are never out of debt and more independent than they have been for ten years, and despite of the hard times and low prices, they will have plenty of money and provisions to carry them through. Free raw material still robs the farmer to aid the manufacturer. When will politicians learn that the producer needs protection as well as other infant industries.

ADDRESS OF J. S. KERR, PRESIDENT OF SOCIETY.

It has been fitly said, "Peace hath her victories more renowned than war," and the surroundings, the social advancement, if you please, that has given rise to the creation of our floral and horticultural society is a verification of this maxim, and while the exploits and conquests of heroic warriors may be heralded more loudly and emblazoned more boldly on the pages of history, yet though unhonored and unsung, "Greater is he that ruleth his own spirit than he that taketh a city," and "He who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before is a benefactor."

"He who plants a tree
Plants a joy—plants peace,
Plant! Life does the rest.
Heaven and earth help him who plants a tree,
And his work its own reward shall see."

It gives me great pleasure this evening, in discharge of the distinguished honor of calling to order this, the fifth regular meeting of the Grayson County Floral and Horticultural Society, amid these classic halls of the North Texas Female College, to say, our Society comes to fill the demands of advanced civilization, encouraging the culture of

(a phenomenal railroad, and which has 800 miles of constructed line in the state) the Houston and Texas Central, Houston East and West Texas, Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe, the International, the M. K. & T., the Columbia & Brazoria Tap, the Velasco Terminal (to port of Velasco), the Houston, Harrisburg & Galveston, the Texas Western, the Texas Transportation Co., the LaPorte, Houston & Northern, the Magnolia Park & Belt Line, making fourteen lines in all, and eight of these are great trunk lines of the continent.

Houston's bayou is a ship channel. Enormous cargoes of cotton for coastwise and European markets are handled, and many thousand sacks of Cuba sugar unloaded at her wharves for railroad shipment to the great sugar refineries, only 20 miles off. Passenger business for the Gulf is regularly maintained.

Houston's deep little bayou is nature's arbitrator with the railroads, and unfailing argument for low competitive railroad rates, making Houston a most favored point for both the inception and final trade transactions.

Houston's drummers are met with throughout not alone the state, but Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, New and Old Mexico, and the angels of commerce are continually extending our trade besides.

Houston has 100 miles of switches and side tracks.

Houston has a complete system of electric lines traversing all portions of the town and neighborhood; over 60 miles of track. Houston is the largest inland cotton market of the U. S. handling over 1,000,000 bales annually. Houston is the largest lumber market of the South, and from here are controlled the products of 100 mills, one being the largest in the world.

Houston is contiguous to the largest long-leaved pine forests in the U. S.

Houston alone has ten planing mills and many great lumber yards to supply points within her nearby trade.

Houston manufactures largely superior building, paving brick and tiles.

Houston is the center of the great sugar cane belt of Texas, and the land now, yet cheap, adapted to this business, if all planted, would supply all of the U. S. with sugar. At present, we rank second to Louisiana.

Houston is adjacent to the rice fields, a business assuming large proportions. Houston is in the fruit and vegetable belt of South Texas. Strawberries, melons and pears, beating all the South and California for earliness in reaching Denver, St. Louis and other points.

Houston has over 100 flowing artesian wells of water. Water for ordinary use at slight depth.

The Houston section is blessed with an ample and equable rainfall.

The Houston section is free from rough lands and surface stone.

The Houston section shows a wider range of production than elsewhere in Texas.

The Houston section has been by practical test, shown to be the best of anywhere in the United States for tobacco growing, and of this we may say more later on, as it is creating much inquiry, and much larger capital is pointing this way.

Houston has the largest cotton seed oil mills and production of the state, probably the largest in the whole South. Houston's make of car wheels from Texas ore, considered the best manufactured in the United States, and are having wide sale.

Houston has an elegant race track in the circuit.

PRESS.

The Post, morning; Herald, Age and Press, evening daily papers; and the Trade Review, Texas World, Sunday Times (society journal); Texas Anzeiger, German; Commercial Traveller and Progressive Citizen are the prominent weekly publications. The papers all do credit to the most progressive city of the South.

REVIEW.

Farmers, Gardeners, etc., you have now had briefly some of the claims of the Houston section. Just think of the home market, Houston, where \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 is paid out annually to employees by the railroad companies;

\$1,000,000 annually by the lumber interests; \$1,000,000 annually in the cotton and cotton products interests; other manufactures and building trades pay out at least \$1,000,000 more in wages, making a grand aggregate of wages paid in Houston from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000, a large per cent of which is spent in the purchase of provisions such as are grown in the neighborhood of Houston. The crops are much earlier than in any other section of the Union, and competitive lines of railroads running fast fruit and garden truck trains to the markets of the North, make this the ideal early fruit and vegetable section of America, having ten months and often twelve, of growing weather, with two or three crops of vegetables and of some fruits, while all the field crops can be rotated and two harvests made.

MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS AND PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE.

You had a brief exposition of the claims of the Houston section, and in review will only once more direct your attention to the completeness of the transportation facilities, the accessory aids of manufactures already established, trade already created, the metropolis of the state, with a populous country immediately by it, most diverse in its products, good water, climate, schools, churches, ample banking facilities, a liberal spirit of enterprise to meet your own. Many and superior openings for capital and brains offered, and which will present themselves upon your investigation, and those who soonest embrace the openings offered are the first who will profit.

TO THOSE WITHIN THE STATE.

By looking over the columns of those who advertise doing business in Houston you will find progressive dealers. This is the city to buy your lumber, send your produce, procure your hardware, agricultural implements, get castings made, buy tanks, beer, cotton seed meal, and all sorts of fertilizers, and goods at wholesale in all lines.

Many persons outside the state will recognize from time to time names in these columns of persons whom they may have known as old neighbors. No land agent of questionable repute can have his name appear in these columns, and special inquiries can be made and information received by addressing C. E. Roth, Immigration agent of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass R. R., San Antonio, Texas, or any of the advertisers who have specialties to offer.

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WARREN REED,

Special Tourist Agent.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

NOTE.—Home-seekers coming to Texas over either the "Gulf" or Santa Fe railroads, can secure greatly reduced rates, and if they purchase lands along these lines I will furnish free transportation. Prices of lands, \$2 to \$8 per acre. Also \$6 to \$100 per acre for choicest fruit lands near Houston. Enclose stamp for illustrated lists and particulars.

L. E. MILLER, Free and Gen'l M'gr. FRANK SAWYER, Sec. and Treas.

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Price, \$2.50 per gallon.
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One gallon makes one barrel of about 40 gallons.

Half gallon makes half barrel of about 20 gallons.

Makes a Jet Black Ink. Indelible, and Lasts as Long as there is any Bagging left.

The Simple Addition of Water does it.

Write us for circulars and matter about it. We will be pleased to give any information which will help you.

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You can do; and you owe it to your Family to provide a home where peace, plenty and happiness abound, and where in America can you find it except

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Just look at these prices for Lands, of which ten acres will produce sufficient of garden and fruit products to enable a family to live handsomely, while larger tracts form the foundation of a family's wealth.

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ON OR NEAR RAILROAD.

I have a number of large tracts ranging from 1000 to 15,000 acres each, 10, 30 and 40 miles from Houston, at from \$2.50 to \$8.00 per acre.

I am also handling some splendid city property.

I ONLY HANDLE BARGAINS.

One piece of Houston city property for sale at \$25,000 is paying 10 per cent net; one at \$12,000 netting 11 per cent. I have also other bargains, paying from 8 to 12 per cent net, and as property is steadily increasing in value, they are investments that I can recommend.

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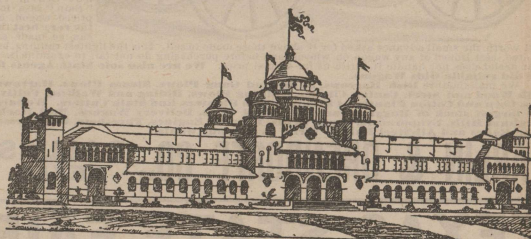
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Cousins' League.

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.

I think Stanzie Triplett's account of her home life very well written and entertaining, and I hope she will not be discouraged because she did not get the prize. I will be glad to have her write for the League often.

Maud Manning finds her name enrolled with the League. My! what a lot of studies you have. I wonder you can keep up with them all. Not much time left for housework, is there, little girl?

Ida Bradley, Aberdeen, Texas, sends her composition to the League, with the request that it be published. It is an excellent composition for a girl of her years to write, so we take pleasure in doing so.

Assa John Robinson is quite a small boy, but he has big fun pulling his wagon with his little sisters, his cat and his dog for passengers. Their fare is smiles and fun, isn't it, Assa?

Ida Floyd misses the school-room with its duties and pleasures. When you are grown to be an old lady, Ida, you will remember with even more pleasure the delights of your school days; so will the memories of the dear old grandmother—whose feet, and hands, and eyes you are sometimes, as you run around to wait upon her—be among the sweetest and holiest of your childhood.

I must apologize to my little friend from Nebraska, for keeping him out so long. His letter was misplaced by being tucked away in a big envelope, with his dear friend's Mrs. Nellie Hawks, and only came to light a day or two ago. I and the cousins welcome you, Willie, and hope you will accept my apology.

I clipped from Ladies' Home Journal a suggestion for making a floral calendar, which I think would be very novel and interesting. It would be pleasant work for those little girls who like to gather and press flowers. So many pretty wild-flowers are now in bloom. The flowers may be gathered and pressed now, and they can be mounted later on. It will require a year to complete it.

"For a wild-flower calendar take 12 sheets of white or cream Bristol-board about the size of ordinary note-paper. Somewhere near the center of these glue the calendar blocks for the months, or draw them, if you prefer. Pressed flowers characteristic of each month are then arranged upon the leaves in a careless, artistic way, and fastened there by strips of gilt or silver paper, glued across the stems. The flowers may be etched in India ink or done in sepia if one prefers."

What pretty conceits are given as to the origin of the rose, especially the first one. I cannot believe that the sweat from even Mohammed's brow could be transformed into anything so sweet and beautiful as a rose. But to his worshippers it was doubtless a beautiful fancy.

"There are two traditions as to the origin of the rose. According to Sir John Mandeville, a Jewish maid of Bethlehem (whom Southern names Zillah) was beloved by a brutish son named Hammel. The maiden rejected this suitor, and he, in revenge accused Zillah of offenses for which she was condemned to be burned alive. When brought to the stake, the flames refused to hurt Zillah, but burned Hammel to a cinder. There she stood in a garden of roses, for the brands which had been kindled became red roses, and those which had not caught fire were white ones."

"These, according to the tradition, were the first roses that bloomed on earth since the loss of Paradise. Then, according to a Mussulman tradition, the rose is thus accounted for: When Mohammed took his journey to heaven, the sweat which fell on the earth from the prophet's forehead produced white roses, and that which fell from the animal he rode upon, named Al Borak, produced yellow ones. At the present day the sellers of roses in eastern towns cry aloud in the streets, 'The rose was a thorn, and the sweat of the prophet Mohammed dropping upon it formed it into a rose.'"

Dear Aunt Sallie: Will you allow a little girl to join your happy League? This is my first attempt to write. I am not going to school now, but when I went I studied fourth reader, spelling, third part arithmetic, geography, grammar, physiology, physics, algebra and writing. I go to Sunday school every Sunday; my teacher's name is Mr. Gracy. I like him very much. I have

three brothers and one sister. We live one and one-half miles from the post office. Papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I like to read the cousins' letters very much. I am 12 years old and weigh 75 pounds. I can cook, milk, wash dishes, sew, and do most any kind of housework. A big burrah for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—MAUDE MANNING, Caddo, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I am a little girl, 10 years old. I like to read the cousins' letters. I don't go to school now, but when I do I study fifth reader, physiology, grammar, arithmetic, geography, Texas history and word book. For pets I have a calf named Bossy. I have three brothers, all younger than myself. I have no sister. Well, as this is my first attempt to write, I will close for this time. Good-by to all of the cousins.—ARTHUR HISE, Gober, Fannin county, Texas.

Dear Cousins: May I be accepted a new Cousin? I am a farmers boy eleven years old, and I have a mile and a half to walk to the village school. The school is out and my average in the last examination was ninety-two.

I have two pet kittens and there is a ribbon and bell around each ones neck. I know Nellie Hawks that writes for your Household department. She is our nearest neighbor, and often the kitties and I go to visit her, for she loves kitties the best of anything in the world. I hope to see this in print. From your new cousin.—WILLIE H. BLANCHARD, Friend, Neb.

Dear Aunt Sallie: Will you allow a Texas girl to join your League? I am not going to school now; our school closed the 14th of June, with a big picnic on the 15th. We had a good exhibition; it lasted three nights. I am lone some since school is out, although I can help grandma more. The school lasted ten months. I liked the school and my teacher. We have a paper now; it is called the Greenwood Enterprise. I will close, good-bye—Aunt Sallie.—IDA LLOYD, Greenwood, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: My cousin was reading the letters in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH to me, and I thought I would get her to write one for me. I have a little express wagon and two little sisters, and a cat, and a dog, which I take out riding in my express wagon. Mamma let me go and stay awhile with my aunt, as I have been sick, and she thought that the trip would do me good. I live very close to the post office. Now I will stop, as this is my first letter. ASSA JOHN ROBINS, Smith's Point Texas.

SAHARA—A COMPOSITION.

This is the largest desert in the world. It reaches nearly across the continent. It is ten times as large as the Great State of Texas. Most of it is a waste of sand and lies where no rain falls. In it there are oases, where tall palms and other fruit trees grow. Caravans are constantly crossing this desert. They carry gold dust, ivory and ostrich feathers, from the interior of Africa to the coast of the Mediterranean; and take back manufactured articles, such as cotton goods. Salt is obtained in large quantities from various places in the Sahara desert. Caravans of one thousand camels go to Bilmah for it. Let us join a caravan and cross the Sahara. The camel is the only beast of burden that we can use, because he can travel for many days without suffering for want of water. The driver speaks to our camel and he kneels to let us mount. Now we begin our journey. The camel rocks us like a little boat upon the sea. Some of us feel a little sea-sick, but something is even worse than that. A dark cloud is driven towards us by the wind. The air is filled with sand and dust. The sun is darkened. We are in a sand storm. The camels turn their backs to the wind and kneel down and put their noses close to the ground. We lay down and cover our faces with our handkerchiefs. Soon the storm is over and the camels rise, and we shake the sand from our clothes and begin our journey again. The sun is scorching hot; the sand almost burns. But when the sun goes down it grows cooler. At last it is really cold. We are thankful for shawls and blankets. It takes us more than two months to cross the desert from Morocco to Timbucto, on camels backs.—IDA BRADLEY, Aberdeen, Texas.

MY HOME LIFE.

[In Competition for the Prize.]

I live on a farm two miles from Lampasas, Texas, and attend school in town. I think farm life is much nicer than life in town. There are beautiful wild

flowers to gather in the spring-time, and everything is so quiet and calm, that there is nothing to disturb one, like there is in the city. After my morning work is done, there is an hour for study. Study is very nice at school, but it is not so pleasant studying at home during vacation. My sister and myself are learning to ride horse-back and we like it very much but don't know how to ride very well yet. We have a croquet set, and have some very exciting times playing, once in a while. Croquet is very nice, but what I enjoy the most of all is reading. I think Louisa M. Alcott's "Little Women," and "An Old Fashioned Girl," and Miss Warner's "Wide Wide World," are the three books that leave the best influences of any I have ever read. I think no one can read the latter without being benefited by it. I have read Black Beauty, and think it is an excellent book. It is the Uncle Tom's Cabin of the horse. I think everybody would be kinder to horses after having read it, than before. I have three brothers and one sister. My oldest brother has taken the Youth's Companion for a long time. I think it is the best story paper I ever read. There is a creek near our house where we go fishing once in a while, and we catch some nice fish sometimes, but whether we catch any fish or not, we always have a pleasant time. I have to sew a little every day. I made me a dress by myself in the spring. When there is school I don't have much time to do anything else, as it is two miles to school, and I walk. I rather enjoy the walk when it isn't too hot. I have only lived in the sunny Southland for a few months. I have lived in Ohio all my life before. I don't mind missing the snow and ice at all. I like farm life in Texas very well. I am twelve years old. Three cheers for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—STANZIE TRIPLETT, Lampasas, Texas.

"My husband is absurdly afraid of fires."

"Has he ever suffered from them?"

"Yes; he had to make one in the kitchen stove once."—Farm Fun.

J. B. Perry, of Lexington, Kentucky, will hold an auction sale of Kentucky bred trotting horses at Dallas, Texas, during the Texas State Fair. Mr. Perry is not only a thorough horseman, but is also a reliable, trustworthy gentleman, whom it is always a pleasure to do business with, and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH recommends its readers to attend the sale, and see the largest and finest lot of high bred horses that ever left the blue-grass country. See Mr. Perry's ad. in this issue and send for catalogue.

AN AGREEABLE AND PROFITABLE PROFESSION.

A representative of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH was in Houston last week and had the pleasure of calling on the Houston Telegraph College; one of the most complete, thorough and practical telegraph colleges in America. He found the students hard at work; some had just received their first lesson, and some were handling the instruments as if they were masters of the situation. The College is equipped with the same kind instruments, etc., as are in use by the Western Union and other telegraph companies. The method of instruction is entirely practical; in fact their motto is, "Quickly, Thoroughly and Practically," and they are following it out with great success. We feel justified in saying that in the present century there is no business that can compare with telegraphy. It is not difficult to learn, the work is very easy and exceedingly pleasant, the salary is above that of most salaried positions, and last but not least, a telegraph operator is in direct line of promotion leading to the highest positions with the great railroad and telegraph corporations. We recommend this College to all young ladies and gentlemen interested in this grand art.

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who shall decide? Who indeed? You will always notice that when the trouble is weakness, debility, nervousness, neuralgia or impure blood that the doctors do invariably agree on *iron*—the patient must take iron? Nothing strange about that, because *iron* is nature's natural strengthener. But here comes the rub! Iron



in the forms in which is generally given causes constipation, headaches and injures and discolors the teeth. What then? Why, if you are to take iron, take **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS** only. Its effects are marvellous on the system. Its use does not discolor the teeth. *It's constant use means perfect health*—but get the genuine. Look for crossed red lines on label.

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Hyacinths, Roman Blue, per doz. free by mail. 35
Tulips, assorted, per dozen, free by mail. 1.00
Arum italicum, per dozen, free by mail. 35
Muscaris Plumons, (starfish & feathered Hyacinths), per dozen, free by mail. 35
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EDWARD TOBY, JR., President, Waco, Texas.

WHAT IS IN OLEOMARGARINE.

Mr. Halsey Fitch, a member of the New York Mercantile Exchange, in an article in the Orange Judd Farmer, tells what he knows about the constituents of oleo:

"The following are a few of the ingredients used in the manufacture of oleo, which are taken from the records of the patent office, and are embodied in their several patents. Nitric acid, sugar of lead, sulphate of iron, benzoic acid, sulphuric acid, chlorate of potash, caustic potash, bi-carbonate of potash, salicylic acid, carbolic acid and many other ingredients equally deleterious; and as if these death-dealing poisons were not enough, many of the latest samples of this pure oleomargarine seized by our officers, which was being sold in violation of the law, have proved to be largely adulterated with paraffine.

"I have just seen the sworn analysis of four eminent chemists, all of whom state, under oath, that the samples of oleomargarine submitted to them, contain five to eleven per cent. paraffine. This substance is well known to be a product of petroleum or coal oil. Its effect on the digestive organs may be imagined when we consider that paraffine cannot be dissolved by any known acid."

And this is what many physicians, and chemists have certified to be pure and wholesome.

THE COLOR OF MILK.

National Dairyman.

We often hear, say one of our foreign exchanges, a dairyman boast of the fact that his cows give a "rich looking" milk. Hence arises the question, "Does a light color always indicate a poor milk, and does a yellow color always indicate a rich milk?" As a matter of fact, color of milk is no safe guide to its richness in fat contents. The color of the stripplings and the first milk will answer this question. The stripplings are usually six or eight times richer in fat than the corresponding first milkings, and yet both are of the same color. One authority states that the coloring matter in milk is a nitrogenous chemical compound, and he calls it lactochrome, and says it is this compound that gives milk, butter and whey its yellow tint. The amount of this coloring matter in the milk is influenced by the food of the animal as well as by its individuality. That the color of milk is not a certain index of its fat contents is borne out by the white butter usually produced on winter food, and the golden-hued June product, though June grass milk is not phenomenally rich in fat—though the fat is highly colored.

EFFECT OF KINDNESS.

KATE M. BUSCK, in National Dairyman.

It is a principle as old as the human race that "love begets love," and "kindness to our dumb friends" fosters a kindly spirit in return, and the reciprocal feeling between cow and master makes him a better and more human man, and by so much elevates him to a higher and nobler plane. Instead of kicks, blows, and oftentimes curses, you will hear, "so, bossy, so," uttered in a gentle tone while he is attending to her daily wants, and if he speaks to her at all it is with the manner of a gentleman, and not a brute. The wife and children are proud of "our Jersey," and never weary of telling about her rich cream and golden butter, and how nice and gentle she is. The neighbors listen, perhaps incredulously at first. After awhile they make inquiries and institute comparisons, maybe between their "scrub" cows and the Jersey, and once started the lesson begins to work, so in course of time there are others convinced against their will, who become possessed with the desire to own one just like her, not that they think she is such a great acquisition, but just for family use and to please the wife and children, you know.

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For sale. Full bloods and high grades of best butter and milk strains. Not registered. Sixty females and two males. Prefer selling all together. W. H. CAVITT, Bryan, Texas.

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My entire herd of registered (A. J. C.) Jerseys, consisting of the following strain: Signals, St. Heliers, Elmwood Duke (son of Lady Moll) and Stoke Ford. Must sell within 60 days, during which time bargains will be given. M. K. BIRDSONG, Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.

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

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

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LUCK is labor intelligently applied.

EVERY man is poor who spends all his income.

RAISING our own dogs and buying our hogs, is a custom that should be abandoned.

THE unseemly and frantic scramble for office, so clearly set forth by recent political conventions suggests the urgent necessity for relieving from duty those who are risking so much for the privilege of making the people serve them.

THE people of Collin county, appreciating the value of an agricultural sub-experiment station in their midst, held an enthusiastic meeting at McKinney last week to take the preliminary steps to secure the permanent location of the North Texas station.

MR. N. R. DIKE, of Victoria, Australia, has sent TEXAS FARM AND RANCH a package of strawberry clover seed, said to be much sought after there, and to be the best of all clovers for pasturage, and we have sent same to Texas Experiment Station to be tested. Mr. Dike desires us to send him samples of our native nuts, especially the Madeira nut. Any person who will send us the latter nut, just a few, will be paid liberally and thanked besides.

THE letter of Maj. Cavitt, in this issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH should be read by every voter in the state, and every candidate for the legislature—if his attention can be diverted from the arduous labors of the canvass—should have his attention called to the fact that hundreds of the young men of Texas are knocking at the door of our A. & M. College and cannot enter for want of room. They should be impressed if possible with the necessity of making

the capacity of this college equal to the demands upon it. It confers the kind of training needed by the young men of the state, and the increasing demand this year upon it shows that it is the kind of training desired. Shall it be said that the state is not equal to this emergency?

MORE than a hundred applicants for matriculation at the Texas A. and M. College turned away for want of capacity to receive them, and other hundreds deterred by the knowledge of this overflow; and still other hundreds remain at home or going elsewhere because the college is too far away. These facts confirm the contention of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH that another similar college is needed in North Texas, and that the duty of the state is plain—facilities equal to the demand should be provided.

* THE regular annual meeting of the Texas Swine Breeders Association has been called for 2 P. M., October 26, at the Dallas Fair grounds. If it were not for the fact that the word has become odious on account of the frequent disastrous explosions of the thing represented we would say that we are now at the beginning of a "boom" in hog raising in Texas; but whatever we may say or refrain from saying, it is a fact that hogs are leading every other kind of stock in profit to both breeders and raisers. They have maintained their value amid general depreciation of all other stock, and there never was greater activity in the traffic in breeding stock than at the present time. There ought to be a large accession to the list of members of the State association at the approaching meeting. No reputable breeder can do himself justice by remaining on the outside.

We have received a small sample from Mr. J. D. Meadows, Pine Ridge, La., of what he calls the Brazilian coffee pea. He claims that it makes a decoction equal to coffee costing twenty cents per pound, and gives the names of five of his neighbors who have also tried it. The pea has the appearance of the soja bean (which has also been used as a substitute for coffee), and in a raw state tastes like any ordinary field pea. While it may make a palatable substitute for coffee, the product is not coffee, and probably possesses none of the distinctive characteristics of coffee. The decoction is no doubt harmless, and probably more nutritious than true coffee, and there can be no objection to its use. But true lovers of coffee will demand the genuine aroma, the anti-soripitic and cheerful stimulant qualities of coffee.

SECRETARY COUR, of the Dallas Fair Association, has taken up his abode at the fair grounds and is as busy as a bee during the horsemint honey flow. The grounds are alive with workmen, and the noise of the saw and the hammer is such that only loud talking goes. In company with President Pierce, of the State Swine Breeder's Association, the writer went to the Fair Grounds last Tuesday ostensibly on a visit of ceremony, but really to inspect the new quarters being erected for exhibition stock. The swine quarters will be entirely new, and will consist of one hundred pens well roofed and floored, and conveniently arranged around open arenas, and each pen opening upon a wide alley way. Exhibitors of swine may rest assured that the quarters for their stock will be all that could be reasonably expected. President Pierce seemed well pleased with the arrangement, and authorized TEXAS FARM AND RANCH to say so, for the information of breeders. There are a number of elegant cattle and horse stables being erected, far superior to any heretofore seen on the grounds. We will mention other features in future issues.

MIND AND MATTER.

One of the most important uses of the human mind is to alleviate social conditions and make life worth more to the individual. Many men, from a mistaken notion of their own mental inferiority, submit to a life of hard physical labor, deprive themselves of rational pleasures, deny themselves the common comforts that make continued existence desirable, and wear out their bodies prematurely. Farmers are much given to this error. With all the improvements of civilization within their reach there are still hundreds of them who take more care for their cattle than for themselves; whereas, if they were better housed, better clad and better fed, their forms would be better rounded, and their lives prolonged. Often the most profitable work a man can do is to sit down and think about his business. The worst failures in any business are those who think that they have no time for thinking, and never consider that much exhausting and often fruitless labor can be saved by a judicious use of the mind. It used to be taught in the schools that mental labor is more exhausting than physical labor, but this is so thoroughly disproved that the theory has been dropped from the text-books. Mental labor tends to longevity, not because it does not use up vital energy, but because the mind is used in behalf of the body, because an active, industrious intellect takes a part of the load from the bowed back of labor and transports it as by a species of magic, thus permitting to the tired physical system rest and recuperation. Notice the vigor of the world's giants of intellect, at ages that would have covered the grave of the athlete or laborer with the mould of twenty annual crops of grass. See such men as Humboldt, Virchow, Bismarck, Kalnoky, Gladstone, Tennyson, and our own Longfellow, Whittier and Holmes, achieving their greatest triumphs after the age of seventy years. Too many people distrust their own abilities. There is not a man this side of Bedlam who has not the power to greatly alleviate his condition by the right use of what intellect he possesses; they need self-confidence and self-assertion. The time is now here which demands all a man's powers in the race of life, and he who hangs his intellect on the fence with his coat when he takes hold of the plow or the hammer, deliberately shears himself of half his strength, half his opportunities and half his days.

TEXAS STATE IRRIGATION CONVENTION.

A series of articles on irrigation has been running in the columns of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for the past eight months, and will be continued for months to come, which, when complete, will form the most exhaustive discussion of the subject ever published in an agricultural paper. The agricultural interests of Texas must be put on a firmer, surer and more permanent and profitable basis, and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is doing, and will continue to do what it can to bring this about. The results so far attained are highly satisfactory, and the people are awakening to the necessity of introducing an adequate system of irrigation. Irrigation enterprises on an extensive scale have been organized to operate on the San Antonio river, near San Antonio; on the Pecos river, near Menton, in Loving county; on the San Saba river, near San Saba; on the Concho river, near San Angelo; at Brownwood, in Brown county; on the Colorado, near Ballinger; on the Colorado river, near Colorado City, in Mitchell county; on Sweetwater creek, in Nolan county, near Sweetwater; on Elm Fork of the Brazos, near Abilene, in Taylor county.

On some of these actual construction has been begun and on others the sur-

veys have been made or are in progress. Several have secured the financial aid necessary for construction, and others will be subject to long and tedious delays in securing financial assistance. The works now proposed will require several million dollars for their completion, to say nothing of the numerous enterprises of the same kind in contemplation in different parts of the state. The absence of adequate laws in Texas makes it very difficult to secure financial assistance, and it is urgent that some steps be taken immediately to secure the necessary legislation, to make it possible to secure the funds needed for irrigation works.

The money to build these works must be raised one way or another. The state could build most of them by employing convict labor under proper regulations. The state can also make laws that will afford absolute security to lenders of money for this purpose, so that districts, when irrigation is practicable, can secure the use of money for twenty or thirty years at the lowest possible rates of interest.

Consultation with parties interested in the material progress of the state has resulted in the proposition for a State Irrigation Convention, to be held in Dallas on the 20th of October, 1894, for the purpose of considering what irrigation laws are needed to make possible the most rapid development of the agricultural interests of the state. The present time is opportune for the purpose. Several hundred candidates for the Legislature are clamoring for votes. These must be informed about the needs of the state, and those who have not sense enough or patriotism enough to realize the necessity of passing such laws as the condition requires, should be left at home.

It is suggested that each county send two delegates, and each town one delegate, to said convention, and to cordially invite on the part of the state press and the citizens a thorough discussion of the proposition. If a sufficient number of delegates, say fifty, will announce their intention to attend, every effort will be made to induce manufacturers of irrigation appliances to exhibit their machinery at the State Fair.

The time is short, but the occasion is as favorable as it is urgent, and it is to be hoped that counties and towns will act promptly. Whatever is done let it be done without delay. Suggestions of topics for discussion will appear in these columns during the next few weeks.

SEVERAL cases of diphtheria in Dallas, some of them already fatal, are attributed by the city physician to chickens which died of the disease and were thrown out to fester in the sun and infect children near by. The city physician publishes a warning which should be well heeded, against chickens, cats and dogs, as liable to communicate this terribly fatal disease. Much of what is called roup in fowls is really diphtheria. Practically all the fatal cases, where numbers die in the same yard, are the latter disease, and due precaution should be taken to prevent infection. All dead fowls should be either burned or deeply buried.

THE Dallas School Board has adopted a rule that female teachers shall not marry upon pain of prompt dismissal, while male teachers may marry as much as they please. Here is a case of discrimination to which the Equal Rights Association may appropriately give due consideration.

PROF. VIRCHOW, who has probably done more heavy brain work than any living man, is hale at 73, and spent his recent vacation by attending five great Scientific International Congresses.

which I do a good deal of freighting that helps me along.

I have succeeded in grubbing all that was necessary, and putting into cultivation 120 acres of land, 100 of which I will plant in cotton this year. This is the finest cotton country I ever saw, considering the long growing and picking season—August to January. So many pickings make a big yield per acre. My land is so easy and pleasant to work that a man and good pony team can tend 50 acres of it successfully. Our lands are level and fertile, and we use cultivators and improved machinery. Have lived in Indian Territory, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico, and this is the finest climate and best new country I have ever lived in; best show here for a man of small means to get him a home. But employment for labor is scarce, and in most all cases now a small cash payment is required in advance on lands, and a man to be safe ought to get here with \$300 to \$1000 to buy and improve land; the more the better. No credit can be had without security for supplies.

As an evidence of how healthy the country is, I have a family of eight and have not had a doctor in my house since I have been in Bee county except in obstetric cases.

This is not a garden of Eden, where a man is required to do nothing, but labor brings the best returns here of any country I have ever lived in. Vegetables, vines and fruits do well, and while this country is very new and undeveloped, I consider that it has a fine future for a farmer, where any good man can succeed at any reasonable undertaking.

THE COAST COUNTRY CLIMATE.

Santa Fe Railway Pamphlet.

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

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

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

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

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

No matter how fervent may be the direct rays of the sun, a step into shade brings pleasant relief. The nights are uniformly agreeable, a blanket being necessary before morning for comfort. Occasionally there is a hard frost, preceded by a strong wind from the north. It is the dreaded "norther," the fog end of which drops down from some snow-covered Dakota prairies to inform Tex-

ans that Christmas is coming. Sensitive ears and excessively tender plants have hardly felt the nip when the flurry is over, and the all-pervading Gulf breeze resumes its sway.

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

Contrary to accepted tradition, the inhabitants of the Gulf coast do not eat guine with every meal, nor are their faces invariably sallow. Malaria is a fable and a dream, except when invited by carelessness or ignorance. Though this is a flat country (like Illinois, Indiana and Michigan), it has but few tracts of swampy land, of small extent. Where forests occur, among the bayous, they are devoid of undergrowth—a sure sign that nothing is present productive of ague. The surplus rainfall perfectly drains into the Gulf. Chills and fever only appear sporadically along the overflowed and undrained river bottoms. On the high open prairies malaria is an unknown visitor, except where water is criminally permitted to remain stagnant.

Colds and catarrh cause more suffering and bring about more graveyard additions in the New England states alone than the combined diseases of the Gulf coast. No epidemic diseases have visited this section for a quarter of a century.

SOUTHWEST TEXAS.

What a Florida Fruit Grower Has to say of This Section.

San Antonio Express.

G. L. Taber, proprietor of the Glen St. Mary Nursery, at Glen St. Mary, Fla., was in the city Sunday. Mr. Taber is on his way home after a tour through Southwest Texas, where he has been making a study of fruits adaptable to the climate and soil of that section.

In speaking to a reporter for the Express of the result of his trip he said: "First, I have found there is no doubt as to the value of irrigation, and while I have never had occasion to practice it personally, being supplied with natural rain fall in Florida, yet, in many places it is the only salvation of the horticulturist."

"What is your opinion of the agitation to turn Southwest Texas into one vast vineyard?"

"I have no doubt they would prove profitable," said Mr. Taber, "but I fear that some of your people have figured too high on the net results to be obtained. My own experience is that peaches, pears, and satsuma oranges are all more profitable than grapes. All of them require less attention than a vineyard and are easier of handling, and with us the fruit brings better net results."

"I am strongly impressed with the adaptability of your land to peaches and I do not think you can miss it in planting them extensively; plums also have done remarkably well in some sections of the South, and they should also succeed with you and particularly so the finer varieties of the Japanese type. The hardy satsuma orange is now being extensively planted in the Gulf coast belt and very justly so. Japan persimmons are also valuable fruit, which, while not as well known in the Northern markets, are bound at sometime to have a prominent place. Apricots I would only recommend in a small way and would confine the varieties to one or two only, notably the Santa Fe."

In reply to the question as to the net profit per acre from these different fruits he said:

"This is a very hard question to answer. I have sold Satsuma oranges at \$4.50 per box in Boston at auction, netting me in Florida about \$3.60 and this is not an unusual price for them if marketed at the proper time, which is very early in the season, say October or November. My trees of this variety are set fifteen feet apart each way, which would make one hundred and ninety-six trees to the acre. This, I am inclined to think now, is too close, and would recommend fully twenty feet each way, but even at fifteen feet apart, placing the amount at the low figure of two boxes per tree, you can readily figure up a very profitable investment."

"In fruit growing as in everything else, there are many things that enter into the final result and I always hesitate before placing upon paper the figures which might reasonably be expected. The old saying that 'there is as much in the man as there is in the land,' is as applicable to fruit growing as to general farming."

"In relation to almonds," he continued, "I would simply say, don't plant

them for profit. They do not meet with much success east of the Rocky Mountains; in California they do remarkably well, but do not here. As to olives, they have not been planted long enough in Florida to determine the final results. There are trees of different varieties bearing in different sections, but at present I would not recommend you to plant olives extensively."

"What about the advisability of and the profit in growing pears?"

"This is a fruit that I do not think you will miss by planting extensively. In my own orchards I have more pears than any other single kind of fruit, and while they do not get into bearing quite as early as grapes, peaches, plums or even satsuma oranges, yet in the long run I think they will prove as profitable as anything. The other fruits can be planted for earlier results with the pears as an investment which will bring in finally a large profit on the original outlay. I would recommend you to plant them largely."

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STATIONS ON THE S. A. & A. P. RY.

Showing the Counties in Which they are Located.

Alice, Nueces County.
Altair, Colorado County.
Aransas Pass, Aransas County.
Aue, Bexar County.
Beeville, Bee County.
Ben Arnold, Milam County.
Boerne, Kendall County.
Burlington, Milam County.
Calaveras, Wilson County.
Cameron, Milam County.
Cheatham, Colorado County.
Chilton, Falls County.
Comfort, Kendall County.
Corpus Christi, Nueces County.
Cuero, DeWitt County.
Downs, McLennan County.
Eagle Lake, Colorado County.
Edgar, DeWitt County.
Elmendorf, Bexar County.
Falls City, Karnes County.
Flaton, Fayette County.
Floresville, Wilson County.
Fulshear, Ft. Bend County.
Ganahl, Kerr County.

Giddings, Lee County.
Gonzales, Gonzales County.
Gregory, San Patricio County.
Hallettsville, Lavaca County.
Houston, Harris County.
Karnes City, Karnes County.
Kenedy, Karnes County.
Kerrville, Kerr County.
Leon Springs, Bexar County.
Lexington, Lee County.
Lockhart, Caldwell County.
Lott, Falls County.
Luling, Caldwell County.
Mathis, San Patricio County.
Marle, Colorado County.
Minerva, Milam County.
Moulton, Lavaca County.
Muldoon, Fayette County.
Palomas, San Patricio County.
Pattus, Bee County.
Portland, San Patricio County.
Rosebud, Falls County.
Rockdale, Milam County.
Rockport, Aransas County.
Runge, Karnes County.
San Antonio, Bexar County.
Shavano, Bexar County.
Shiner, Lavaca County.
Sinton, San Patricio County.
Skidmore, Bee County.
Sublime, Lavaca County.
Sweet Home, Lavaca County.
Tanglewood, Lee County.
Van Raub, Bexar County.
Waco, McLennan County.
Walton (Normanna) Bee County.
Wallis, Austin County.
Waring, Kendall County.
Welfare, Kendall County.
West Point, Fayette County.
Winchester, Fayette County.
Yokum, Lavaca County.
Yorktown, DeWitt County.

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33 1/2 inches 1 vara.
1900 varas 1 mile in length.
5645.376 square varas 1 square acre.
4840 square yards 1 square acre.
43560 square feet 1 square acre.
177 1/2 acres 1 labor.
428.4 acres 1 league.
640 acres 1 section.
320 acres 1/2 section.
160 acres 1/4 section.

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C. E. ROTH,
Immigration Agent S. A. & A. P. Ry,
San Antonio, Texas.

Poultry.

Keeping a lot of idle cockerels is a waste of feed, and a general nuisance. Sell them or eat them to get them out of the way.

Geese can stand a greater amount of old age than any domestic fowl. They are at their best for breeding after the third year.

Ducks are water fowls, and yet no fowl is injured more by dampness than young ducks. Ducks should have a dry shed to lay around in at night.

Every poultry yard should have Russian or Hicks' ever bearing mulberry trees. For shade and fruit they suit the demands of the fowls precisely.

It is barbarous, as well as expensive to confine or ship fowls in coops so low they cannot stand up straight. The punishment causes them to loose condition, and become in consequence a slow sale.

Young chicks require care until they are pretty well feathered, but after that those that roam most are usually most healthy and productive. Fowls know what they need better than any two legged creature that does not wear feathers (ladies not included, of course for they wear feathers) and it allowed plenty of liberty they will get all that is necessary, except some good sound grain to go to roost with.

We have heard incidentally that Texas poultry breeders are partaking of the general prosperity, that is banishing the hard times we have heard so much about lately. As people learn to eschew much old fashioned nonsense they read of and to recognize sense when they see it in print, poultry raising is becoming more satisfactory. This fall, at and after the State Fair, there will be a big trade in thoroughbred fowls, and many a breeder will be caught with his thumb in his mouth—not having fowls enough to supply the demand.

There are probably half a dozen diseases called roup, or "a form of roup," and this breeds so much confusion that innocent people are perplexed, hampered and disgusted. Fowls have diphtheria, catarrh, bronchitis, canker, hives, influenza, scabies, and other diseases of face, throat and mouth; and poultry writers discuss them as "roup," or a "form of roup," and write dogmatic treatises, on prevention and cure. This does much harm, and poultry journals especially, are under bond to their patrons to publish none of this misleading nonsense, except with appropriate comment.

When a question is settled and settled right, why not let it remain settled? The question of the best remedy for lice on fowls has been decided by Uncle Snort and published in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and yet agricultural and poultry papers continue to pester us with remedies for lice, some recommending whitewash, and some sprinkling, and others dust, and this, that and the other. It is safe to say that whitewashing a house never killed a single louse on a fowl. Neither will any remedy not applied to the seat of the disease. Snuff applied to the louse is absolutely sure, cheap enough, and the snuff never loses its strength. Why not everybody adopt the snuff treatment and stop all this nonsense?

F. M. Reed, in the Washington Poultry Fancier, reproduced in the Southern Fancier, gives in tabulated form the various breeds of chickens, their table qualities, laying qualities and characteristics. Some of the classifications we think erroneous. Plymouth Rocks and Houdans are classed third rate as table fowls, and Polish the same. Games are classed second rate for table qualities. We class them as equal to the best. Spanish are graded below Andalusians and Leghorns as layers, whereas they are not surpassed by any breed. Leghorns and Minorcas are described as bearing confinement well, whereas these breeds require broad range and abundant exercise to do their best. There are other features of minor interest, but these are the most prominent errors as seen through our spectacles.

ONE COW VS. FIFTY HENS.

Southern Fancier.

Michael K. Boyer last year made a test, for profits, between one good family cow and fifty hens, to see which would yield the most profit. The result

was the cow's milk, was worth at market rates, \$144.10, and the poultry account, (which was mainly for eggs sold) equaled \$150.81. It cost \$52 to feed the cow one year, and \$50 for the hens. The value of the manure of both were about equal in value. But the biggest item in favor of the hens was in point of labor, it requiring double amount to attend to the cow than it did to the fowls. The test goes to show that James Rankin's claim that 350 hens gave him a better profit than his sixteen cows, is not a wild assertion. More poultry and less cows on the farm would certainly be a profitable change in the management.

MATING BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

R. J. BEEBE, in American Agriculturist.

The breeder of the Barred Plymouth Rock, in addition to the problem of selection, common to all breeders, has the special problem of color to solve. To do this he makes two matings, one for the production of females, the other for the production of males. He has learned that the fashionable shades of the sexes are such that the union of two possessing these does not bring chicks like themselves. The females have a tendency toward darkness, the males toward lightness in color. That it would be possible in time to produce a strain that would breed exhibition specimens from a single mating he does not doubt, but he does not feel that he can afford to make the sacrifice in time and money that the production of such a strain would require. He prefers, therefore to make special matings. To him a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush; a certain present profit is much better than an uncertain future profit, even though the latter may in time be greater. For the production of his exhibition male birds he selects a male that has the desired shade, and mates him to females that are somewhat darker than himself, but otherwise good birds. He expects to produce finely colored cockerels, and pullets altogether too dark, some, indeed, being as black as crows. For the production of his exhibition pullets he selects a very light male, one whose bars are extremely narrow, and in which the light color greatly predominates over the dark, a bird utterly unfit for exhibition. To him he mates his fine exhibition females. From this mating he expects to produce beautiful, lightish colored pullets, and cockerels very much like their sire. It will be observed, except for the purpose of breeding again, the first mating produces almost all of the females as culs and the second nearly all the males. There will be, however, an occasional pullet from the cockerel mating, and an occasional cockerel from the pullet mating, that will be really fine exhibition birds. The production of these seem to be proof of the possibility of the making of a strain where but a single mating will be required, but few, indeed are the breeders who have the necessary patience and perseverance for the production of such a strain.

[We publish the above for the purpose of showing one of the absurdities of the American Standard. It is not the only case where it requires something contrary to nature to such an extent that the best possible specimens mated together will bring birds unfit for the show room.]

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keeping them pulled off until the habit becomes discouraged. Have grown them by hundreds and never had any trouble to keep down sprouts.

Tell me through your valuable paper something about what is called the "Big Guinea Hog" is there such a breed? If so, what is their good and bad qualities? One of my neighbors has some and claims they are easily kept, healthy, and a quick growth. Where can I get a full blood male?—T. P. COOK, Welborn, Texas.

ANS.—We have no knowledge of any such breed, nor are they mentioned in the live stock encyclopedias. Some forty years ago there was a breed called Guinea hogs. They were spotted, with white and black; round and chubby, with short legs and erect ears; easily kept fat, but very small.

Please inform me through the columns of your paper what is good for warts on cows. My Jersey heifer has one about the size of a small marble on the inside of left knee joint. It is growing very fast.—W. S. HAYWOOD, Jefferson, Texas.

ANS.—Dissect it out and cauterize the place well with nitrate of silver, and then apply daily to it carbolic vaseline.

My attention was called to your paper through an advertisement in a Chicago paper (The Farm Implement News). Will you please forward a sample copy of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, any number will do. If you have one that gives a description of north-eastern or east Texas, it would be very acceptable. Will you kindly answer the following questions relating to the above localities:

1. Are there any desirable State lands for sale?
2. What are the principal crops raised there? Will you name a few of the best counties that have state lands for sale? Any information you can give to the above sections of Texas and also northern Arkansas, either personally or through your newspaper will be thankfully received, as I am very anxious to locate me a home in the Southwest, if there is any good vacant lands left or cheap improved lands. My ideas of the best localities would embrace southern Missouri and northern Arkansas (where there is considerable government lands) and eastern and northeastern Texas. Hoping to hear from you I remain respectfully yours.—WILSON GAINES, Burlington, Ky.

ANS.—Read TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and you will get much information. Our Readers can answer in detail.

Biggle Horse Book is number one of the Biggle Farm Library, edited by Judge Jacob Biggle, a long time and popular contributor to the Farm Journal of Philadelphia. It is an elegant, highly condensed and interesting exposition of the horse, for farmers use. This will be followed by nine other volumes, and the ten will be called the Biggle Farm Library. Price of each, 50 cents by mail. Address Wilmer Atkinson Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ABOUT GRASSES.

GEO. H. HOGAN.

JAS. H. MALECHECK, Nelsonville, Texas: Both specimens came duly to hand, and in good condition. They are the same, common name, Barnyard grass. It is the Panicum crusgalli of the botanists, and worth its place on any farm. It is very prolific and nutritious, relished by all kinds of stock, whether green or in hay, but it is an annual, and the trouble is that if you cut it at proper stage for best hay you destroy seed. Therefore, like the oat, a man must save a plot of it to make seed. I believe it is as nutritious as millet, and will yield fully as much to the acre, but like most of its kind, the best hay is made when cut in the boot, or just as the seed heads begin to form. Its range is fully as extended as the common crab grass, and seems to do well on poor land.

FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FORT WORTH, Wednesday, Sept. 19.
Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

There has been during the past week a very light run of cattle, far less than the demand. The competitive buyer you spoke of last week is here and ready to buy anything offered, and the manager of the stock yards says that he feels now that he can ask all the people he has advised to hold back their beef for a while to come along now. There was a fair run of hogs this week, but not as many as was expected. Those offered sold at good figures and shippers generally seemed pleased.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Beef steers, \$2.35 @ \$2.65 Bulls, \$1.00 @ \$1.25
Feeders, 2.00 @ 2.25 Stock hogs, 3.50 @ 4.00
Fat cows, 1.45 @ 1.75 Fat hogs, 5.25 @ 5.75
Canners, 1.40 @ 1.70

This shows quite a slump in the hog market over last week, as some hogs brought as high as \$5.85 last week. Prospects, however, are encouraging all around.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

W. L. Fuller, I. N. Stuart, J. C. Smith, J. D. Farmer, C. R. Harris, W. J. Fitzer, J. W. Collins, L. A. Hollings-

worth, G. S. Chapin, L. W. Task, J. N. Haley and T. F. Lamp were the Tarrant county people in with hogs and cattle through the week.

Potts & Hall, local feeders, had cattle on the market.
J. H. Cowan, Grapevine; E. B. Carver, Henrietta; S. P. Stone, Itaska; M. Sansom, Alvarado; H. H. Riddell, Alvarado; I. B. Edwards, Fate; J. W. Pool, Nevada, and B. Hackett, Boyd, were all on this week's market with a car or more each of hogs and cattle.

The packing house located on this market has notified the stock yards people that they are on the market now for an increased supply of beef steers, fat cows and killers generally, as their increased meat trade will require them to kill more cattle to supply it.

The above, coupled with the fact that the competitive buyer is now located here and willing to buy any cattle offered, should make brisk trading which the stock yards people say they hope will be appreciated. S.

DALLAS LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Quotations reported by Carter's Stock Yards, Dallas, Texas.

Choice fat grass steers	2.00 @ 2.25
Common to fair grass steers	1.75
Choice fat grass cows	1.75 @ 2.00
Common to fair grass cows	1.40 @ 1.60
Yearlings	1.40 @ 1.60
Choice veal calves	2.50 @ 3.00
Common to fair veal calves	2.00 @ 2.25
Bulls	1.25 @ 1.40
Stags	1.25 @ 1.40
Milch cows	15.00 @ 25.00
Choice fat muttons	2.00 @ 2.25
Common to fair muttons	1.50 @ 1.75
Stock sheep	1.50 @ 1.40
Goats	1.00 @ 1.50
Choice corn fed hogs	5.25 @ 5.50
Common to fair hogs	5.00
Stock hogs	4.00 @ 4.50
Mass feed hogs	4.50 @ 4.75

All classes of stock for the past week have been very scarce and found ready sale. Good cows selling as high as 2 cents, and hogs advancing 1/2 cent. Market firm at quotations and the prospects for the future is good.

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Every subscriber can by showing his neighbor a copy of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH occasionally, aid us in extending its circulation. If you keep a file and don't wish to part with your own paper, send us the names and addresses of your neighbors who are not subscribers and we will send them free sample copy.

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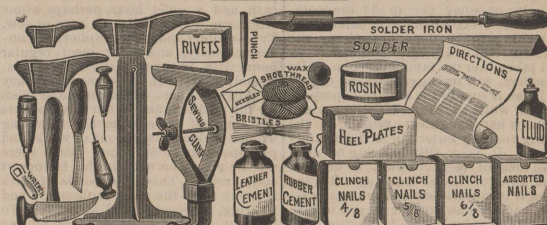
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Household.

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

CHAT.

An Old Scrub Granger writes us a letter which he says he is willing should appear for the good it may do some unsuspecting young man or woman. We give it verbatim, wondering if that "ape-armed" creature will recognize the picture he has painted. Granger, you have our profoundest sympathy, and like our Divine Master in more than the betrayal kiss, "a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief."

Dr. Grace Danforth writes an interesting article on the rights of girls, and makes a suggestion we think both timely and sensible. It is that girls should not wear out the best years of their lives working for nothing.

Mrs. L. P. Andrews teaches that we should seek happiness in self-forgetfulness. This is according to the teaching of the Meek and Lowly One. Glad you found courage to express your kind appreciation of the Household, Mrs. Andrews.

We have a plea from quite a young sister for admittance to the Household, who sends us her method of putting up peaches, with which she has been very successful. Thanks, Edith. You are quite an accomplished young housekeeper, I imagine.

Bessie loses her temper at the heartless expressions of some man. Well, Bessie, it will do you no good, dear. You will find such people everywhere in life. Try to close your eyes and ears; like Ephraim, they are hopeless cases.

Yes, Leo Jenwyd disagrees with Bessie in her estimation of Don Quixote. So must we, Bessie, since long years ago we found it exceedingly interesting, and often think of the aphorism of Sancho Panza, "when tired and completely fagged out, 'Blessed is the man who invented sleep.'" Blessing him, too, we fall asleep.

THINK OF THIS, GIRLS.

I wish to chat this week with the girls, that class of girls who wish to do something for themselves, or who are obliged to earn their own living, and I may say some things which, while they are wholesome truths, may be unpalatable to some. Whether a girl should work for pay or whether she should work for a position, is a question which exercises many an earnest girl, who is anxious to "do something."

It is no way dignifies the position of the working girl, to enter the family as "one of the family." This clause in a letter, or in a conversation often loses a girl a good home. That a lady does not wish a girl to come into her family as "one of the family," does not mean that she will be treated as a slave, or that she will be denied social intercourse with the family. Usually when one hires a girl to help in the family, one hires a person to do every, and any thing she would do herself, if she had no help; or, some one to do the work, when there is company to be entertained or visiting to be done, or such as she does not feel inclined to do herself. A girl taken into the family, one of its members, will feel aggrieved and slighted if she is sent to the kitchen to prepare a meal, while the lady of the house and perhaps her daughters, remain in the sitting room to entertain and be entertained. It is a silly hanging on to a false idea of respectability, to demand that kind of social equality. To my mind it is much more genteel, business-like, and satisfactory, for a girl to say, "I will do your work for a stipulated sum, and I will do it well, and shall expect you to pay me promptly." This places her in a perfectly independent and honorable position. Surely her labor is worth more than her board, and a few clothes—not always—but sometimes grudgingly given. When a girl receives wages, she has something tangible to show for her work, and she has an incentive to do it well; consequently she is satisfied. Did it ever occur to the minds of our girls who are willing to go out to service, that only a girl who has the instincts and sentiments of a perfect lady, will make a thoroughly good servant? I believe this to be so, for such a girl will know exactly when to speak and when to keep silent, will instinctively know her duties, and hedge herself about so completely with her own self-respect, that every one else will respect her. The word servant grates harshly on most ears, but are we not all servants in some sense of

the word? Do we not all serve some one, or some purpose, and are we any the more servants because we are paid for our service? I maintain that it is being paid for our service, which takes from our position much that would be very galling. To be competent to demand pay is something. The idea among those who are seeking good help, and no one wishes any other kind, is, that those who wish to come as, "one of the family," are not worthy. I would not live with any one, my dearest friend relative, as one of the family, because I know that my services in that family would be worth more than my "victuals and clothes," even if they were "purple and fine linen," and I would demand something more, for my own self-respect. To go "as one of the family," is to be a mere pensioner, and all know the fate of such a one, it is to be tired of before a great while, and to be requested to seek another place. In all kindness, and in full sympathy with working girls, I would beg you to overcome the foolish idea, that it is more genteel to work without pay, than it is to receive a just compensation for your work. If you must do something to take care of yourselves, or to help care for loved ones, and you are fond of housework, can cook well, clean house neatly, set a table tastefully, and do the hundred and one other things around the house, why not do this for money rather than do these things for a false position; exposing your pride to heart-burning and ill-temper, because of supposed slights? You will be more self-respecting and respected, if you bravely say, "I can work and will do good service, and I must be paid for it." There will be no reason for any one to draw the line. Conscience and duty will show you clearly where the line is, and those who employ you, will be just as quick to accord you respect, and to place a true valuation upon your work. I know many girls who are willing to work, but they shrink from domestic work; because they consider it menial. They would be willing to teach school, or clerk in a store, or become a type-writer, or even go into a factory of some kind—but to cook! In the South this has always been the work of negroes and is thus come to be considered the lowest class of service.

But let us look a little farther. All cannot become school-teachers, even if they are competent. There are not schools enough to give all our girls positions. Then, the school teacher does not have the most delightful position in the world, though they are as a class, better paid. They are under authority of the superintendent and principal, and I expect some of them could tell of very unpleasant episodes in their lives. So, there are too many clerks; and what a miserable life it is! Required on duty from seven o'clock in the morning, until seven o'clock at night, with a short interval at noon for lunch. In many stores, clerks are not allowed to sit down during the day. If half an hour is lost, by any misfortune, that time is deducted when pay day comes. How much more healthful and pleasant is somebody's kitchen, with no rush, and a quiet hour, perhaps whole afternoon occasionally to read or sew. Type-writers and stenographers are under authority, and must meet regular hours with, in the majority of instances, a small salary. It takes time and money to gain a business education to fit them for the position, and in our news-papers are frequent advertisements of young women seeking places, out of work, and perhaps away from home. Then there are the girls who work in the factory or cotton mills. This, of all kinds of work is to my mind the most unpleasant, and wearing, physically and mentally. To be shut up day after day, and all day long, in the close stuffy atmosphere of a great room, filled with an indiscriminate crowd of men and women, the ears deafened by the constant roar and clatter of machinery, the nerves tense from constant watching of, and moving with, the tireless machines; lungs filled with the floating particles of substances foreign to pure air, all tend to wreck health and happiness. And yet, dear girls, many of you prefer all these discomforts to a quiet home life with comparatively light work; free to stand up or sit as you choose; abundant food of your own cooking; fresh air, and in most instances kind treatment, all from the mistaken idea that other kinds of woman's work is more respectable than domestic service.

There must come a change, and I sincerely hope that the day is not far away when our girls will see that the most respectable work to do, is that which they are best fitted to perform. The idea

to get into your heads, is, that discretion, self-respect and independence of the opinions of others, when you are sure you are doing right, is the surest road to success. You can only be independent when you demand for your time and talents a just remuneration, whether you fill the position of cook, school-teacher or any other responsible place in this work-a-day world of ours.

A VERY YOUNG SISTER.

EDITH HART.

Mrs. S. E. Buchanan: Will you admit a young girl of 14 into the dear Household for a few moments? I have often thought of writing, but have never written before. I do enjoy reading the nice letters of the Household. We live in the mountains, on Sandy Creek. We can see mountains every way we look. Some think they are beautiful, they are so green; the soil is rich, and we can raise almost anything we try, but we would like to exchange it for one on the prairie. If there is any one who would like to exchange for such a place, direct their letters to T. U. Hart, Leander, Williamson county, Texas.

I will send you some tried recipes—perhaps some of the sisters would like to have them:

To Prepare Peaches—Put them in jars, fill up with cold water, set them in a vessel of cold water, set it on the fire, and when the water comes to a boil in the vessel screw on the top; take out the jar and fasten the top tightly on. Put them up in a cool place, and they will save as long as you want to keep them. We have some we have had two years, and never have lost one jar.

Peach Preserves—Prepare the fruit and let dry two or three hours; take 9 pounds of sugar to 12 pounds of peaches; cook till bright red. Put them up in jars and they will keep indefinitely.

Well I will close for this time, as it is my first. If I see this in print I may write again.

Leander, Williamson Co., Texas.

LET US FORGET SELF.

MRS. L. P. ANDERSON.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: We have been taking TEXAS FARM AND RANCH nearly a year, and enjoy reading it—the letters from the sisters especially. I have thought for a long time I would write, but my heart failed me; so this morning I will try and make my bow and shake hands all around. I have just read Hattie Harmon's letter. It is too true. Some think they have more trouble than others. We should not nurse our troubles so closely that we cannot see that of others. Let us try to lift their burdens by lending a helping hand, or doing them a kind act. Friends, we think too much of self to notice the sorrows and troubles of others. Let us all wake up to duty and make life worth living for our neighbors and friends.

I have been looking for a year for some one to help me with my housework. I have two little girls, one ten years old, who does most of my work, as I am not able, and I fear never will be again. I will give a girl or a middle-aged woman a good home to take charge of my house, and will treat her as my own.

I wish I could exchange something to sisters for annual flower seeds or slips of house plants. I had a good many pot plants and beds of annual flowers, but all were killed in that fearful cyclone two years ago. I had five different beds of chrysanthemums and five different colored double hollyhocks, all killed.

With best wishes for success of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.
Blevins, Falls Co., Texas.

ANOTHER MAN SUFFERING.

OLD SCRUB GRANGER.

Please allow me to say dear Mrs. Buchanan, for I have been reading TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, for several years, and much admire your chats and advice to the young folks, and feel that I want to pour out some of my troubles to one good woman before I "return to the dust as I was," for I am nearly sixty-five years old, and feel that I lost the last good friend I had in 1872—my Mother (please let me commence Mother with a capital).

I was 30 years old when I married a long, slab-sided, muddy, black-eyed, ape-armed woman of 21 years, who was a regular ha-ho-off-and-dont-come-a-nigh-me with all the boys but me (so she made me think) but she allowed me a good many "social privileges" before we were married, but before God, I don't think we had been married a week till she had mashed my mouth with closed fist, till it bled

freely, and had spit dab in my face several times for attempting to kiss her; a privilege she had never made the slightest objection to before we were married. Now the strange part of this story, which I declare before God is as near the truth as I can put it on paper, is, that I am trying to live with this woman yet. But a miserable thirty-four years it has been for both of us.

Now in conclusion, good Mrs. Buchanan, let me allude to my dear, dear Mother again. Would to God that I could seek and lie down on her grave till I would die from exposure and hunger! My Mother only saw this woman once before we were married, and I knew she was not pleased with her, but she had often advised me to marry. It makes my old heart ache to recollect the many nice sweet little flowers I had passed by; but you recollect the story of the butterfly!

Of course I do not expect this thing published in a good paper like TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and especially in your department, since every line shows my ignorance and want of education, but hope you can gather something from it to show your young correspondents that Christ was not the only man betrayed by a kiss.

Santa Ana Texas.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH has a beautiful Charter Oak cooking stove, and a first class World's Washing Machine, to offer as premiums in some departments of woman's work at the approaching Dallas State Fair. We have asked for suggestions from the Household circle as to what lines of house work will afford the best field for a skillful competition. So far we have only had one suggestion. Will not some one speak?

GIRLS' RIGHTS.

GRACE DANFORTH.

The picture Mrs. Buchanan has drawn in the issue of August 18 will come home to the heart of many an elder sister who has cheerfully sacrificed herself upon the altar of family interest. Our present civilization has been attained at the price of the sword. The rights of the fighting element of the sky were thought worthy of consideration. Political and industrial conditions naturally shaped themselves for man's convenience. As he secured the plunder, it was natural that he should attend to its distribution. Commerce largely supplanted rapine after the discovery of America. The growing ideas of justice between man and man, and man and the Republic of America based upon masculine equality. Invention supplanted slave labor, and mechanical interests quite as much as humanitarian considerations, struck the shackles from the last remnant of human slavery. As man controlled the finances, invention naturally sought those avenues where it could most easily secure remuneration. The steamship, railroad, vast manufacturing concerns—in fact nearly all the mechanical inventions of any importance lifted the burden of drudgery from that part of economics man had appropriated as his own. To do their work, men acted together on socialist principles, and not on the individualism necessary before mechanical invention. Every man's labor represented to him a money equivalent proportional to his skill, and the degree of financial dependence inherited from the past, reduced the great mass of women to the position of body servants to men. If comfortable circumstances excused the wife from the menial tasks, it was only to transfer it to some less fortunate woman. Shorn of all its poetry, woman's real position is simply that of an unpaid cook to some man. Inventive genius has never sought to improve her economic condition, because it could hope for no reward from a class of laborers minus a purse. Had the cooking or washing fallen to man's industrial division, long ago he would have reduced them, as he has other branches of work, to a business, and had it done by the wholesale. As it is, there has only been a feeble attempt in the larger places to reduce laundry work to a condition that will relieve woman, and its limits are man's convenience. Prices are beyond the usual allowance given to women to cover that expense, and were it not for patronage from men whose labor commands a salary, the business would soon be a thing of the past. Women generally, and especially eldest daughters, are victims of these industrial conditions. With neither money nor political power at her disposal by which she could alter economic conditions bequeathed by the past, woman still bends over wash tub and stove for her board and clothes. With no hope

The Texas Coast Country.

The Garden Spot of America! A Paradise for the Farmer!
A Gold Mine for the Poor Man!

Best and cheapest lands! Climate and health unsurpassed! Rich soil! No droughts! No irrigation needed! No failure in crops! Pleasant summers and mild winters! I make a specialty of locating large colonies, and am prepared to give the greatest inducements to every home-seeker. Be sure and write for pamphlets, etc., to
O. M. PUDOR, Land and Immigration Agent, P. O. Box 144, Houston, Texas.

Famous Texas Coast Lands.

300,000 acres in tracts of twenty acres and upwards. Thirty miles frontage on Coast. Healthful climate. Fine vineyards and vegetable farms on the land. 1979 acres sold to twenty-two farmers within six weeks. Prices low. One-fifth cash, balance long time. Special inducements to colonies.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Alamo Insurance Building.

San Antonio, Texas.

50,000 ACRES.

I have 50,000 acres of the finest arable land in a body in Texas for sale. This would be a grand investment for a capitalist to take up to colonize. The price and terms would suit you if you mean business.

T. L. LYNCH, Box 723, Austin, Texas.

HARRIS COUNTY LAND FOR SALE.

611 acres of rich prairie land to be sold at once, located about twenty miles northwest of Houston, in Harris county, near the town of Klein. The land is all ready for cultivation. No grubbing or clearing necessary. We will sell the whole or part of the land at \$8 per acre. A thick German settlement surrounding the land. Terms, 1/2 cash, balance one, two and three years, 8 per cent interest. Address **JOHN B. VINSON & CO., Real Estate and Loan Agents, P. O. Box 686, Austin, Texas.**

TEXAS!

COME TO THE GULF COAST AND SETTLE IN THE RICHEST FARM AND FRUIT SECTION IN AMERICA. We have rich soil; "cheap lands, from \$3 upwards;" delightful climate; bountiful rainfall; good markets; 15 railroads, etc., etc. If you want a farm, fruit orchard, ranch or garden spot, write to
CASH & LUCKEL, 306 1-2 Main Street, Houston, Texas.

THE TEXAS COAST is being settled more rapidly than any part of the U. S. Rainfall is ample. This is the home of the pear—over \$5,000 being realized on 13 acres. This is unsurpassed for strawberries, early vegetables, cotton, sugar cane. For more information write to
RICHAARDSON & SHIRLEY, Alvin, Texas.

FARM LANDS A SPECIALTY.

16,000 acres of rich Grayson County black land and 20 improved farms for sale on terms cheaper than rent. Low prices, easy terms, small interest. Write, or come and tell me just what you desire.
J. F. EVANS, Sherman, Texas.

DO YOU WANT A FARM?

The Kickapoo Country, Oklahoma (garden spot of the world) will be opened to settlement soon. For particulars read the "Oklahoma Farmer," \$1 a year. Oklahoma City, O. T. Sample copy, 5c. Kickapoo Map, 50c.

FOR INFORMATION

About Calhoun County and Southern Texas, the "New California," address the Fort Laramie, Fort Laramie, Texas, for sample copy. Southern Texas possesses wonderful possibilities of soil and climate, and attracts wide attention. The Laramie will be repaid with information for the home-seeker.

DeCORDOVA & SON,

Land and Tax Agency,

No. 704 Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas.

Lands and Land Certificates bought and sold. Prompt personal attention given to all business entrusted to us. Correspondence solicited with parties desiring to buy or sell land.

Cheap Farms and Farming Lands

In Texas for sale. You can purchase outright as an investment, or you can go on the land and work it and I will take a small sum and give you plenty time to pay out. What's the use of being a tenant when you can get a home for your wife and family in this way. Tell me exactly what you want. It will pay you to write me before investing elsewhere. All I want from you is a little cash as an evidence of good faith, and plenty elbow grease so you can work your place out.
T. L. LYNCH, Box 723, Austin, Texas.

FOR SALE.

I offer for sale 29 head grade Holstein and Jersey cows (daily record of butter given on application).

One Baby Separator,

One Horse Power and Churn,

For further information address

A. M. SOMERS, Mgr. Fairview Creamery, Lawrence, Texas.

Do You Want a Country Home?

I have for sale, at a fair price and on terms to suit a responsible purchaser, a 220-acre farm, within one mile of this city, that has fairly good improvements, elstern, well, springs and running creek water, wood and a beautiful pecan grove just beginning to bear. Good houses, barns, fences, etc. Ellis is the banner county, and Waxahachie (the county site) the best town of its size in Texas. Specially suited for dairying, fine stock, or fruit and vegetable farming. Address
OSBOR GOODWIN, Waxahachie, Texas.

Homes for Everybody

And Soil and Climate Unsurpassed.

We can supply you with what you need. Easy terms. Write us before locating or investing. Information about lands, etc., cheerfully and promptly furnished.

J. R. JETER & CO., Houston, Texas.

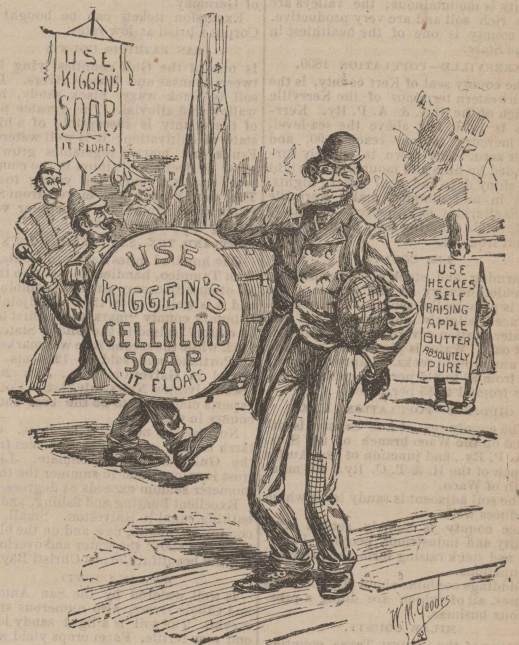
COV. J. S. HOGG

Advices every patriotic Texan to own his home. For information how to buy bargains on most favorable terms in black lands, wheat lands, fruit lands, Coast Country lands, pine lands, mill sites, tobacco lands (There is a secret about these, out of which more money is going to be made, on the capital and labor invested, in the next ten years, than any industry in Texas. Big money or little money can be used in them, and if you will let me hear from you promptly, I will tell you how to do it.) address
J. S. DAUGHERTY, Box 71, Houston, Texas.

SNIFFLE'S MISTAKE.



1.—Well, if that ain't the fattest man I ever did see



2.—But he changed his mind.

Tarrant County Farm

Of 207 acres, 7 miles west of Fort Worth, on gravelled road, valley land prairie, good black and chocolate soil, all fenced, 107 acres cultivated, small house, shed, crib and well. Price, \$20 per acre. Same land in Lamar, Fannin, Collin and other thickly settled counties sells for \$30 per acre. Send for my illustrated circular about Tarrant County and the Fort Worth Packing House, Stock Yards and Flour Mills.
S. M. SMITH, Board of Trade Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex.

The Fort Sill Country.

The Sampson Publishing and Printing Company have just completed and published a handsome book of valuable information on matters relating to the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache Reservations, together with a fine map, splendid portraits of Chief Quanah Parker and other Comanche and Kiowa chiefs, including their history, with many valuable geographical and topographical facts which are of vast interest to the public. Also full and complete information concerning the homestead laws, how to file on government land, and how to take a claim. Price, 25 cents. Address **THE SAMPRSON PUBLISHING CO., Fort Worth, Tex.**

ANOTHER LARGE TRACT OF LAND THROWN OPEN

TO THE MAN WITH THE HOE, NEAR FORT WORTH.

We are subdividing 3500 acres of fine post oak timber land, 10 miles northwest of Fort Worth, into tracts of 100 acres each, which we are offering to sell at \$5 to \$7 per acre. Terms, one-fourth cash and balance in two, three and four years, at 8 per cent interest. The soil is a dark sandy loam and very productive, and will produce good crops of cotton, corn, oats, wheat, vegetables and fruit, which find ready market at good prices in this city. We have already sold several tracts and have ten to twelve tracts left. For further particulars call on or address

CASWELL BROTHERS, Corner 5th and Houston Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

EVERY FARMER

should see a copy of **The Western Edition of THE NATIONAL STOCKMAN AND FARMER.** It gives Chicago's live stock and produce markets in detail, and is printed and mailed Tuesday evening—you get it Wednesday. This paper—17 years old, 24 pages big and brim full of just what the Business Farmer wants—is the paper by whose quotations Farmers and Feeders all over the country sell their products. In order to introduce it everywhere, we are making a **SPECIAL OFFER** of 12 weeks for only 25 cents. Send a postal for a copy and terms to agents to
The National Stockman and Farmer, 649 THE ROOKERY, CHICAGO, ILL.



Strongest, Most Durable, Easiest Running, and in every way the **BEST FEED CUTTER** made. All Sizes, for Hand or Power. Carriers any length. For Low Prices and Best Discounts, send for Illustrated Catalogue "E." Valuable "Ensilage Encyclopedia" free to all who mention this paper. Also manufacturers of the Celebrated Freeman Wind Mill, Centennial Pumping Mill, and a full line of Horse Powers and Horse Power Jacks, Seed Sowers, Feed Grinders, Boilers, Engines, etc.
S. FREEMAN & SONS MFG. CO., No. 103 Bridge St., Racine, Wis.

SHELL OUT.



TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Tex.

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.**

SOUTHWEST TEXAS IN DETAIL.

G. F. L.
[Concluded from last week.]

LAVACA COUNTY.

Is one of the principal cotton counties in the State. The soil is very rich and yields abundantly. The farmers are of the most thrifty class. Improved lands sell from \$5 to \$15 per acre; unimproved lands sell from \$3 to \$5 per acre.

HALLETTSVILLE—POPULATION 2,000.

Is the county seat of Lavaca county, situated on the main line of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., 137 miles east of San Antonio and 100 miles west of Houston. The city has a cotton seed oil mill, ice factory, broom and mattress factory, bottling works, two banks, three weekly newspapers, 55 business houses, fine water works and electric light system, and churches of all denominations. The county around Hallettsville is very productive. 15,000 bales of cotton were shipped from Hallettsville last season.

YOAUM—POPULATION 4,000.

In Lavaca county, is situated on the main line of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., and junction of the Waco branch, about half way between San Antonio and Houston. The machine shops of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., are located at Yoakum, where hundreds of experienced workmen are employed.

Yoakum has fine public school buildings, churches of all denominations, electric light plant, water works, and a large number of business houses.

KERR COUNTY.

Is situated on the West side of Kendall county. The Guadalupe river rises in this county. The general surface of the county is mountainous; the valleys are of a rich soil and are very productive. The county is one of the healthiest in the State.

KERRVILLE—POPULATION 1800.

The county seat of Kerr county, is the northwestern terminus of the Kerrville branch of the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Kerrville is 1,650 feet above the sea level. The mercury seldom reaches 90, and never zero. The town is entirely surrounded by hills and mountains. Bright sun-shiny days and cool breezy nights, even in mid-summer, make Kerrville the Sanitarium of America, especially for invalids suffering from pulmonary or throat troubles.

LEE COUNTY.

Farming and stock raising constitute the chief industry of the people. The soil is principally sandy. The general surface is slightly undulating, and the greater portion covered with a forest of post oak. Water is plentifully supplied by numerous creeks. Improved lands sell from \$5 to \$15 per acre; unimproved sells from \$1 to \$5 per acre.

GIDDINGS—POPULATION 1,500.

The county seat of Lee county, is situated on the Waco branch of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., and junction of the Austin branch of the H. & T. C. Ry., 103 miles south of Waco.

The soil adjacent is sandy loam which produces well.

Lee county is thickly settled with thrifty and industrious people. Farming and stock raising form the principal occupations.

Giddings contains about fifty business houses, all of which are doing a prosperous business.

MILAM COUNTY.

Is one of the Central Texas counties, and is situated on the Brazos river. The surface is rolling, and in many places hilly and broken. The county is about equally divided between woodland and prairie. On the river and creek bottoms the soil is a very rich loam and produces abundantly. Nearly all the fruits raised in the State flourish in this county. Improved lands sell from \$3 to \$20 per acre, unimproved from \$1 to \$10 per acre. Cameron and Rockdale are the two principal towns.

CAMERON—POPULATION 3000.

The county seat of Milam county is situated on the Waco branch of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., 52 miles south of Waco. Cameron has a court house costing over \$100,000, one of the finest public school systems in the State, an oil mill, two banks, two ice factories, bottling works, and churches of every denomination.

During the season of 1892 and 1893 Cameron shipped over 15,000 bales of cotton.

ROCKDALE—POPULATION 2500.

In Milam county, is situated on the Waco branch of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., 68 miles south of Waco, and junction of the I. & G. N. Ry. It has a national bank, water works system, electric lights,

cotton seed oil mill, an ice factory, public schools and churches. The town is surrounded by fine farming land. The chief products are cotton and fruit. Two coal mines about two miles from the town, together with heavy forests of oak, afford cheap fuel. Land is cheap and the people prosperous.

NUECES COUNTY.

Is one of the Gulf counties, and lies west of Aransas county. The general surface of the county is slightly rolling prairie, with occasional forests of mesquite timber. The soil is sandy and rich chocolate, and is highly productive. The county is watered by the Nueces river, Agua Dulce and San Fernando creeks, besides numerous small streams. In the past stock raising was the principal industry, but with the new era of immigration farming and fruit raising are rapidly becoming the chief industries of the county.

CORPUS CHRISTI—POPULATION 5000.

Located on a bluff, constituting the shores of Corpus Christi Bay. The delightful ozone breeze of the Gulf constantly supplies the city with invigorating and healthful atmosphere. The surrounding waters afford exceptional facilities for sea bathing, while the famous sulphur waters of the artesian wells rival those of Europe.

The completion of the Sanitarium will enable Corpus Christi to establish the claim that it is "Nature's Health Resort."

Invalids who have been to Florida and other famous winter resorts have tried Corpus Christi and are enthusiastic in its praise.

Dr. Spohn states, "there is a mineral well at Corpus Christi equal, if not superior to, the celebrated Carlsbad Wells of Germany."

Excursion tickets can be bought to Corpus Christi at low rates.

SAN PATRICIO COUNTY

Is one of the Gulf counties lying between Aransas and Nueces rivers. The soil is black waxy, black sandy, gulf wallow and alluvial. The greater part of the county is susceptible of a high state of cultivation; it is well watered. Fruits and market vegetables grow to great perfection. Stinton is the county seat, and is a flourishing young town. The county seat was moved from San Patricio to Stinton by a popular vote during the present year.

PORTLAND, TEX., SAN PATRICIO COUNTY.

One hundred miles nearer to Monterey than Tampico, handles more cotton than all other adjacent coast towns combined, and it is well to note that an adjoining tributary county "marketed the first bale of cotton" raised in the United States in 1892, while the second bale was marketed at Portland and sold at 12 cents per pound in Galveston, Tex., July 30th. (See Galveston News July 21st.) Cotton experts claim this to be the best cotton county in the State.

No malaria nor lung troubles. Catarrh rapidly cured by salt breezes from the Gulf. Delightful climate. Little frost in winter, and in summer the thermometer seldom exceeds 84 degrees.

Excellent hunting and fishing, and sea bathing equal to Galveston. Small, but comfortable hotel, new and on the bluff, forty feet above the water and overlooking the beautiful Corpus Christi Bay.

WILSON COUNTY.

Is well watered by the San Antonio and Cibolo rivers, also numerous small creeks. The soil is a light sandy loam and very fertile. Farm crops yield well, and fruits and vegetables are also grown with success. Improved lands sell from \$3 to \$15 per acre, unimproved from \$2 to \$5 per acre.

FLORESVILLE—POPULATION 2000.

County seat of Wilson county, situated on the main line of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., 30 miles southeast of San Antonio. It is the center of a vast area of fine farming country, which makes it a thriving, prosperous and flourishing town. It has a fine public school system, one bank and numerous business houses. Lands can be bought at a reasonable figure.

GOOD ADVICE.

South Texas, with its variety of soil, climate and productions, offers as many attractions, inducements and advantages as any similar area in the United States. Our crops mature and are marketed earlier than elsewhere, thereby realizing to the producer the highest prices.

If you are looking for a home in such a favored country, then come and inspect this section.

San Antonio, Texas.

Brazoria county wants to sell \$34,500 of bonds to build a bridge across the Brazos at Columbia.

SUBURBAN TOWNS.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

There are several live active towns in this section having highly improved farms surrounding them, and which ship annually many carloads of strawberries, melons, onions, jasmine buds, and other products of the country, to northern and eastern markets at profits to producers, ranging from \$50 to \$100 per acre.

Of the progressive suburban towns there are two which deserve particular notice.

ALVIN.

Is the largest town in the vicinity of Houston, twenty-three miles south on the Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe Ry. It is surrounded by good improved fruit, poultry and game tracts, all in a flourishing condition.

PASADENA.

Is the youngest town, but is flourishing and promises to overtake older communities. It is the nearest suburban town to Houston and is situated on the only rolling prairie land in the vicinity of Houston. It is situated nine miles from Houston post-office, on the line of the La Porte railroad and is also situated on Buffalo river, Houston's waterway to the Gulf. The lands surrounding Pasadena are very rich and do not require fertilizing, the soil being from three to six feet deep. The undulating surface of the country makes a very pleasing impression upon all who seek homes in the gulf coast country. The several streams passing through the Pasadena colony lands add to the beauty and afford natural drainage. The most excessive rains never flood this section. The soil is a black sandy loam, especially adapted to fruit and vegetable growing. Water, pure and fresh, is obtained at a depth of eighteen feet and an artesian flow is easily obtainable as is evidenced by the fine artesian well of free stone water at Pasadena station which flows 50,000 gallons per day.

Pasadena colony lands are accessible by railroad, steamboat and macadam wagon road, and for the many advantages are much preferred by fruit growers and gardeners. They are being settled in ten and twenty acre tracts and promise large returns.

Timber for fuel in great abundance near to this tract of land, is easily obtainable at little more than the cost of chopping. School and church advantages are unsurpassed in any suburban town. The academy opened on the 17th of September and is conducted by one of the best teachers in the State.

GAME LAWS OF TEXAS.

T. C. Williams, in Southwest Texas Magazine.

There is probably no place in America that can be compared to Southwest Texas for hunting. It is the sportsman's paradise, and in no greater measure could any other place be pictured as the ideal happy hunting ground, the Indian dreams of—or rather dreamed of, as he is fast fading from the present and is now a picture of the past. In every branch of sporting Southwest Texas can hold its own with any portion of the world. Deer, turkey, birds of all description, and fish from the trout and mackerel to the gamest of all, the tarpon.

And one does not have to travel far to find all of these; in fact as well settled as is Bee county, or any of the counties embraced in Southwest Texas, the wild turkey's gobble can be heard most any still, clear morning. But my object is to give a short synopsis of the game laws, a knowledge of which I find many lacking in. There are few exemptions to those laws in Southwest Texas, the only one of note being Brazoria county, which is exempt from the section prohibiting the killing of the sea gulls, buzzard, tern, shearwater, egret, heron or pelican, and the destruction of their eggs. Of course the counties in the far west are exempt from nearly every section of the law.

Hunting deer is prohibited from January 20 to August 1; wild turkey from May 15 to September 1; prairie chicken from March 1 to August 1; quail from April 1 to October 1. It is unlawful to kill or injure the mockingbird, whippoorwill, night hawk, blue bird, red bird, finch, thrush, linnet, martin, wren, swallow, bobolink, catbird, nonpareil, scissortail, sparrow, buzzard, seagull, tern, shearwater, egret, heron or pelican, and it is also unlawful to take from their nests or destroy the eggs of the six last named birds.

Fishing by net, seine or trap, except by the ordinary pole, line and hook, is prohibited between February 1st and

July 1st, and in the season it is prohibited to fish with a seine or net with meshes less than two and a half inches square. It is prohibited to fish by the use of lime, china berries, india berries, or other poisonous substances, or by the use of any kind of explosives. It is unlawful in fishing by seine or net to leave the smaller fish to perish, but they must be put back into the water. And it is unlawful when fishing for crabs or shrimp to offer them for sale unless full grown; if caught they must be put back into the water. Oyster fishing is prohibited from May 1 to September 1. Persons taking oysters from public beds, if the oysters are not wanted, must replant them alive. It is unlawful to rake, dredge or excavate with machinery any public oyster bed or reef.

WHAT SOUTHWEST TEXAS OFFERS.

San Antonio, Texas.

The Express is in receipt of a letter from a man in Michigan, who says he would come to Southwest Texas and start an orchard, but that he is told the railroads discriminate in favor of California products in the matter of rates to Chicago and St. Louis.

Through the kindness of Mr. Martin, of the Aransas Pass, The Express is able to assure the Michigan fruit man that he is mistaken, that instead of being discriminated against he would have the best of his California competitors by about 50 per cent on rates and many hundred percent the best of him on the amount of necessary capital invested.

The rate given on carload lots of deciduous fruits from Pacific coast points to Chicago and St. Louis is \$1.25 per hundredweight. The rate from Gulf points to St. Louis on carload lots, mixed or otherwise, is 60 cents per hundred, and to Chicago 69 cents. The carload rate on vegetables from Gulf points to St. Louis is only 40 cents per hundred, and to Chicago 47 cents. The rate on vegetables from Pacific points would probably be about in the same proportion to fruit rates as the Gulf rates. The fruit raiser who is hunting a place to locate will do well to investigate the claims made that Southwest Texas is the place for him. Land can be bought at nominal prices. Labor is cheap. Transportation is cheap. Permanent water supply is obtainable at very moderate cost; a water supply on which there will be no heavy annual tax as in the fruit districts of California. The climate is suitable for anything that the market will take, and last but not least, there is a local market for one hundred times the amount of fruit now raised here.

These conditions will not be so favorable a few years from now, as they are rapidly being taken advantage of, they exist here now, and the first comers will profit thereby.

HAS NEVER REGRETTED GOING TO TEXAS.

MORGAN W. STONE, Berclair, Texas.—The writer moved to this portion of Texas in the winter of 1877, and has never had occasion to regret the step. Goliad county, and especially the territory adjacent to Berclair, is rich and fertile, and produces magnificent crops. Farmers are fast discovering the wisdom of diversifying. The growing season extends through nine months in the year, and the new year frequently finds the luscious melon on the vine, and cotton in full bloom. The soil is a black sandy loam, is easy to cultivate, and produces well. The climate is mild and healthful, and ice even the thickness of glass is of unusual occurrence. Those afflicted with weak lungs often find here a permanent cure. Lands range in price from three dollars to ten dollars per acre, according to location, and the length of time they have been in cultivation.

NOT A GARDEN OF EDEN, BUT A VERY FINE COUNTRY.

L. N. JOHNSON, QUINCY, Bee County, Texas.—I came to Bee County, Texas, in October of 1891. Got here with a wagon, pair of ponies, one yoke of oxen and \$60 in money. Bought 160 acres of drain land and material for improvement, all on time; I to furnish the labor. Had a large family to support. First year on soil made ten bales of cotton and plenty of vegetables. Second year, 1893, made 18 bales of cotton on 40 acres, and 200 bushels of corn on 10 acres. Most of the crop was made by my two boys, aged 13 and 15. Have made a payment on land this year; have paid all living expenses and now own four horses and three yoke of oxen, with

of bettering her condition in the "sphere" man has assigned her, is it any wonder she has invaded the industrial department appropriated by himself where the laborer is worthy of his hire? Man is slowly learning an unpaid body of laborers in society is a constant menace to his own security in the labor market. There would not be the present exodus of women into the ranks of paid labor, had domestic work received just compensation. Slowly, very slowly, is the fact beginning to be recognized that all labor is entitled to reward, which should be something more than victuals and clothes. How many elder sisters who have lovingly devoted their earlier years to younger members of the family, find themselves in later life pensioners upon these same recipients of the toil of their best years? Had her labor been properly rewarded, she would have had ample provision for life's decline. She earned wages that she was not entitled to, simply because she was a woman. The male members of the family were saved expense, and the proceeds of her work helped to swell their bank account. In a neighbor's family is a woman of thirty-five who spent fifteen years doing the housework for a widowed father and younger brothers. In the course of time she was supplanted, as a domestic necessity, by her brothers' wives. Seeing the brothers would eventually secure all the family property, reluctantly she left the hearthstone, "woman's sphere," and sallied bravely forth to make some provision for approaching age in the meagre rewards offered domestic labor outside the walls of home. With honorable labor, so illy required, is it any wonder that the halls of guilt, where men spend money freely, should not lack for recruits? Statistics show the harem of sin are not patronized by the woman who has taken her place by the side of man in remunerated avenues of labor, but from domestic circles. Contact with the rough world has not robbed woman of innate modesty, but given her the means of maintaining it, while the monotony of domestic slavery adds weight to the arguments of the tempter. The unjust worship of masculinity the past has bequeathed us (a Chinaman still numbers his children by the sons that have come to him) adds to the burden of necessary domestic labor many unnecessary steps. Mothers do not teach their boys to wait upon themselves. They litter the house with mud from dirty shoes, regardless of the woman who must do the scouring. They leave their soiled clothes and shoes, when changed, just where they happen to be, with not one thought of the tired woman who must follow after them to "make home attractive." Every human being ought to wait on themselves and make just as little labor for others as possible, and mothers whose backs ache over the disorderliness of the male members of their families should raise their boys to be less trouble to some other woman. Women could largely ameliorate this condition of things, but they have not outgrown the teachings of the past and still continue raising their boys masters and their girls serving women. The world does not look down upon labor half as much as we have been taught in the past to believe. It respects it, however, just in proportion to its remuneration. Girls who think they maintain a superior social status by "living as one of the family" instead of receiving wages, make a great mistake. Not only should they be paid, but they should make it a point to do their work in such a manner it would command the best wages in the market. Many a silly girl has passed ten years of her life in this way, doing just as much work as any domestic, with nothing to show for it at the end of that time, while the \$1000 she could have saved has gone into the purse of the family she served. Domestic labor is of just as much importance to the world as any other branch. A strike of the cooks would soon establish that fact. Industrial justice to woman as well as man, which is bound up in political conditions, as the

farming element are beginning to realize, will solve the problem of the "elder daughter." Granger, Texas.

WHY, BESSIE!

LEO JENNYL

Why, Bessie! Surely you were joking when you said you saw nothing good in Don Quixote! I have not a copy at hand to quote from, or I could give you a thousand quotations from that one work, not only good, but fine. This for example: "Every man is as God made him, and oftentimes a great deal worse." In that one quotation there is a world of terse wisdom and satire. You must not have had even a glimpse of that big souled gentleman, Don Quixote, or your heart would ache for his sufferings, and you would want to pat him on the back for his excellent advice to Sancho Panza. How could any one fail to appreciate that advice or fail to be happy if he followed it? At then, too, think of the poor old man's endeavor to right wrong and make the world better. His purpose was as noble, if his cause was as mistaken as our present woman's suffragists. Oh, beg pardon, Mrs. Buchanan, I didn't mean to mention that subject. Please don't let anybody say anything more upon it; we've all had enough—indeed we have. I was just going to say that knight errantry had been carried to such an extent by the writers who were just before Cervantes that something had to be done, and in his wisdom Cervantes took up his pen, and lo, with the weapon of satire so keen in its edge that it severed without seeming to cut, knight errantry lay dead. What would this world be without humor? I know there are many who have no sense of it whatever, and fail to understand Mark Twain or James Whitcomb Riley, while to others the word of humor is daily bread, or rather the delicious confection that sweetens a bitter crust. If the kettle boils over and spills the preserves over the stove and floor, the trouble of washing it up is lessened to a considerable extent if the cat was so suddenly awakened at the commotion that she turned a double somersault and bounded out of the room, while the baby tumbled over on the floor in a helpless heap of laughter at kitty's capers. Nothing in Don Quixote! Why, Bessie, I have laughed at the dear old man's predicaments until my sides ached and tears chased each other down my cheeks, and I knew two gentlemen who admitted that they lay on the floor and rolled over and over in convulsions of that God given ecstasy, laughter, when they read the book aloud. Tallulah, La.

A MAN SUFFERING.

CHAMPION.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Women should be allowed to vote. I hope before many months they will have the right to exercise that privilege, and then we will see if we don't have better government, fewer Chicago riots, for with their powder and their balls they would soon bring the anarchists around and make them as submissive as the little lambs that gambol on the lawn.

Don't you think it would be a good idea to disfranchise the men altogether and let the women do all the voting and manage the government, while the men stay at home, tend the babies, and make the home "bright and attractive." Then maybe England, France, Russia, etc., might adopt the same course. Then of course the next thing on the programme would be some "scrapping," and then each "Willie boy" would tell his soldier girl good bye, with tearful eye, and pray for her safe return.

And then in about two weeks this country would be in such magnificent shape that it would take ten thousand Philadelphia lawyers a life time to get things straightened out once more. I expect then they would turn things over to the male portion of the human family with the remark, "that all is not gold that glitters." Of course this is merely a supposition. Houston Heights, Texas.

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TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas

Correspondence.

FROM LEE COUNTY.

GIDDINGS, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

Until now I have not seen anything about Lee county in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and although it is a little county, with a good deal of poor land, still it is inhabited by thriving farmers.

I am a born farmer, and have, since an early age worked with interest on a farm, with my father and brothers, but since two years I take a greater interest in it because I have my own farm.

The crops in Lee county have suffered from a drouth this spring, and do not seem to yield as much as expected, but still there seems to be a promise of a fair fall crop, if the so-called cotton worms will not make their appearance. The corn crop has also not been as good as last year.

I think TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is a very good paper, and I advise every farmer to not be without it. I read every article with great interest, and especially how to raise hogs profitably, have a two months old Poland China pig weighing 56 pounds. It gains over one pound a day.

EMIL WIEDERAENDERS.

KICKING DOES NO GOOD.

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

There is no use talking about the best county in Texas, for I have been all over the State hunting for it, and failed to find it. It just isn't in the State. I heard a fellow say the other day that Ellis county was the best county and he was just prancing and talking loud because Ellis county raises more cotton than any county in the world, and because Waxahachie buys more cotton off the wagons than any city in the world. But I can tell him something that beats that all hollow. Frank Reeves of this county raised a fine oat crop on a piece of land, cut the oats off, and then turned the stubble and had black-eyed peas planted in the furrows as he was turning the stubble, and now has a field of peas that will at the lowest estimate yield seventy-five bushels per acre, and he now has an offer of \$2.50 per bushel for them as soon as gathered. How's that? But hold on, he had three acres sown to millet from which he cut two tons of nice millet hay, then broke the ground, harrowed it down nicely and sowed the whole to turnip seed. He now has a fine stand of turnips as large as hens eggs. Can you guess what they will be worth? No, farming don't pay in this county! I want to sell out and join Coxey. I can't make a living raising cotton at six cents per pound and pay big rents on the land, and I haven't got sense enough to do anything else. Wish some one would tell me what to do. I was happy as long as I had something to kick at, but now it is a \$50 fine for a man to kick unless he has something to kick at, and I am just out of a subject.

But we town folks are having lots of fun. We have made us a law of our own, which allows us to impound any stock which comes into our town to eat up our grass, or that might be passing through the town, and we keep them in the pound a few days and then sell them at public auction to the highest bidder, and then it is such fun to hear the farmers kick. But we can't have their stock running loose in our towns, eating up our grass and standing around in our way. The other day somebody's mule got loose and came to town; we popped him into the pound and kept him a few days, and then sold him at public auction to the highest bidder, and one of our editors bought him. Of course he got the mule for much less than he was actually worth, but then our editor needed a mule and we needed the money to help pay town expenses, and there is no one hurt but some old farmer, and all he can do is to get mad and kick about it. Of course we know that such a thing is unconstitutional and not worth a cent if put to the test, but the farmer don't know it, and we are not going to let his stock run loose in our town. Kicking will do him no good.

And then we cotton buyers are having a great time now. We get together and juggle, and when the farmer comes in with his cotton we look wise and brave and tell him "cotton is off to-day." Then he drops his under lip; looks ugly; cusses and kicks, but all to no purpose. We have got the ropes on him. It is funny to hear farmers kicking, because our town niggers sneak out of nights and steal their chickens.

There are a great many niggers in

town. They have no occupation; no means of living, only the little odd jobs they get to do around town, and of course they must supplement their living by stealing and chickens are about the handiest and most toothsome things that they can find and there is no use for farmers to kick. They must help us feed our niggers or England will be sending over more committees to look after their dear cousins.

UNCLE SNOT.

LOCATING THE PERMANENT SUB-EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The A. & M. College Overflowing.

BRYAN, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

The committee consisting of Maj. A. J. Rose, of Salado, Prof. J. H. Connell, of College Station, and myself, appointed last June, by the Board of Directors of the A. & M. College, to permanently locate three sub-experiment stations in the state, viz: one in the Panhandle, one in the black-waxy belt of North Texas, and the other in the south or southwestern portion of the state, have just returned.

We visited Beeville, Rockport, Corpus Christi and Alvin, and for want of time were compelled to omit visiting other points in southwest and southeast Texas where we had pressing investigations. Because of continued hard rains at Alvin, the committee could not properly look over this section. For this reason we have postponed locating this station until after the 25th instant, to give us time to visit Galveston, and from that point go out over Galveston county, and further examine that portion of Brazoria county surrounding Alvin.

The committee, during their recent prospecting trip, were delighted with each section visited, and met with marked and uniform courtesy everywhere, for all of which we feel very grateful, and hereby return our most sincere thanks. We only regret that we are not able to establish a sub-experiment station at each place it was our very pleasant duty to visit. They both need and deserve them. We were most agreeably surprised to note the fertility of the soil, the beauty and healthfulness of the country, especially in southwest Texas. We met many old native Texans, who claimed to have lived there nearly ever since old Jim Nora's flood never died, and never expected to die; and, judging from their healthy, robust appearance, are not likely to dry up and blow off soon. In intelligence they are far above the average, and still possess a great big, generous Texan heart, one to be relied upon, which is the best thing of all.

These good people are all anxious to have the sub-experiment station located in their midst, but unfortunately we can locate only one in southwest or south Texas. They keenly appreciate the many advantages to be derived from such a station, and as a positive proof of this each section visited, unreservedly and without solicitation offered to present all land needed, free of charge, conditioned only that the station be located at their place. With proper state encouragement, together with the national fund that we now get annually, to help conduct sub-experiment stations, judiciously located throughout the state, Texas would soon need no immigration agent to settle up her millions of acres with the very best citizens.

Soon after the first of October the committee expect to visit the black-waxy belt of north Texas, and the Panhandle with the view of permanently locating two more stations. In making these selections we are guided by natural advantages, together with local interests, and inducements offered. It is our purpose to make these sub-experiment stations a success; yet without local encouragement and aid we can not hope to do so. We trust that all points interested in securing one of these stations will let us hear from them at their earliest convenience.

The Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College is to-day mingling tears with her smiles. She is rejoicing over her great success, and weeping because, (to her), unavoidable circumstances prevents her success being greater. On the 11th inst., the day before the College was to open, there were in attendance over three hundred students, with over one hundred students of last session yet to come, with great numbers of new students arriving on each incoming train. Without the least fear of exaggeration, I say, that if we only had proper accommodations, such as we actually need and should have, there would be over five hundred young men in actual attend-

ance at the College within the next sixty days. But we are prepared to accommodate properly, with two students to a room, only two hundred and forty, and with this number in attendance the mess hall is also crowded. Now, to prevent disappointment and unnecessary expense to would-be patrons of the College, President Ross has given public notice through the press to stop sending any more students to the College without first consulting him. What a sad reflection upon the great, prosperous and wealthy state of Texas. The doors of her educational institutions are thus closed for want of room, and her sons driven to other states for such an education as they desire, or must do without it, at a much greater expense to the parent, and an incalculable pecuniary loss to the state. We do trust that the next Legislature can and will come to our aid.

W. R. CAVITT.

UNCLE SNOT AND THE RAIN GAUGE.

ESTELLE, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I see in a late issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH that Uncle Snot has essayed to teach the farmers how to make a rain gauge, he says, just as good as a \$3 one. In this instance his advice is about equivalent to the remedy given by him some years ago for killing lice on chickens—when the good lady down at Ennis took him in hand and gave him such a shaking up, from which it seems that he has not fully regained his equilibrium, or he would never have gotten into the rain gauge manufacturing business. What's the matter with the farmer that he cannot afford a rain gauge that is reliable, when the utility of knowing the rainfall of any locality is sufficiently obvious. The rain gauge should be in the hands of every farmer. In the management of crops, as well as in the construction of cisterns and tanks for the supply of water, a rain gauge is a valuable assistant. By its use the farmer will be guided in judging how far the supply of moisture to the earth is needed, and he will see how beneficial a light shower is to growing crops, when he considers that a fall of rain one-tenth of an inch in depth is equal to about 40 hogheads of water per acre.

The study of the rainfall of a country is of considerable interest to agriculturists. The health and increase of domestic animals, the development of the production of the land, as well as the daily labors of the farmer are dependent upon the excess or deficiency of rain. The rain gauge adopted for weather bureau stations consists of three parts—a funnel shaped receiver, surrounded by a cylinder 1½ inches in length, and 8 inches in diameter, receiving area, 50.30 inches. The funnel is placed in a cylindrical reservoir, 2 5/8 inches in diameter, receiving area 5.03 inches and 20 inches in length. The area of the cross section of the reservoir is to that of the receiver as one to ten, or one inch of rain falling in the receiver corresponds with ten inches of water in the gauge. The amount of rainfall collected in the gauge is measured by means of a graduated rod, on which are marked inches and tenths of inches.

One inch (10 spaces) on the rod corresponds to 0.1 (0.10) of an inch of rain, and 0.1 of an inch (1 space) on the rod to 0.01 of an inch of rain. To provide for heavy rainfalls, the gauge is placed within an outer galvanized iron cylinder 6 inches in diameter and 23½ inches in height, and an opening is made in the top of the small cylinder of the gauge at the height of 20 inches. The gauge will then receive 2 inches (200 spaces, or 20 lineal inches on the rod) of rainfall, and when more than this falls the excess will flow over into the attached cylinder. To ascertain the amount of rain when it is in excess of 2 inches, first note the two inches in the small cylinder, then empty it, and pour into it the water in the outer cylinder. Measure the amount as already directed, add to it the 2 inches poured from the small cylinder, and the sum will be the total amount of rainfall.

The rain gauge measuring stick is graduated into inches and tenths of inches. The actual depth of the rainfall is magnified ten times as explained above. It is plain that if we find the water ten inches deep in the measuring tube, then the rainfall must have been only 1 inch deep, or if the water in the tube is only one-tenth inch deep, then the rainfall must have been only one-hundredth of an inch.

Rain gauges in slightly different positions differ greatly in the amount of rain indicated. Within a few yards of each other, two gauges may show a difference of 25 per cent in rainfall in a

heavy rainstorm. The stronger the wind the greater the difference is apt to be. A rain gauge mounted on a mast at a height of 43 feet collects only 0.75 as much as at the ground; at 85 feet only 0.64, and at 194 feet only 0.58. A gauge on a plain with a fence 6 feet high around it at a distance of three feet will collect 6 per cent more rain than within the fence. These differences are due entirely to wind currents.

It is important in the interest of accuracy that where observations are made of precipitation that it should be done with a good gauge.

SILAS G. LACKEY.

LETTER FROM MEXICO.

MONTERREY, MEX.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Your issue of September 1st, came to hand to day, and I assure you I felt happy, for during three long months of ramble among the mountains and valleys of Mexico, mostly mountains, I have not been better pleased than scanning over your paper.

Mexico is not so far behind the states in anything else as in farming. Here is as fertile soil as any one could wish, and in most places water abundant for irrigation, but what tools: a crooked stick with one handle is the principal plow in use here; the hoe is a great cumbersome thing weighing from five to fifteen pounds. The farmers are principally men of the lower type of Mexicans, I mean those who cultivate land on their own hook near the cities, and what a botch they do make of it. Their farming reminds me more of children's work than anything I ever saw.

There are haciendas or large farms that produce a great deal of wheat, corn and vegetables, but I did not see a first class sample of grain in the Republic.

There is a mill at Saltillo, of latest style, with an experienced American miller, capacity of six Mexican cars of wheat per day, and not one pound of their product would pass muster in Texas. I asked one of the owners why he did not use Texas wheat, that could be bought for about one-third of what he was paying for Mexican wheat? He said he could make a better flour, but when he had to pay two Mexican dollars for one of United States money and the duty, it could not be used. They use American jute sacks, because the duty on cotton sacks is prohibitory. Before the old German millionaire got through talking, I was more than ever convinced of the necessity of unlimited free coinage of silver, sixteen to one as the means of relieving our farmers from ruinous low prices for our products.

France is finding here and in Central and South America a profitable trade, which of right belongs to the United States. If we could get our people to believe that we do not belong to England, and that the United States is an independent nation and could act on her own authority on this silver question, Mexico, Central and South America, France and the Asiatic nations would use our surplus at fair prices.

But I digress. I wanted to talk of Mexico's products. The maguey plant is to Mexico what cotton is to us, and more, for besides a textile, she gets her national drinks, pulque and mescal. The coffee production in Mexico is making rapid strides. Americans are taking hold of the industry. Sugar making is also an increasing and profitable business. Fruit growing is said to be very profitable. The native clings to patriarchal ways. He will tramp out his grain and plow with his wooden plow and cut his grain with a reap hook, save in rare exceptions. I will tell you more anon.

J. C. FEARS.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Please inform me what is the standard for pure milk. I wish to know what pure milk will show on the milk tester.—C. H. MORGAN, Houston, Texas.

ANS.—Milk varies greatly. An average of many analyses gives: fat, 4 per cent.; albumenoids, casein and albumen 3.25 per cent.; Sugar, 4.50 per cent.; Salts, .75 per cent.; water, 87.50 per cent.—total 100. The composition and amount of cream varies with the breed, the feed, and other conditions. Pure milk will vary from eight per cent. of the total in common, and some beef breeds, to twenty per cent. in Jerseys.

Can you tell me how to keep sprouts from growing around the roots of umbrellas chinas. I have ten thousand from three feet to fourteen feet high, and when taken from the nursery row the sprouts and trees do grow. I have them two years old, last February size of a man's thumb then, now nine to eleven inches in diameter.—B. FOSTER, Alvin, Texas.

ANS.—We know no other way than by

STATE IRRIGATION—15TH PAPER.

Irrigation as a Fertilizer.

P. E. ROESLER.

The fertilization of the soil by irrigation is brought about in several ways. To be fertile, land must be in condition to yield to the growing plants those elements of nourishment that are necessary for their growth. In order to do this it must in the first place possess the requisite elements of nourishment, and in the second place must possess a medium through which the plants can assimilate the elements of nourishment. The application of irrigation supplies both the nourishment and the medium of assimilation. Plants can only take up their food in a liquid condition, and if the water necessary for the transport of the food particles into the plant is insufficient, the plant necessarily dies of starvation commonly called drought.

Prof. Church, in Encyclopedia Britannica, states that soils which do not contain more than 5 to 9 per cent of moisture will yield nothing to the plant. Seeds must absorb much water in order to germinate, and large quantities are needed for vegetables when growing. The actual proportion is from 70 to 80 per cent, and sometimes as much as 90 to 98 per cent. The whole of this water is absorbed by the plant through the roots, and is evaporated from the leaves, none being taken directly from the air.

Desert lands generally contain all the plant food needed for successful cultivation, but as they are destitute of water, the medium for assimilation is absent, hence they are barren. Fairly good crops can be secured from very poor soils if the rainfall is timely and abundant, or if they are sufficiently irrigated; but the richest soil on earth will produce nothing unless there is sufficient water to dissolve and carry to the plant the nourishment it needs.

Stewart, in his "Irrigation for the Farm, Orchard and Garden," says: "Growing plants contain from 70 to 75 per cent of water. To the extent that water supplies this necessary constituent of a growing plant, it is an actual nutriment. The solid portion of the plant consists of matters which enter into it only while in solution in water. Water is the vehicle by which the solid part of the plant is carried into its circulation for assimilation. If water is not adequately supplied, an insufficient quantity of nutriment only will be carried into the circulation of the plant, and its growth will be stunted, or arrested altogether."

The quantity of water that must pass through the roots of a plant of our ordinary farm crops, and to be transpired through the leaves, to carry it from germination to maturity, is equal to a depth of 12 inches over the whole soil covered by the crop. This is the requirement of an average crop upon a moderately well cultivated soil. If the crop is stimulated to extraordinary growth by large applications of manure or other fertilizers, a still greater supply of water is needed to meet the demands of the crop. Thus the yield of the crop depends in certain cases entirely upon the amount of water supplied, and to a certain extent bears an exact ratio with it."

Observations made by Mr. J. B. Laws, of Rothamstead, England, to ascertain the quantity of water needed to produce a given quantity of grain, show that 200 pounds of water must be evaporated through the leaves for every pound of dry substance produced. Similar experiments made in the agricultural observatories at Montsouris, France, in 1874, have shown that from 727 to 2693 pounds of water were evaporated to produce one pound of grain and the straw. There were nine tests in all with different soils and fertilizers. The proportion of straw to grain is $\frac{2}{3}$, and the solid matter produced by the 727 pounds of water is in all three pounds, giving 242 pounds of water for every pound of dry matter produced. The crop evaporating 242 pounds of water to one pound of grain (wheat) exceeded a yield of 40 bushels to the acre; that crop requiring 2693 pounds to produce a pound of grain yielded much less, the inference being that owing to the poverty of the soil more water was required to dissolve the atoms necessary to feed the plant.

Water does not exist in a pure state in nature. As it flows through the various porous strata of the earth, or over its surface it dissolves and takes up numerous mineral substances, the most common of which are lime, magnesia, alumina, oxide of iron, carbonic and other acids. The majority of these substances form part of all forms of vegetation, and can be found by analysis. Rainwater carries

very little of these substances, and falling on ground deficient in them cannot supply them to the crops. Old fields dependent on the rainfall have, in many instances yielded nearly all of certain ingredients of the soil, and can no longer be cultivated to advantage in certain crops. Large areas that formerly produced great crops of wheat are now so reduced as to make wheat growing unprofitable.

In addition to the amount of natural plant food absorbed by vegetation, there is a much greater loss caused by the flooding of the fields by the rains. Since the land was originally broken in Texas no attempt has been made to preserve the natural fertilizers, and year after year there have been carried from each acre several tons of soluble fertilizers, both of vegetable and mineral origin. The various water courses have carried these fertilizers to the sea, and after each rain the obliging farmer plows up his land to furnish more fertilizer for the creek. Eventually the land becomes so impoverished that the cost of artificial fertilizers put over it is almost equal to the value of the crop. Yet the crop gets but little benefit from the artificial fertilizing, for this is also washed into the creek. The mud which the rivers bear away to the sea is stolen from the cultivated face of the country, and the farmer in neglecting to save it loses the most valuable part of his land. M. Herve Mangon, a noted French writer on irrigation, on speaking of the river Seine, at Paris, states, " * * * We will perceive that the Seine at Paris draws off under our eyes, and without our noticing it, so to speak, 2,117,364 tons of solid matter, very nearly equal to that of the total quantity of merchandise borne on the river to Paris." "Every 200,000 cubic meters of water thoroughly used in irrigation," says the same author elsewhere, "would produce in alimentary products as much as would equal the value of the fat ox. Thus the water of the Seine, wasted without having served for watering land, casts into the sea one head of fat cattle every two minutes, or 720 head in 24 hours, or 260,800 head of cattle in the year."

Very few people realize to what extent their lands are robbed each year of the elements necessary for the growth of the crop. If nothing further were done by the farmer than to divide his field into half-acre beds and surround each with a border or ridge a foot high, so as to prevent the escape of the rain-water with its fertilizing solutions, a great difference in the fertility of the land would soon be noted. If he will go a step further and water these beds from the streams which carry the fertilizing ingredients washed off from other farms he can increase the fertility of his own land indefinitely.

The secret of success with the irrigator is that he leaves nothing to chance. By giving water when the plants need it he secures and maintains a vigorous growth, and a vigorous parent will have numerous and vigorous offspring, as shown in the yield. The farmer who depends exclusively on the rainfall very often does not need it, and when it does come it robs the plants of a portion of their nourishment, hence, weak plants and small crops. The irrigator loses little or nothing by a rain, but enriches his land every time he irrigates it. In an irrigated country the oldest farm is the richest, and brings the highest price, while in the rest of the United States, the older the farm the less its value.

All streams, creeks, ponds, wells and springs hold in solution these valuable fertilizing salts, which should supply food as well as drink to plants under cultivation.

The chemist who made the analysis of the water of the Pecos river, estimated one gallon to contain 175 grams of solid matter. Mr. T. H. Bomar, civil engineer, makes the following estimates as to the fertilizing capacity of this water: "As a water right from an irrigation canal in this (Pecos) valley is equivalent to 40 inches rainfall per annum, equal to 1,089,000 gallons of water for each acre every year, the total amount of solid matter deposited on an acre in one year's irrigation will be over thirteen tons. As this solid matter is composed of valuable plant food, principally lime and gypsum, its great value as a fertilizer can be readily seen, and its commercial value calculated."

A ton of compost, with these ingredients as a base, would be dirt cheap at \$10, but the irrigation companies will give the thirteen tons each year for the \$1 per annum paid for water rent, after the permanent water right, costing about \$7.50 per acre, has been secured. This natural fertilizer is applied a thousand times easier, and is more readily as-

similated than the manures and artificial fertilizers on the farms of the Eastern states."

What is true of the Pecos water holds good with any other stream in the United States. Most of them will bear a richer silt, because they rob the farms of the best of their surface soil, while as yet the Pecos flows through a virgin country, having but little cultivated land.

There are in Texas hundreds, nay thousands, of farms which could be vastly improved if they could get the benefit of the silt, or mud, that is carried by them in the streams. Soils that are destitute of fertility at present, either from continuous cropping or by the wash from the rains, can be improved a hundred fold, if they can be covered with water from a muddy stream, from which the mud in suspension may be deposited. Of course the land would

first have to be divided into smaller beds, say of a-half acre each, in which the water could be held at rest long enough to allow it to settle.

All the wealth of the nation comes out of the ground, and nowhere else can its source be found. The time for a change in farming methods has come, and a common barnyard well, with windmill and reservoir, an artesian well, an above ground tank on the highest part of the farm, a dam thrown across a small ravine, a neighborhood canal taken from some running stream, or a spring put to practical use, will, with the application of a little common sense, vastly improve the productive capacity of any farm, on which a system of irrigation may be introduced. The cost of the irrigation plant, and the cost of irrigating will be very small compared with the results obtained.

Dallas, Texas.

\$1,000 IN PRIZES Divided into four 1st prizes of \$150 each, and four 2d prizes of \$100 each will be given for the Best Designs for

WALL PAPER

Send 2c. for complete detail information. Designs must be entered before Nov 15, 1894. Designs not awarded prizes will be returned, or bought at private sale.

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Send 10c. for postage on samples of our new fall paper and a book that you should read—title, "HOW TO PAPER AND ECONOMY IN HOME DECORATION." will be sent at once, showing how to get 50c. effect for \$3 investment. Agents Sample Books \$1.00. Send to nearest address.

ALFRED PEATS, DEPT. 56, 136-138 W. Madison St., CHICAGO.

When You Visit Houston, Texas, Stop at the
New Hutchins House,
The Leading Hotel. All modern conveniences. First-class rates, \$2, \$3.50 and \$5 per day.
KIBER & GUEHNIGER, Proprietors.

250 HEAD AUCTION SALE 250 HEAD

Kentucky Bred Trotting Horses,
DALLAS, TEXAS,

OCTOBER 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, and NOVEMBER 1, 2, 3, 1894.

During the Texas State Fair will sell 30 to 35 head every morning of each day, adjoining in time for the trotting in the afternoon.

This is the largest consignment of horses ever offered at auction in Texas, and the largest shipment ever made from Kentucky. They consist of stallions, mares, colts, fillies and drivers. Some with records, and some that are very fast without records. All are highly and fashionably bred. Will be sold without reserve. For catalogue address

J. B. PERRY,

Lexington, Ky., until October 1st, then Dallas, Texas.

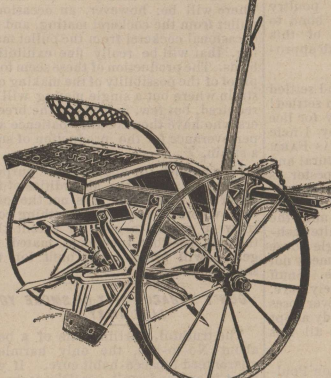
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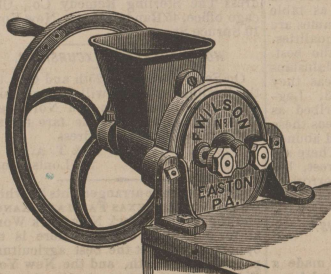


Mills Worth Having.

No. 1 POULTER'S MILL

THIS MILL is especially made for Grinding DRY BONES, SHELLS, GRAIN, and many other substances for Poultry.

Weights 35 pounds. No family is at home without one of these mills. Price, \$5 each. Purchaser pays the freight. We use them on TEXAS FARM AND RANCH Experimental Farm and can fully agree with all that is said in favor of these useful machines. This mill will be given as a premium for seven new subscribers to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH at \$1 each.



TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas

HOUSTON

THE PRINCIPAL CITY OF TEXAS.

HARRIS COUNTY 1800 SQUARE MILES.

Climate Perfect—Conditions for the Widest Range of Successful Undertakings Unequaled in the United States.

Facts and Figures, and Brief Outlines of City, Country and Trade Territory.

This is the Utilitarian age. It is the age of the dollar; the to-day; the sure enough future, which takes the public ear and interests Americans. These are the things most people want to know and read about.

Houston is the most populous city in Texas, having more than 61,000 population, and is the most compactly built in the state, having an area of only nine square miles; however, even thus limited, much is still unbuilt.

Harris county with its 1800 square miles—a large county—yet practically none of it is waste land or rough; it is traversed in all directions by railroads and public roads.

LOCATION AND RAILROADS.

The city is within 30 miles of the bays of the Gulf of Mexico, and built on both sides of Buffalo Bayou, a navigable stream, an arm of the sea, and is not dependent upon rainfalls for maintaining navigable water.

Houston is the greatest railroad center, not alone of Texas, but of the entire South.

At Houston meet the highways to the seas of the world, and the great trunk and subsidiary lines of railroads of the entire continent.

Houston, so you see, is one of the South's most favored points for growth

and expansion of commerce, trade and manufacture.

Houston is the only inland city of Texas having truly navigable water.

Houston had its inception because of this fact, and that rich prairies, valleys, and the great building wood forest as well, all met at this point.

Houston, has, from sheer force of nat-

ural merit and necessity, without the aid of booms, attained her proportions—the leading Texas city; but with a little velocity added, will rank in population as she does in business with the cities of wide repute.

Houston now leads in business such cities as Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland, Denver, in bank clearances, in fact often

leading two of those mentioned combined.

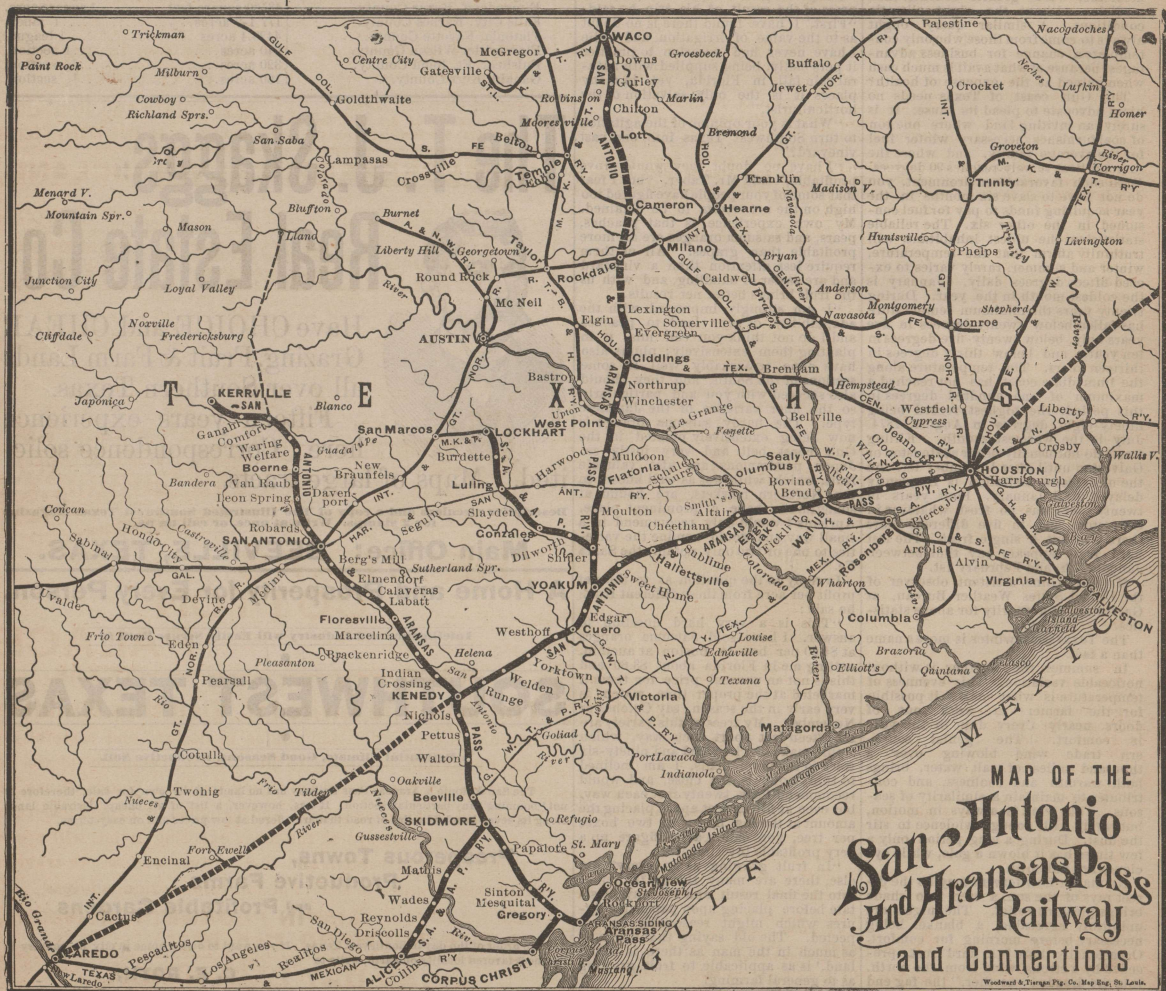
Houston's trade is astounding the business world.

Houston is distant from the Louisiana line 100 miles, and 300 from New Orleans.

Houston's railroads are, the Southern Pacific, the S. A. P., or Mission Route,

The exhibit made below of Counties on the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway was made from the reports of the State Agricultural Bureau and the Comptroller's Office of 1892-93, and is authoritative. Careful scrutiny will show that the Counties between Kerrville and the coast possess unusual advantages as regards Low Taxation, Cheap Lands, Good Schools, and productive quality of soil. What the older Counties have done in the way of immense crops of Corn, Cotton and Cereals, can be done here.

Counties on San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway.	Am't Collected for School Fund, 1890.	School Fund Apportioned by the State, 1893.	Am't of Taxes per \$100 Valuation, 1892.	Assessed Value of Counties.	Amount of Farm Mortgages.	Acreage in Cotton and Bales Produced, 1893.		Acreage in Corn and other crops produced, 1893.		Acreage in Other Crops.	Av. Assessed Value of Land.
						ACR'S	BALES	ACR'S	BUSH 'LS		
Aransas	\$ 2,022.47	\$ 2,485.00	.55	\$ 2,230,910.00	\$ 83,321.00	74	25½	96	1,355	455	\$ 5.14
Austin	8,312.62	20,555.00	.50	4,023,036.00	16,279.45	54,820	25,510	31,438	691,560	7,084	5.55
Bee	5,393.11	7,175.00	.37½	3,853,145.00	146,055.00	14,207	4,488	18,670	99,670	4,099	4.06
Bexar	44,154.39	70,875.00	.61½	30,031,552.00	1,720,176.14	15,536	6,739	21,462	216,027	15,827	5.54
Caldwell	7,662.96	21,120.00	.65	4,424,004.00	39,840.00	43,834	34,671	22,737	569,359	3,468	6.77
Colorado	9,971.19	23,530.00	.50	5,807,840.00	101,892.00	44,356	26,418	30,065	690,818	3,450	5.57
DeWitt	10,420.51	19,035.00	.46	5,898,932.00	177,168.20	19,136	15,821	29,333	569,150	4,668	4.96
Fayette	18,558.97	45,395.00	.50	8,413,323.00	65,721.77	96,146	64,832	53,236	1,039,084	9,739	6.93
Falls	12,010.22	32,745.00	.57½	8,009,550.00	219,346.76	77,037	38,274	42,228	1,139,366	9,048	8.77
Fort Bend	6,746.76	12,765.00	.50	5,107,990.00	23,205.51	20,653	17,153	16,978	464,350	6,239	4.91
Gonzales	8,987.90	25,305.00	.50	5,693,321.00	121,293.13	44,381	22,648	36,505	708,027	4,532	4.52
Harris	30,029.90	53,650.00	.65	25,886,244.00	850,000.00	5,661	3,509	10,407	166,873	7,852	6.14
Karnes	4,766.44	5,590.00	.42½	3,198,204.00	24,932.45	10,261	4,749	9,150	148,450	586	4.62
Kendall	2,766.09	4,125.00	.37½	1,702,113.00	27,518.67	3,337	1,627	4,532	93,942	3,476	2.04
Kerr	3,030.23	2,450.00	.59	1,965,626.00	5,637.50	2,815	750	2,217	32,000	2,174	1.95
Lavaca	10,785.54	28,130.00	.53½	5,201,015.00	75,106.00	60,631	27,765	29,451	620,143	5,748	5.17
Lee	5,252.32	15,510.00	.32½	2,883,310.00	16,530.20	29,953	15,116	18,451	342,395	2,489	3.92
Milam	11,829.22	32,070.00	.60	7,565,107.00	226,271.82	49,968	25,989	31,347	790,789	5,360	6.13
McLennan	30,808.97	54,790.00	.34	20,631,319.00	1,269,481.00	79,807	40,527	58,825	1,726,230	31,041	10.04
Nueces	7,947.72	13,350.00	.49	6,220,442.00	369,751.00	2,332	775	8,040	25,000	644	1.70
San Patricio	2,330.57	2,600.00	.33	2,478,814.00	101,132.00	3,296	1,026	695	3,292	702	3.61
Wilson	4,915.77	14,485.00	.65	3,938,380.00	85,221.00	29,814	9,811	6,276	259,979	1,945	6.49



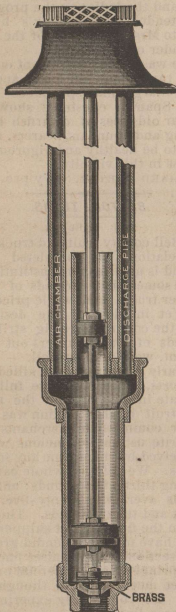
NOTE—Since this map was prepared, the portion of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway laid down as unfinished, has been completed and is now in operation.

Farm Machinery.

One great merit in the Red Jacket pumps, for both shallow and deep wells, aside from their efficiency and ease of operation, is the fact that all the working parts can be taken out and fixed when they get out of order, by anybody, and at any time. They are made for hand or wind power. See advertisement in this issue.

BUCKEYE PUMPS.

In the manufacture of Buckeye Pumps, the closest attention is paid to details. Acting on the determination to make the best pump on earth, no part is so small as not to merit consideration. The handle pins are made of cold rolled



steel, fastened with keys instead of bolts as are generally used; the plungers and valves are on the most practical plans, based on experience as well as theory, and are made of the best material obtainable.

The patented brass valve seat is superior to anything ever before produced, as it screws in on a leather gasket, and can be replaced or changed at any time. The line of Buckeye Pumps manufactured by Mast, Foss & Co., cover all the requirements of users of this line of goods. Where water exists, and it is desired to raise it for any use, they can furnish a suitable pump for the purpose,

and will make selections whenever the conditions under which the pump will be required to work are made known. This may be better appreciated by our reader when we state that Mast, Foss & Co., Springfield, O., manufacture pumps of varying strokes, having cylinders from less than two inches in diameter up to twelve; comprising over one hundred different sizes and kinds.

PASSING AWAY.

Farmer's Magazine.

An eastern editor in a pensive mood felt the following flowing through his thought seive and caught it for his readers: "Take a walk with us through any of the cemeteries of the country and you will believe that the fools are slowly passing away. You pass the last resting place of a man who blew into an empty gun and the tombstone of the woman who lighted the fire with kerosene. A grass carpeted mound covers the remains of the man who took the mule by the tail. The monument of the man who didn't know it was loaded overshadows his who jumped from the train to save a ten rods walk. Side by side lie the esthetic creature who kept her corset laced to the last hole, and the intelligent idiot who rode a bicycle nine miles in ten minutes. Here reposes the doctor who took a dose of his own medicine and the old fool who married a young wife. Right over yonder in the northwest corner the breezes sigh through the weeping willows that bend over the lowly bed of the fellow who called his wife's mother a liar. Down there in the potters field, with his feet sticking out to the cold blasts of winter and the blistering rays of the summer's sun, are stretched the remains of the misguided regulator who tried to lick the editor, while the broken bones of the man who refused to pay for his paper are piled in the corner of the fence. Over by the gate softly rests the boy who went swimming on Sunday, and the woman who kept baking powder side by side with strichnine in the cupboard. The foolkiller gathers them in one by one, and by and bye we would have a pretty decent world to live in were it not that the race continues to reproduce the same kind of idiots."

WORLD'S CARNIVAL CITY.

St. Louis Offers a Continuous List of Attractions—Unrivaled Fall Festivities Commence September 5th, and Hold Full Sway until October 20th 1894

The successful series of carnival seasons inaugurated by the citizens of St. Louis some fifteen years ago, continue as ever for the season of 1894, and from the morning of September 5th to the evening of October 20th, the city will be one scene of gaiety and splendor. Many new, novel and unique features have been added to the long list of standing attractions, and from every point of view this reign of high carnival will out shine all previous attempts.

The St. Louis exposition, the only one of its kind in the United States that has lived year after year with flattering re-

sults, will throw open its doors to the public September 5th, and remain in a state of activity until the evening of October 20th. Sousa's Grand Concert Band has been re-engaged for the season and will give the usual number of concerts during the afternoons and evenings. The entire Missouri Exhibit which appeared at the World's Fair will be transplanted here, and find space in the commodious building.

The exhibitors, both foreign and home, will present new ideas in displaying their goods, and in addition to other features, a full complement of specialty artists will perform on the stage of the Music Hall.

The great St. Louis Fair which will open Monday, October 1st, and continue during the week, promises to afford many pleasant surprises. The "Midway Plaisance" feature at the world's fair will be reproduced in full, and the people of the West and Southwest given an opportunity to see in real life the inhabitants of every civilized and uncivilized country on the face of the globe.

The "Streets of Cairo," "Old Vienna," "Moorish Palace," "Hagenbachs," "Ferris Wheel," etc., will be faithfully portrayed.

His Royal Highness, the mighty veiled prophet and retinue, will enter the gates of the city on the evening of October 2nd, and parade through the principal thoroughfares as of old. Visitors to the city will arrive at the handsome New Union Station, the largest railway edifice in the world, and the most perfect in every appointment. Great inducements to visit the Carnival City are offered via the Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route, from all points on the System.

For a complete programme, giving each week's attractions in detail, address any agent of the Company, or H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

THE BEAUTIFUL ROCKIES.

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

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

THE LIGHTNING HAY PRESS.

Reports from almost all grass districts in this country show there will not be an average of over 50 per cent of the hay raised that there has been in former years. This will of course create a high market to start with, and the tendency will be upward all this winter, and it will pay those of our readers who are interested in producing this article to carefully save all they possibly can of this crop, and the only way to do this successfully is by baling same



tion of the pitman. The baling case and tying chamber are made of steel throughout. The Lightning is the simplest, strongest, most durable and most rapid baler put on the market. This is a very strong claim, but they follow it with a guarantee that "the Lightning shall give perfect satisfaction in every respect." The Lightning, although made of metal throughout, is yet the lightest press on the market, whether in operation or on the road. The pressure exerted each time the pitman is in is equal to about 30,000 pounds. Thus it is necessary that every part of it should be well made and of good material. This is guaranteed fully. If any of our readers are interested in this class of machinery, we are pleased to recommend the firm as one worthy of your business, and the goods they make as reliable and to be just as represented by the Kansas City Hay Press Co.

DOUBLE BRECH LEADER \$5.00. RIFLES \$1.75. WATCHES.

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

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CABLED FIELD AND HOOD FENCE; Steel Web Picket Lawn Fence; Steel Gates, Steel Posts and Steel Rails; Tree, Flower and Tomato Guards; Steel Wire Fence "card, etc. Catalogue free. DeKALB FENCE CO., 55 High St., DeKalb, Ill.

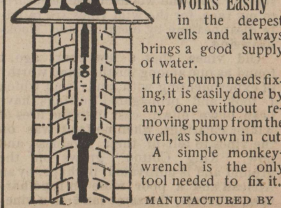


100,000 COPIES of August number of COILED SPRING HUSTLER

for free distribution. We give three fine illustrations of Page Fence in use, including a snapshot at the famous Fast Mail on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R. Train making 55 miles an hour and fence keeping right alongside of it. If interested in the fence question send for copy. No charge. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

"So Easy" to fix. THE Red Jacket PUMP

is the only pump made that Works Easily in the deepest wells and always brings a good supply of water. If the pump needs fixing, it is easily done by any one without removing pump from the well, as shown in cut. A simple monkey-wrench is the only tool needed to fix it. MANUFACTURED BY Red Jacket Mfg. Co. Davenport, Ia.



Farm and Stock.

The fastest one mile trotting done this year was, by a mare, Alix., in 2:04; by a gelding, Rayland T., in 2:07; by a stallion, Trevillon, in 2:09.

One of the most difficult things a dairyman ever tried to do is to get a pound of butter from a measure of milk that contains only nine ounces; but many continue to try it.

The Breeder's Gazette, not TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, mind you, says that the cerecline works at Indianapolis, Indiana, use 110 car loads of corn per day and ship out 75 cars of the product.

A sleek, well rounded, cow is very handsome and might be cut up into excellent roasts and steaks, but she is not handsome in the eyes of practical dairymen. She puts her fat upon her person, and not in the pail.

Texas farmers have never given the attention to stock bees which they deserve. Enormous crops of either mangels or sugar beets, can be grown, and they are unsurpassed as a feed for milch cows. They also keep better than any other root.

Robert J., pacing record 2:09. Later from Indianapolis, Robert J., record 2:02. Still later from Terre Haute, Ind., Robert J., record 2:01. The fastest mile ever made in harness, up to date, September 14, 1894. We know not what a day may bring forth.

It is beginning to dawn upon those who eat beef for the purpose of sustaining bodily vigor and health rather than for the pleasures of the palate, that our beef is made too fat. There is more nutriment in a given weight of grass-fattened beef than that fed largely on corn.

The policy that permits the ground to be bare all winter to have its fertility leached out by rains is disastrous. Sow it down in rye or barley, pasture, and plow under in spring, if the ground is needed for other crops. A pound of fertility saved is as good as a pound applied, and costs less.

In England the Tamworth hog is growing rapidly in favor, having already been bred to a very high pork-producing capacity. It is famous for early maturity, deep sides, and light shoulders and jowls, and lean meat of extra fine flavor. He will never be a perfect hog until American breeders have a hand in his make up.

The regular annual meeting of the Texas State Swine Breeders Association will be held at two P. M. on Friday October 26th, at TEXAS FARM AND RANCH building, on the Dallas Fair grounds. Election of officers for the ensuing year, and other business of importance, will be before this meeting, and a large attendance is desired.

W. H. PIERCE, Pres't.
A. A. PITTMAN, Secretary.

A correspondent of the Farming World says, "there is no royal road to success in dairying." We have read this elsewhere, many a time and often. Just from a love of contrariety, we do not agree to the above dictum. There is a road to success in dairying; it is a royal road, and few there be that find it. It is a narrow road and hedged on either side with failure. To succeed one must stay "in the middle of the road." One of its clearly royal attributes is perfect cleanliness, from end to end. Another is a thorough knowledge of the hows. This is wisdom, and wisdom is royal everywhere. Another is industry, which, when intelligently directed, is truly royal in its results. Still another is a painstaking care that every step is taken at the proper time, with a due consideration of varying conditions. And yet all this may be summed up in the one evident fact that the royal road to success in dairying is simply knowing how and doing it.

KEEP THRIFTY.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

The one most important item with making sheep profitable is to keep thrifty. It costs a certain amount to keep a sheep of a certain weight, right or thrifty, but if that sheep can be made by being kept thrifty, to shear eight or ten pounds of good wool, instead of four or five, the extra amount of wool will pay a good profit on the food consumed. It seems hard for a large class of farmers to fully understand that it is only the

food given over and above what is necessary to sustain animal life that pays a profit. Yet this is exactly the case, and for this reason it is the poorest of economy to keep sheep, or, in fact, an animal of any kind, upon the keep-alive plan. When only sufficient food is given to sustain animal life, we are simply adding to the cost of the animal without the opportunity of realizing a fair per cent of profit. So long as wool is a product from the food, and so long as the wool is an important part of the income from the sheep, it is an item to keep the sheep in the condition that will enable it to grow the most and the best wool. This can only be done by keeping them thrifty. Whenever a sheep is allowed to run down in condition there is a loss of growth in the wool that will offset both the quality and the quantity.

Experience proves that a sheep that only shears a fleece of four or five pounds of wool barely pays expenses, if it does that. If it pays expenses, one that will shear eight or ten pounds will pay a fair per cent of profit. While there is much in the breed with sheep, as with other stock, yet there is much in the feed and care given that determines the profit. It is best to feed sufficient to keep thrifty, when by doing so it is possible to realize a profit, when by letting run down there is hardly a possibility of more than paying expenses. Of course where good pasturage can be offered the greater part of the year, feeding is of less importance than where the sheep must be fed from four to six months; but even when pasturage is de-

Daisy McDowell 50435—L Blum to T H Jones, Antelope Gap.
Eight's Signal Gem 48017—A Cooper to E Owens, Clifton.
Harry's Celia 49641—L Blum to T H Jones, Antelope Gap.
Harry's Ida 49960—L Blum to T H Jones, Antelope Gap.
Harry's Viola 53160—L Blum to T H Jones, Antelope Gap.
Jen Tormentor of Lawn 72910—A F Platter to G T Finnell, Tyler.
Jen Tormentor of Lawn 72910—G T Finnell to T A Nidaeck, Swan.
Kate of Austin 40462—L Blum to T H Jones, Antelope Gap.
Lady Rance 50073—L Blum to T H Jones, Antelope Gap.
Lakeview Belle 49461—L Blum to T H Jones, Antelope Gap.
Lakeview Fancy 24 49464—L Blum to T H Jones, Antelope Gap.
Lassie Pogs of Lawn 84410—Platter & Foster to W R Span, Dallas.
Lillian Lambert 93619—A Cooper to R Owens, Clifton.
Lois Signal 91111—W W Lipscomb to W A Folkes, Giddings.
Lucile Cary 97817—A P Cary to A T Hoyle, Dallas.
Mary of Austin 40463—L Blum to T H Jones, Antelope Gap.
Pearl Duchess 75901—J M White to W Bell, Luling.
Roxey Litz 87847—E Haenel to G Enk, New Berlin.
San Ja 56995—L Blum to T H Jones, Antelope Gap.
Tom's Ruth 60321—L Blum to T H Jones, Antelope Gap.

and I propose offering something therefor, well knowing that you will know what to do with it if it may be considered not worth the space it would occupy.

I was brought up in a dairy section in the North, and when a boy, on my mother's table, a plate of cheese was as common as a plate of bread, three times a day the year around. It was palatable, healthful, and as we made it ourselves, it was not considered expensive. My greatest disappointment on migrating South was the high prices and scarcity of all dairy products. Condensed milk, when! New milk 10 cents per quart; butter 40 cents per pound, and cheese 20 cents per pound, were prices to me unprecedented, and even at those prices a good article was not always obtainable. This condition of things set me thinking, yes, and studying over the matter, and I have studied it over until things are changed at our house, and we now have cheese on our table as in olden times. Yes, and plenty of milk and butter, and some to spare.

We have made butter both for home use and some to sell for some time, but have made no cheese till this season, but find it much more profitable during the warmest weather to make cheese. The same amount of milk that will make one pound of butter will make three pounds of cheese, and in warm weather there is much more difference in favor of cheese. Then it is almost impossible to get butter to market in good condition, while cheese is prime.

We commenced making cheese early in July last, and when the first cheese was three weeks old it was ushered on to the table, and verily pronounced good, and all that have bought or tasted of our cheese have pronounced them good; and we are well pleased with the enterprise. So I propose to give my method of making cheese, and any family with a few cows can make their own cheese, and I think the time will soon come when there will be good dairies and cheese factories established in the South. In the first place, everything must be kept scrupulously sweet and clean about the milk, and vessels containing it. As we had but few cows, and being entirely destitute of all cheese apparatus, I took a 50-pound tin lard tub for a cheese tub, and a large dish pan for a warming and scalding vessel.

The milk at night is strained into pans and cooled, so that it will be perfectly sweet in the morning, when the thickest of the cream may be taken off for butter, as it would be partially wasted if not; then put the milk into the tub and set into the dish pan of hot water to warm the milk, having the night's milk warm at the time the morning's milk is ready to strain, which we then strain into the tub with the night's milk, and put in immediately enough rennet water, or extract of rennet, to coagulate or curdle the milk in from ten to twenty minutes. When the curd is sufficiently hard, cut it carefully with a long knife into checks one-half to three-fourths of an inch square, and let stand till the whey begins to appear in the knife marks; then add hot water to the dish pan to scald the curd, and cut and stir the curd continually till it is about as fine as kernels of corn, and is scalded until you can take a handful of the curd and squeeze it in the hand, and it will pack together instead of running out between the fingers. Then dip or pour off the whey and let the curd cool off, and salt sufficiently to be good to eat. If the weather is very warm it should be scalded and salted more than later in the season. It is then ready for the press. Any questions relative to cheese making and taking care of them, and the cure of rennets, etc., I will answer if desired.

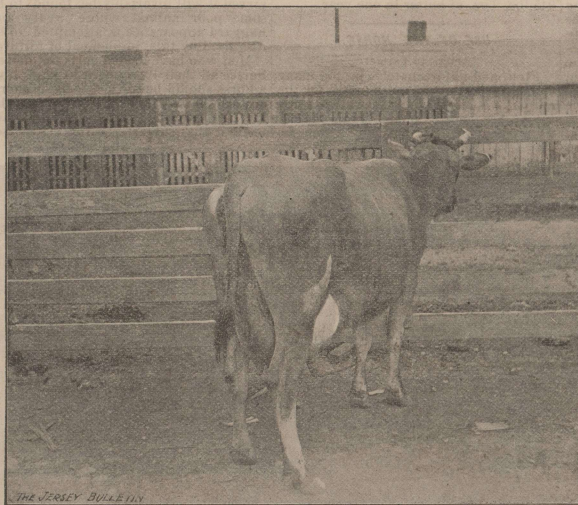
China, La.

Recent and numerous tests show that a mixture of corn and wheat fed to hogs of the right sort will net the feeder from 70 to 80 cents per bushel. This beats the market price of either of these grains. This use of wheat is worthy of extended trial in Texas.

"THE LIFE OF AN IRON ROOF."

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

Any energetic worker can make good pay securing subscribers in their own neighborhood for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Get free outfit and try it.



Jersey cow Mary of Glenoir 59640, owned by J. E. McGuire, Gatesville, Texas. Sire Leonettes Landee 9839, dam Imported Lanes of Four Pines. Mr. McGuire owns a small but choice herd headed by a grandson of Ida's Stoke Pogis.

pendent upon it will pay to see that it is sufficient to keep thrifty. The idea is to keep the sheep in a good condition as economically as possible. The particular plan to be followed in doing this can generally be best determined by the owner or feeder.

Eldon, Mo.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a list of Texas transfers of Jersey cattle for week ending Aug. 14, 1894, taken from report of the Secretary A. J. C. C.:

BULLS.

Caledonia's Pride 37441—N R Royall to W L Derden, Bethel.
Caledonia's Prize 37442—N R Royall to W W Royall, Athens.
Imperial Rex Rioter 24096—R N Robertson, H J Mitchell & R C Campbell to J P Gist, Wainsboro.

Jim D 31132—Mrs C Penn to J N Wilkinson, Cartwright.

Murrell Buckner 37395—A P Cary to A T Hoyle, Dallas.

Nelly's Hero 34252—W R Span to C Belcher, Dallas.

Springside's Tormentor 35279—W A Ponder to H Hulen, Gainesville.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Baby Mine of Texas 56997—L Blum to T H Jones, Antelope Gap.

Belle Landseer 49969—L Blum to T H Jones, Antelope Gap.

Belle of Austin 40461—L Blum to T H Jones, Antelope Gap.

Tormentor's Beauty 53159—L Blum to T H Jones, Antelope Gap.
Trula Lang 97816—A P Cary to A T Hoyle, Dallas.

THE WONDERFUL PEA IN BRAZOS COUNTY.

T. F. COOK.

I want to say something for the Wonderful Pea. I planted at first two short rows; they made lots of vines and some peas. I cut them about middle of July for hay, and I noticed in cutting that about two inches from the ground they were putting out new shoots, so I cut them so as to leave some new shoots to each old vine, and now they are full of peas again. The vines are not so long, and there does not seem to be as much foliage, but they are literally full of peas. I planted some in corn at laying by, and they are bearing nicely now. Some I planted and have never worked at all, but they seem to be doing as well as the others. Have planted on different kinds of soil and they seem to do well anywhere. I think they will make a splendid hay crop, to say nothing of the peas.

Welborn, Texas.

CHEESE DAIRYING FOR THE SOUTH.

W. D. G.

I have been a reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for some time, and appreciate it in all its departments very much, but the dairy department seems lacking,

fruits and the products of the garden, for man cannot live by bread alone, and the culture of flowers, beautiful refiners of our coarser natures, all resulting in the greater health, wealth, luxury and refinement of our homes. We are proud to be recognized in our labors by our distinguished temples of learning, with which our fair city abounds, and of which we are justly proud, and by all our intelligent, cultured people we are encouraged and bidden God-speed. And I know I but feebly voice the sentiments of all interested in our young society when I say we are grateful to the business people of Sherman for the liberal premiums offered by them to our committees, aggregating \$400 or more, to be awarded at our semi-annual fair and flower show to be held November 8th and 9th for the products of the conservatory, the garden, orchard, field and the Household. We thank them. The good ladies of our committee by unprecedented energy, skill and good judgment already have a neat premium list printed and being distributed, by which, together with the very liberal aid of all our press, daily and weekly, we hope that the fair will prove a great success, stimulating a healthy rivalry among our people in the "arts that do mend nature," and that go to elevate the home. It is the aim of our society to elicit the co-operation of our sister cities and towns, and of the entire county at least. Our work is unselfish and cosmopolitan. We ask the co-operation of all.

Sherman, Tex.

NATURE.

H. A. PECK.

Ever and anon some correspondent sings us a song, the burden of which is that we must always adhere strictly to Nature's rules in matters horticultural. Some enlarge on the importance of having stocks and scions of the same species in grafting; others are opposed to grafting at all, but all insist on "following Nature's plan." Now I had an idea that horticulture owed its beginning to a recognition of the insufficiency of Nature's provisions, and that it was to compensate man for his lack of ready prepared food that he was given a cunning brain and nimble fingers. It may be, however, that this idea was all wrong, and that those things were given to man—like wings to the ant—for his undoing. And perhaps the trees were much more vigorous, and the fruits much finer on this earth before our ancestors began fooling with them, or (if any of your readers prefer it) before our progenitors commenced monkeying with them.

But to be serious, I have had an experience so directly in conflict with the teachings of the Nature advocates that I think it worth publishing. When I moved to this place nearly thirteen years ago, there were about twenty apple trees here, one of which was a mule—that is, it was grafted on a thorn, what is commonly called red haw; all the rest were on apple roots. During thirteen seasons my "mule" has never failed to make a full crop, being by far the most regular bearer on the place, although one of the other trees is of the same variety. And moreover, the "mule" to-day is in perfectly thrifty condition, while more than half of the "horses" have died, and all the rest have fallen into the sear and yellow leaf. The fruit of this "mule" is uniformly large (some specimens have weighed nearly a pound each) and is entirely free from rot or blemish of any kind. The "mule" is a pippin, but what variety I do not know. (By the way, I sent a specimen to Dr. Ragland about two weeks ago, and wrote, asking him to name it, but have not received an answer.)

The tree is somewhat dwarfed, being but eight inches in diameter, and is by no means a handsome specimen; still in the early August days of each season it presents quite a pleasing appearance.

If any of the "naturalists" doubt my statements regarding this "mule" they are cordially invited to come and inspect him on his range five miles south of Rockwall and nine north of Forney. And finally to show my faith in the animal, I am willing to enter him in a sweepstakes race next year against any "pony" of his size in North Texas.

Through Wagner sleepers by Missouri, Kansas & Texas leave double daily from all points in Texas without change, for St. Louis, Hannibal and Kansas City. The only through sleeping cars from Texas to Chicago without change.—THOS. G. HAMMOND, City Ticket Agent, Dallas, Texas.

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

FAIRN NURSERIES. First-class Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc. Special attention to retail orders. Catalogues free on application. (See to Sell & Clark) H. L. CLARK, Paris, Tex.

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Established 14 years. All kinds of nursery stock constantly on hand at moderate prices. All home grown and thoroughly acclimated. Send for catalogue. KENNEDY & ROUSSEAU, Terrill, Tex.

Plants For Sale.

100 varieties of strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, dewberries, sage, asparagus, etc. For further information address W. M. KEE, Nurseryman, Box 81, Tyler, Texas.

50,000 BLACKBERRIES

From rooted cuttings. Wilson 86, Dallas and Harvest 88 per 1000. A full supply of first-class nursery stock suited to this climate. Write for price list. Address C. E. STEPHENS, Iron Ore Nurseries, Denison, Texas.

Bowie Nursery.

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



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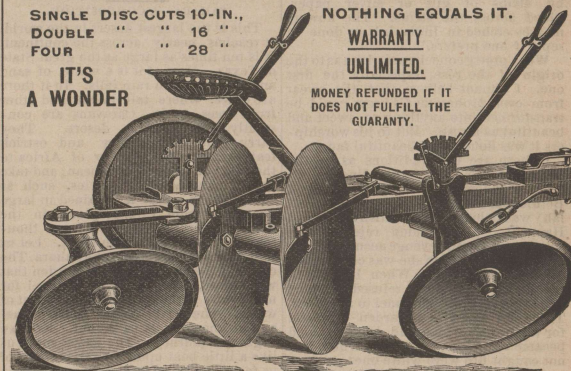
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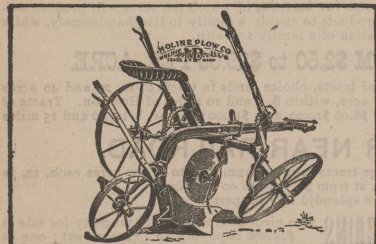
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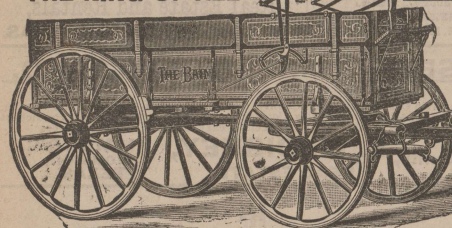


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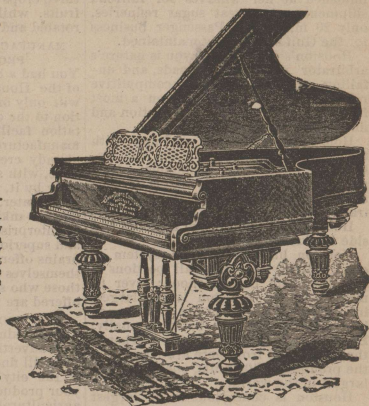
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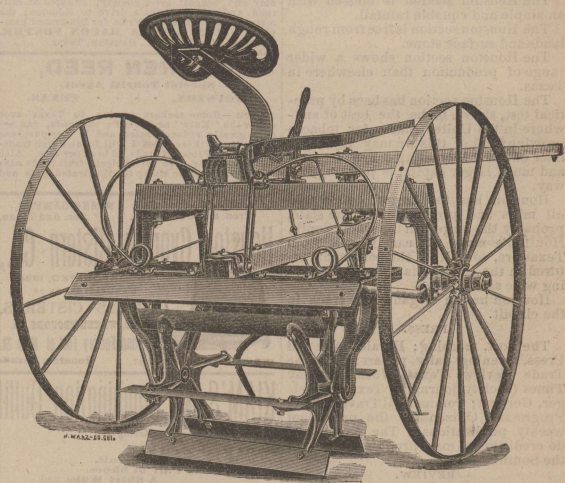
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