

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

VOL. XII—No. 37.

DALLAS, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 15, 1894.

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



FERGUS M'GREGOR 2282, OWNED BY R. I. LEE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

TO RID HOGS OF LICE.

T. W. MORRIS.

In reply to an inquiry I saw in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH asking how to rid hogs of lice, I will state my method, which is as simple as it is effective. I had a drove of about fifty head of Poland Chinas, badly affected with lice. After trying many remedies with failure I made a good sized wallowing hole, where I could get a supply of water. It is best to have it in the shade, as it prevents evaporation to some extent, and is much better for the hogs. Put in water five or six inches

and in which pour a pint of kerosene oil about twice a week, and the hogs will finish the job in two or three weeks—at least mine did.
Brenham, Texas.

AN EXTRAORDINARY HORSE.

The dam of Fergus McGregor died at his foaling, and the colt was a neglected product of the farm until he was past three years old. At three years of age it is doubtful whether he would have weighed five hundred pounds. Mr. R. I. Lee, his breeder and owner, began that summer giving the little chestnut runt fresh cow's milk, and on it he

thrived and grew rapidly, but he did not mature or muscle up until he was almost seven years of age. One would hardly believe this when looking at the stoutly made son of Robert McGregor at the present time, for he is indeed a muscular horse, strong in each part, standing 15 hands $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and weighing in ordinary flesh, 1100 pounds. He was never trained, in fact received but little attention, and in 1879 an old invoice in possession of R. I. Lee shows that he was valued at \$150. He has sired double the number of 2:30 performers at a higher average speed than his sire, Robert McGregor.

Farm Implement News: Owing to the cheapness of cottonsouthern planters have been giving more attention to the raising of food products, of which in previous years, because enough was not produced in the South for home consumption, they have had to import largely from the North and West; and now they are becoming independent, their markets being well supplied with Southern products. This disposition on the part of Southern agriculturists has been felt by the implement industry in the increased sales to that section, and also by the farmers of this section in the diminished demand for their products.

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Orchard and Garden

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

ENEMIES OF HORTICULTURE.

Under the above head we propose to discuss insect foes and diseases affecting the orchard, with best means of combating them. That a great deal of fruit is destroyed or rendered worthless by these agencies goes without saying. It is furthermore true that thousands of trees are destroyed annually by borers, root rot, root galls and tumors, and by blight, rosette, yellows, etc. While we shall not undertake to point out successful methods of cure for all these pests of the orchard (for unfortunately some of these pests are no more amenable to treatment than consumption or cholera in human subject), the leading aim will be to describe these diseases and to give a preventive line of treatment which will keep them out or stamp them before they have obtained a secure hold. A knowledge of the symptoms will enable observers over the state to detect disease, and if an incurable malady, uproot and burn the infected trees, and so save those that are healthy. We realize the weighty character of this undertaking, and the absolute need of assistance to prosecute the work, and so we ask the co-operation of fruit growers in the study and classification of these very serious hindrances to success in horticulture. If any disease is doing injury in your orchards, write us about it, and if you have found a remedy which has proven successful, we desire to know it. Our friends have greatly aided us in the past, and we confidently rely upon their active co-operation in unravelling the knotty problems involved in the study of "Enemies of Horticulture."

As the beginning of this series of papers, we are peculiarly fortunate in being able to give our readers an excellent paper by Prof. F. W. Mally, of Dickinson, on "A New Disease of the Pear." It is just such painstaking, exhaustive investigation that will familiarize Texas horticulturists with the enemies with which they must contend to have successful fruit growers. Prof. Mally has our thanks for the contribution referred to, which appears elsewhere in this issue of Orchard and Garden.

THE ELBERTA PEACH.

The following is a short description of one of the most popular peaches ever introduced to the American people.

This variety is a day the best known peach grown especially for market, for which it is admirably adapted. It is large, very large, with red cheek, juicy and highly flavored. Its flesh is a golden yellow, ripens from 15th to 25th of July. It blooms rather early and has a small, short corolla like the Crawford. It is believed to be a seedling of the Chinese Cling, from a cross with the Crawford, or a similar peach. The foliage and general appearance of the tree indicates Chinese blood. The tree is a vigorous grower, and produces annual crops of fruit with rare exceptions. It is considered the finest market peach of its season. As a proof of its splendid record it is being planted in Georgia and some other Southern states in blocks of 20,000 to 75,000 trees in a single orchard, and no let up is observable. We put it down as No. 1 in our list of tried and select peaches.

BERRIES IN TEXAS.

Prof. T. V. Munson contributes a timely and valuable paper to the Prairie Farmer, on Berries in Texas, which we clip for the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH:

In this season of disastrous late frosts, hot winds, etc., the severest test has been applied to show forth successful varieties among fruits.

In strawberries, not a single variety gave a full crop. The Parker Earle made much the largest yield of any, say two-thirds of its usual enormous crop, and the fruit was very fine. Michel and Crescent had, say one-fourth crop. So had Enhance, Bubach, Sharpless, Jessie, Warfield No. 2, Crawford, Mrs. Cleveland, Capt. Jack, and quite a number of other varieties made little or nothing.

Raspberries, including Tyler, Kansas, Hopkins, Savannah, Johnson, Sweet, and Doodie blackcaps, and Turner, Cuthbert, Shaffer, and Kenyon, among red and purple kinds, were all excellent,

an unusually good crop for raspberries in this climate. The Kenyon, an Iowa variety, endures our severe summers the best of any red kind, is larger than Cuthbert and more prolific; a grand berry.

Savannah is a variety found wild in the Indian Territory, and the farthest South I have known raspberries to grow wild in the Southwest. It is the sweetest of all blackcap varieties, tried by me, very prolific in compact clusters, of good size, bearing little or no bloom around the kernels, which, in the Gregg, gives that variety a dull appearance. It is a week earlier than Tyler, in fact, the earliest variety of which I have knowledge.

No plants have been sold, nor is the variety on the market, and will be tested further ere it is introduced, if ever. The Kansas has a very large, fine berry, is prolific, and has a vine well prepared to endure dry climate.

The Shaffer has such a dull-colored crumbly berry, that I regard it as a much less profitable kind than Cuthbert, which is a noble berry.

All blackberries including Kittatiny, Wilson, Dallas, Early Harvest, Erie, Minnewaski, Maxwell's Early, Early King, and Spalding, did exceedingly well, as they flowered too late to be materially damaged by the March 25th freeze which was so destructive to peaches and plums, and had a delightful season in which to develop and ripen. The blackberry is the most certain and beneficial of all small fruits in Central, Eastern and Northern Texas. The Spalding is a native of South Texas. Variety of large size, fine flavor, and ripens a little ahead of Early Harvest. It is almost evergreen, and probably will not be hardy north of 34 degrees latitude.

Early harvest is largely planted as the first early shipping berry, to go to Kansas City and other Northern markets. The Dallas is a native Texan, introduced a few years ago, and gives great satisfaction as a second early, a very little earlier than Wilson.

Kittatiny is being abandoned on account of its subjection by the Red Rust. Erie and Minnewaski are taking its place to some extent. Early King, a variety from Kansas, is second early, very prolific and of excellent quality. The Maxwell is terribly thorny, large and very prolific when the flowers are pollinated by some other variety, but alone fails to set fruit. It is second early, about with Wilson. I regard Wilson and Dallas as of more value.

Dewberries of fine size and quality being native anywhere in Central, Eastern and South Texas, leaves little demand for any cultivated varieties. One found native in Denton county, of enormous size and supposed to be a hybrid between dewberry and blackberry, has been introduced in the last two or three years. It is known as May's Hybrid.

The Japan Gumi (Elaeagnus longipes) so far only planted as an ornamental shrub—and a beauty it is—bears a great crop every year of its dark-red, oval cherry-like fruit, which is very much relished by the children and all persons who like a tart fruit, although the skin possesses so much tannin that only a limited quantity of fruit satisfies the appetite. The birds are also very fond of the fruit. It comes in cherry time, and will grow in popularity in the South at least, I think, as a fruit to somewhat take the place of cherries, which do very poorly here. It is perfectly hardy, even in the North, and should grace every yard.

Denton, Texas.

A NEW PEAR DISEASE.

FRED W. MALLY, M. SC.

Editor Orchard and Garden: On August 11th a Texas correspondent sent specimens of some LeConte pear twigs attacked by a fungus. Upon examination it proved to be a disease of fruit trees comparatively new to Texas horticulture, though having been reported from our State to the National Department of Agriculture as attacking apple trees, as early as 1889 or 1890. The fungus is *Thelophora pedicellata*, Schw., and short note on this disease is given by Prof. B. T. Galloway, chief of the division of vegetable pathology, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in the Journal of Mycology, vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 113 and 114. Prof. Galloway states that he has specimens from New Jersey on the oak, (*quercus coccinea*), and from Florida on palmetto, (*sabal palmetto*). The immediate circumstance which seems to have directed his attention to a more serious consideration of the fungus was the receipt of a number of branches of pear trees from Alabama. For the pur-

pose of familiarizing your readers with this disease, the statements of the Alabama observer to Prof. Galloway is copied from the note above referred to, as also those of my Texas correspondent, and the writer's own observations upon the specimens in hand.

Alabama: "The disease appears in the form of spots on the trunk of the tree, always at a dormant bud, also on the branches at the base of an other branch or fruit spur. The spots when first noticed were about a quarter of an inch in diameter, but soon increased to four or five times that size. They are nearly round, and are surrounded with whitish uneven edges. When one-half inch or more in diameter the affected portion becomes depressed, and upon cutting into it the bark, cambium, and a considerable portion of the wood is seen to be brown and dead. In no case has the affection entirely encircled the branch or trunk, but I have no doubt that if allowed to continue it will do so in a short time. I have never seen the disease before and fear it will prove troublesome in my orchard."

From Texas: "As chairman of the commission on diseases of fruit trees appointed by our State Horticultural Society, I send you by this mail a specimen of the only disease which I have ever known to affect fruit trees in our section. The specimen is taken from the LeConte pear, and the damage as yet seems to be considerable, as it affects only the leaves. The wood, bark, and even the buds, seem to be unharmed. I apprehend no immediate danger from it, but do not like to see dead leaves on any tree, especially when they are too high up to reach conveniently. Is the thing any kin to 'fire blight' on the pear tree?"

Replying to the Texas inquiry on the point of any relation of this disease to "fire blight," it should be stated that this fungus is distinct from and bears no relation to any true blight. It should be added that the blackening of the leaves often, and perhaps, usually, results from the attack of the fungus upon the twigs or spurs supporting them, rather than a primary attack upon the leaves themselves, though the latter circumstance is possible and may be found occasionally. Further, the opinion of the Texas observer that the twigs and spurs are uninjured, is doubtless due to his having observed the fungus in a very young and immature stage of its growth, as is indicated by the specimens before the writer, and as appears from the statements of the Alabama observer.

Upon taking the twigs from the envelope in which they were sent, the impression was that of branches infested with some cottony insect scale. At intervals on the internodes of the stem are found small roundish to elliptical, hairy or cottony elevations, varying in size from small dots to that of a grain of flax seed. This probably is the young growth or beginning of the fungus, as would appear from the Alabama observer's statement of ultimately forming larger and more deeply seated spots. At the short fruit spurs however, the fungus is most abundant, and hence most apparent in the specimens in hand. The two spurs are one-quarter and three-eighths inches long, respectively, and are entirely wrapped, as it were, with this white, or slightly brown, hairy, fibrous appearing growth. In one instance, even the bud scales are mounted with the larger white fungoid spots. On these fruit spurs the fungus being so thick, the roundish bodies of denser growth as noted on the internodes are so closely packed that they become merged into a continuous thick web of whitish threads which become browned a little with age, appearing like slightly scorched wool.

The ropes of white or dusky fungus threads can be readily traced on the surface of the bark from one fruit spur to another. From the fruit spurs these threads can frequently be traced up the petioles of the leaves, whence it seems to prefer and follow up the midrib on either the upper or lower surface, now and then forming its small roundish, matted stations which are evidently fruiting points for the fungus.

These external characters are so distinct from any other fungus diseases of the pear or apple with which the writer is familiar, that there should be no difficulty in being recognized at once by any casual observer. It promises to be a troublesome fungus to the pear and apple grower if given a chance to propagate and spread. It is not yet generally diffused, or at least not recognized in our State, and all orchardists and nurserymen should carefully inspect their apple and pear trees, both in orchard

and nursery and ascertain whether the disease is gaining a foothold. From the descriptions of the Texas observer it is apparent that it might be mistaken for a "fire blight" of some kind in a mild form. In all such suspicious cases it is important to make careful examinations.

REMEDY.

The fungus is not deep seated like tree blight, that is to say, it does not appear to enter the circulation and thus distribute itself to all portions of the very life of the tree. It appears to be comparatively a surface grower and rather local in the beginning; hence, by timely pruning far enough below the point of attack and burning of the affected parts, the disease can be easily and effectually eradicated, and there can be no more reasonable excuse for its dangerous spread or injury. The cut surface should first be washed with a saturated solution of sulphate of iron (coppers), and then apply grafting wax or shellac. This disinfection of the cut surface is an advisable precaution to destroy any spores which may be shaken off in the pruning and which might fall on the cut surface.

A REQUEST.

As chairman of the commission above referred to, would state that it is our policy to treat all information and contributions as personal to the commission, and only definite results will be published without compromising any individual or company. It is the work of the commission to watch just such matters as the case in hand, and do as much as possible toward gathering accurately and impartially the facts. Any trials or remedies or remedial measures taken, it is sincerely hoped, will be reported to the commission, as also the results obtained, whether positive or negative.

The writer feels grateful for the active interest manifested by some, and trusts that many others will come to the front and help the commission to be of service to the horticulture of the State. We are preparing for active work, and the outlook is fair for being able to submit important results at our next annual meeting.

Now it will do you good to again read Prof. Munson's little poem in his recent paper in the July 28th issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and accordingly prepare to do battle.

Dickinson, Texas.

TEXAS HORTICULTURISTS AND BUCKNER'S ORPHAN HOME.

Wm. Watson of the Rosedale Nurseries, Brenham, Texas, will contribute to the Buckner's Orphan Home:

170 peaches—50 Alexander, 25 Mamie Ross, 20 Mountain Rose, 25 Gen. Lee, 25 Old Milton Cling, 25 Elberta.

300 grapes—100 Concord, 100 Ives, 100 Herbmont.

150 plums—30 Wild Goose, 30 Lone Star, 20 Ark. Lombard, 20 Cumberland, 30 Burbank, 20 Golden Beauty.

150 apples—30 Red Astrachan, 20 Early Harvest, 50 Ben Davis, 20 Summer Queen, 30 Jonathan.

30 Crab Apples—10 Hyslop, 20 Transcendent.

40 figs—40 Celestial, or more.

25 Sycamore, or more, 50 Japanese Persimmons, 50 Arbor Vitae, 100 Ornamental shrubs, 50 assorted evergreens, 100 Red Cedar.

We will contribute to Buckner's Orphans Home:

Peaches—30 President Cleveland, 20 Routh Cling.

50 Irby September Plums, 30 Ben Davis Apples, 20 Adriatic or Magnolia Figs, 1500 Dallas Blackberry, 50 Sycamore, 20 Weeping Willows, 50 Ever-blooming Roses, 100 green house plants.

Dallas Nursery & Floral Co.
J. M. HOWELL, M'gr., Dallas, Texas.

MR. J. M. HOWELL, Dallas, Texas: Kind sir, you may book my donation to Buckner's Orphan Home as follows:

30 Kinnard's Choice, 50 Shockley and 20 Ben Davis Apples, 100 Concord and 100 Herbmont Grapes. Respectfully—J. M. BROWN, Bowie Texas.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH: Enclosed find list of wants to complete Orphans Home orchard and garden. Also find contributions from three nurseries which you will please publish. The committee return thanks for the liberal donations so far—J. M. HOWELL, for committee.

LIST.

Peaches—20 Hynes Surprise, 225 Mamie Ross, 30 Bishop, 30 Miss Lola, 100 Rogers, 20 June Rose, 50 O. M. Free, 30 Thurber, 30 Bequet Free, 20 Admirable Free, 30 Admirable Cling, 20 Thomas November, 30 Ratin Cling, 30 Family Favorite, 75 Gen. Lee, 20 Chinese Cling,

(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 thousands of 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 40 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 em-

ployes 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 percent 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, amusements, 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, ice, 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.

TOWNS OR ADDITIONS TO THE CITY.

There are several live towns on the various lines of railroads near the city, offering many inducements. Also additions to the city plans of lots offered at reasonable prices, and the owners of several being so equipped that they can sell on the most reasonable terms of payment, and will build houses if desired as well.

Alvin is the most important town in the vicinity of Houston, half way to Galveston, and is surrounded by the best improved fruit and garden tracts.

Farming lands as cheap as anywhere of the same quality.

WHICH WILL YOU BE?

A farm renter or a farm owner? It rests with yourself. Stay where you are and you will be a renter all your life. Move to where good land is cheap, and cheap land is good, and you can easily become an owner. Write to C. E. Roth, Immigration Agt. S. A. & A. P. R. R., San Antonio, Texas. A postal card will do it.

30 DAY EXCURSION

At one and one-third fare can be purchased at any station on the S. A. & A. P. R. R. to Corpus Christi, Rockport, Portland or Aransas Pass—home-seekers excursion rates.

DONT WALK.

\$125 is too much to pay for a Bicycle when you can get a TEXAS FARM AND RANCH—best road machine on earth—Bicycle free, by a little intelligent effort.

I-X-L COTTON MARKING INK.
CONCENTRATED.
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.

CONKLIN, GEORGE & GAINES, Houston, Texas.

SOUTH TEXAS WANTS YOU

To know of the wonderful treasures it has in store for the man

With the PLOW and the HOE.

And that you may satisfy yourself you should

—COME AND SEE—

a country wonderful in RESOURCES, wonderful in CLIMATE and wonderful in HEALTHFULNESS. Unequalled for FRUIT and GARDEN culture, its products are much earlier than those of California, and from 100 to 2000 miles nearer the great markets.

WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING

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

In the GULF COAST COUNTRY.

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.

LANDS FROM \$2.50 to \$25.00 PER ACRE.

Owing to location and size of tracts, choice lands in tracts of 10, 20 and 40 acres at from \$12.00 to \$25.00 per acre, within 8, 9 and 10 miles of Houston. Tracts of 80, 160 and 320 acres, \$7.00, \$8.00 \$10.00 and \$15.00 per acre, 8, 10, 12 and 15 miles from Houston

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.

I am prepared to make exchange deals and invite your correspondence.

Information about this or any other section of Texas freely given.

Write or Come to See Me Before Investing.

Refer by Permission to

T. W. HOUSE, Banker, Houston.

HOUSTON LAND AND TRUST CO., Houston.

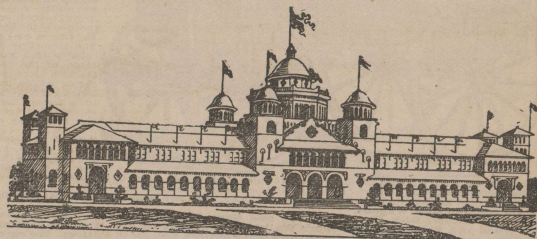
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Largest Clothing House in Texas.

A WORD FOR THE BREED THAT NEEDS NO DEFENSE.

H. SINGLETON.

We frequently see the remark made through the agricultural papers that this or that particular breed is the coming hog, and when we consider that perhaps the very breed in question has been in existence, and possessing every point of excellence that he now does for the last one hundred years or more, and was it not for these periodical booms that interested parties have been favoring him with he would have been an unknown breed ere this. The coming hog is already here, and he has come to stay. He claims America, as he is an American hog, of American origin, and, in truth, is the hog of America. In evidence of the assertion, the Poland China hog has only been a pure bred for about sixteen years, as the first Poland China register association was organized in 1878. Prior to that date for perhaps twenty years they even bred without much, if any, outside blood being introduced. To-day where is he? It is contended that in the South and West there are more pure Poland China hogs than of all other improved breeds combined, and of the porkers going to the great packing houses of Chicago, Kansas City, Cincinnati, St. Louis, etc., the greatness of the number shows the prevalence of Poland China blood. Talk about your coming hog; looks like that old chestnut would crack. And instead your favorite must be the going hog.

"But," says one, "your Poland China has Berkshire blood in him."

"Thanks; can you prove it? No; nor can any other man. Yet we would not object to him if he had, for we look upon the Berkshire as a grand good hog, and one of the very best breeds, and if all the farmers and feeders in Texas had as good hogs as the Berkshire instead of the many scrubs they are breeding, it would be a saving to the state in feed stuffs each year of perhaps \$20,000."

History teaches us that the Poland China breed was the result of a combination of the Irish Grazer, Big China, Byfield and another breed that was called the Poland. Doubtless other breeds were used in the building up of this great breed, as at that time in the Miami valley, where the breed originated, such breeds as the Parkinson, or Bedford, Suffolk, Hampshire, Black Spanish, and other highly esteemed breeds were known to exist, but of the Berkshire as a factor we have no record.

"But," says another of the coming breeds, "I fatten at any age."

"Yes, and where is the improved hog of to-day that stands a ghost of a chance for recognition in the race that will not fatten at any age, and that is the strongest point in favor of the hog that is already here. There is no breed in existence possessing a stronger constitution than the Poland China does, and this is the best evidence in the world of a healthy breed, one with power to resist disease, but we would not imply the old chestnut and try to leave the impression that our favorites are proof against virus diseases. But on the subject of disease we believe that all hogs of a dark color are healthier in Texas than in any other part of the U. S."

While we believe the Poland China to be the best hog in the world, yet we adhere to our old position that we have so often taken in our communications to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, viz: that the intending purchaser should select the breed that he most fancies, the one that fills his eye, and with it he will have the greatest success, keeping in mind the fact that an improved hog is a machine to make money out of, while a scrub is the animal to live, and if scrub treatment is the best you can promise, then get nothing but a scrub.

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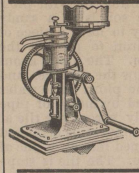
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Jersey Cattle For sale. Full bloods and high grades of best butter and milk strains. Not registered. Sixty females and two males. Prefer selling all together. **W. R. CAVITT, Bryan, Texas.**

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REGISTERED Holstein, Jersey, and Galloway bulls bred by Texas A. & M. College. Pure bred Essex Pigs. Address **J. H. CORNELL, College Station, Texas.**

Maple Grove Stock Farm of thoroughbred Poland China Swine. Herd has led by Hill's Tecumseh 6604, assisted by Hill's Corwin U. S. 383 and Hill's Black U. S. 11882. **W. A. HILL, Belton, Mo.**

PARK HILL STOCK FARM. Offers choice breeding animals from their fine herd of Poland China Hogs and China Geese. Choice stock at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Address **S. P. LANGFORD, Manager, Waxahatchee, Texas.**

Select Herd of Large English Berkshires. **G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Kas.** Longfellow's Model, Major Lee and other prize-winning sires. Sweptakes board and sow at Kas. State Fair.

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Two very fine draft stallions, and two highly bred and fine registered trotting stallions. Jersey cattle of all ages and both sexes and best strains for sale. **R. L. JENNINGS, Marshall, Texas.**

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Jersey Cattle —AND— **Berkshire Swine.**

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TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is the official medium of the organizations given below:
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Texas Jersey Cattle Club—J. D. RUPP, President, Washok; J. O. TERNELL, Secretary, Terrell.

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

DIRT is soil where it is not wanted;
Soil is dirt where it is wanted.

Cotton picking is now the absorbing business of the average farmer, but he who becomes so deeply absorbed in it that he neglects to gather his corn until the elements of waste get in their work is not wise in his generation.

We don't believe lynching is ever justifiable, but for the information of the self-constituted English committee who have undertaken to investigate these things in the South, we would say, that for a given amount of impertinence, we would not seriously object to a little compulsory rail-back riding, without the tar and feathers, of course.

The National Traveling Passenger Agents Association of the United States and Canada will meet in Dallas, Texas, in October, 1894. F. P. Holland, of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, attended the recent meeting at Detroit, for the purpose of bringing the next meeting to Texas, and as usual, he succeeded. He is somewhere in that region yet with a "pocket full of rocks" and more birds to kill.

VOL. I and 2, of South West Texas Magazine, published at Beeville, Texas, by T. J. Skaggs is on our exchange table. The work is neatly executed, brimming full of facts, figures and news as well as a line of high grade half tone engravings, all pertaining to the great and undeveloped territory from which it derives its name. Success to the new enterprise..

A RECENT report of the Interstate Commerce Commission gives startling statistics of railway accidents, showing a steady increase of casualties, fatal and otherwise, notwithstanding the efforts to improve the service. The number of

persons killed during the year, were, employees, 3,727; passengers, 299; other persons, 4,320; total 7,346. Injured, employees, 31,729; passengers, 8,229; other persons, 5,435; total, 40,393. There were 433 employees killed and 11,277 injured in coupling cars, yet 30,446 passenger and 322,238 freight cars are equipped with automatic brakes. This fearful fatality is a direct result of the universal scramble for money and power. We must annihilate space that a result may be reached a few minutes after of our competitors, no matter how many lives may be lost or limbs broken in the rush.

THE FORT WORTH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

By reference to the advertisement of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company on page 3, it will be seen that hereafter there is to be a wholesome competition in the Fort Worth live stock market which will insure fair prices for all stock offered. There are now two hog buyers and two buyers of cattle standing ready to buy, and already the market has felt the stimulus of competition. The Stock Yards Company is making every possible effort to build up a great Southwestern stock market, and should be met in a liberal spirit by stockmen. A good home market will save to Texas many thousands of dollars every year.

SILBERMAN BROS., wool commission dealers, Chicago, in their trade circular for September, regarding the effect of the new tariff law putting wool on the free list, say: "No decline in prices, however, has yet resulted. The market is firm, but dull, no weakness being apparent on the part of holders. Stocks here are only sufficient to supply the demand of Western mills. We anticipate no material decline, and look for a steady business, with slightly better prices on medium wools, as the season advances and stocks become reduced."

NUMEROUS writers are again exploiting the lamp theory for destroying boll worm moths. Prof. Mally, who was sent to Texas by the U. S. Agricultural Department, tested the lamps thoroughly and pronounces them entirely useless. The plan he suggested, after careful tests, is the planting of trap corn with the cotton, thus catching and destroying the small crop of worms which produce the destructive crop. His official report was published in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and yet farmers who try this inexpensive method are few and far between.

The work of improving the grounds and accommodations of the Dallas State Fair is progressing satisfactorily, and it is claimed by the management that the opening date will see everything in ship shape and apple-pie order. There will be changes made that will surprise visitors, who have attended heretofore, and will naturally expect to see the same general aspect that has prevailed for years. A number of features will be added in imitation of the World's Columbian Exposition, and attractions will be secured never before seen in the South. The condition of the State justifies these extraordinary efforts.

RECENT developments in several American cities confirm the opinion so often expressed, that American municipal government is the most corrupt government on earth, in either ancient or modern times, and indicate that a police reform is urgently needed. In nearly every case recently investigated it has been shown that police officers are confirmed in the habit of guaranteeing immunity, and even protection to law breakers for a stipulated sum per week. One police captain in New York received as much as \$450 a month from green

goods men; and other officers ranging from \$25 to \$50 per week. So startling are recent disclosures that the uniform of a city peace officer may be considered a badge of suspicion at least. These are the results of spoils politics and the lethargy of good citizens.

LET US BEAR THE ILLS WE HAVE.

The salvation of the South depends upon its remaining, as it always has been, a distinctively agricultural section. There are those, however, whose selfish instincts and love of pelf and power make them yearn for larger flocks of lambs to shear. They will urge a policy that will build up populous centers with the power that vicious numbers give, to corrupt the body politic and the soul financial, and aggrandize the few who know how to pull the wires to make the puppets dance. If wolves were consulted on the subject, they would doubtless advise larger flocks of sheep and fewer dogs and guns, from a precisely similar motive. We have seen how this thing works in the great commercial and manufacturing centers, where not only cities, but through them entire states are dominated by a few bosses with their following of purchasable votes whose, political virtues may be weighed in a balance with a dollar bill or a beer ticket and found wanting. It is in such places the pestilential political freebooter fortifies himself and from whence he sallies semi-annually to raid the tax-payers, with as little compunction as a common highwayman. It may be a little old-fashioned, but we prefer Southern society as it is, with unlimited improvement, but no revolution that will change its distinguishing characteristics, where public and private virtue springs from the soil that sustains it, and numerous thrifty towns afford all the facilities required by commerce without the power or incentive to corrupt and oppress. In short, a peaceful, law-abiding, patriotic, virtuous citizenship, is more to be desired than numbers without these attributes.

THERE is a marked indication of returning prosperity plainly indicated from every part of the country. Speculators are still cautious about large operations, but legitimate business wears a re-assuring aspect, merchants throughout the country, so the financial reports declare, are beginning to stock up preparatory to a heavy fall and winter trade. Especially in the South the business outlook is promising, and it is said that sufficient money will be on tap to make things lively. The condition in Texas to the naked eye wears a decidedly roseate tinge, and only those wearing green spectacles can find cause for grumbling. From every part of the State we hear of the advent of the advance guards of a healthy immigration that is only waiting to hear from the outposts to come rolling in. The gallant and successful manner in which the Lone Star State has ridden the financial gale, and the abundance which has crowned the intelligent industry of her people will attract home-seekers from other states who wish to permanently better their condition. This incoming throng will bring with them the savings of their labor, and the energies that have so long battled with adverse conditions; and these combined will help to make our great State blossom from the coast to Red river, and from the Sabine to the Mexican border. We have a truly grand country. Come and help us enjoy it.

THIS country needs another declaration of independence. That of 1776 was directed against the crown of England then worn by George III. Another directed against the 21-shilling crowns, coined by Queen Victoria should follow.

VETERINARY.

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

I have a colt that is four months old, and there is something wrong with its left shoulder. It seems to be knocked down and bulged out at the point of its shoulder. There don't seem to be any flesh on its shoulder. It limps all the time, and has been that way ever since it was foaled. What must I do for it?—W. C. WILMETH, McKinney, Texas.

ANS.—From your description I imagine your colt was born deformed. You might try rubbing his shoulders with following liniment: Oil of cedar, 2 oz; oil of wintergreen, 1 ounce; tinct. cantharides, 1 ounce; oil of terebith, 2 ounces; liquid ammonia, 1 ounce; olive oil, 1 ounce; mix, shake well before using, and apply twice a day.

I have a horse that scratches himself on back and neck until they become sore, and has scratched all the hair from his tail. Has been at it for over a year. Have tried sulphur and black oil on it to no effect. His hide where he rubs it is thick and ridgy. Could you please give remedy?—S. C. TULLOCH, Wichita Falls, Texas.

ANS.—Your horse has elephantiasis of the skin. Take four drachms of bichloride of mercury and four ounces of alcohol. Shake well and apply to a portion of the diseased surface about a foot square. In 24 hours grease and apply to another portion, until all the diseased parts are gone over, and if not well repeat in ten days.

I want to know what is the matter, and what to do for a fine young Berkshire boar; symptoms: Sore in all his feet, does not appear to suffer otherwise; eats heartily; will stand but a few minutes, all the time shivering; his weight from foot to foot; lays down on the floor. Fed almost exclusively on buttermilk.—J. F. IRVINE, Dallas, Texas.

ANS.—Keep on a dry floor, wash feet clean with soap and hot water and apply a little of the following lotion once a day to sores on feet: Alcohol, 8 ounces; bichloride of mercury, 4 drachms; liquor plumbi acetis, 1 ounce.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

I have some rock which I think is rich with iron. Can you give me the name of some one in Texas that will be likely to assist me in finding its true nature, by sending them samples of the rock? By doing so you will oblige—J. H. BURNS, Clarksville, Texas.

ANS.—Send sample and particulars to Prof. H. H. Harrington, Mineralogist of the A. & M. College, College Station, Texas.

Can some of your readers who have had experience tell me when and how to plant the mangel wurtzel; also how many seed required per acre; its value as a stock feed; where can I get seed?—J. S. AGNES, Gregory, Texas.

ANS.—Sow as soon as ground is warm in spring, in rich soil, in drills two feet wide; 5 pounds seed per acre. Cultivate shallow.

Can you or any of your subscribers inform me as to where I can buy ten or twelve two-year-old Shropshire bucks?—C. E. GIVENS, Childress, Texas.

ANS.—We cannot; but someone will see the above who can.

Mushrooms grow here very luxuriantly, and are very plentiful. Can you give me information regarding the making of a mushroom bed in the open air, and maintaining same?—GEORGE BADART, Belton, Texas.

ANS.—Mushroom beds for summer can be made in shady fence corners, or under sheds. Light is not needed. Mix fresh horse manure with equal parts of fine loam, and make a bed of successive layers one or two days apart until it is two or more feet deep. It will soon ferment and become quite hot. When the temperature has fallen to about 70 degrees, spread the spawn or seed over the top, cover with two inches of loam and press down smoothly. Spawn can be bought of seed dealers.

I desire to build a not expensive ice house for putting up ice on the farm. Please, either personally or through the columns of your paper, give me plan or general directions for the construction of the building and storing of the ice.—H. C. HEDRICK, Tioga, Texas.

ANS.—The essentials for an ice house are tight, double walls with 8 to 12-inch space between filled with sawdust or spent tan bark, and drainage. A hillside makes a good site when one earth wall can be used, and this facilitates drainage. But good ice storage can be had entirely above ground. Each wall should be of two thicknesses of board with tarred paper between to prevent the filling becoming damp and losing its non-conducting property. The paper can be dispensed with by making the inner course of matched boards and sealing the joints with pitch. Put sawdust ten inches deep on the floor; pack in the ice close and straight to within 10 or 12 inches of the wall, and fill and cover with sawdust packed close.

important outlet to the Gulf of Mexico. In the line of general commerce, Houston possesses superior advantages. It is the largest railroad center in Texas, in fact, in the South; it is the eastern terminus of the San Antonio and Aransas Rys., and one of the most important cities on the Great Trans-Continental route—the Southern Pacific Ry.

HOUSTON—POPULATION 60,000.

Is the county seat of Harris county, and is the eastern terminus of the S. A. & A. P. Ry.

Houston is a beautiful and healthful city with a climate possessed of every charm of a tropical country, without the excessive heat, embowered in handsome and stately magnolias. It is the home of the cape jasmine. Flowers, fruits and vegetable grow in mid-winter. The proximity to the sea shore insures a breeze from the Gulf of Mexico to assuage the heat of summer and cold of winter. The temperature of summer hardly rises above 97 degrees; the lowest known in winter is 18 degrees, but it is rarely lower than 27 degrees. It is noted as the greatest railroad center in the Southwest. Houston has twelve railroads in operation; three more building and two additional proposed. Upon completion of the three lines under construction Houston will be the greatest railroad center in the South. Houston is the largest interior cotton market in the world.

KENDALL COUNTY

Is on the north of Bexar county. The general surface is hilly with very rich valleys on the water courses. The Guadalupe river, Cibolo and other creeks furnish abundant water. The soil is mostly black loam. All kinds of grain, especially wheat, do well. Tobacco, fruits and grapes are extensively cultivated. The population is composed mostly of industrious and prosperous Germans. Crime is almost unknown.

BOERNE.

Situation and climate.—The climate is a happy medium between the humidity and heat of the coast region and the highly rarified and cold air of the Rocky mountains. The atmosphere is balmy, at the same time invigorating, and invalids rapidly recover appetite and strength under its influence. Chronic sufferers from dyspepsia, liver derangements and consumption, almost invariably find relief, and hundreds have regained health by a sojourn among the hills of this salubrious region, whose atmosphere combines the invigorating effects of mountain air with the mildness of a semi-tropical climate.

Boerne, so called after the noted writer and poet of "Frankfort on the Maine," now long deceased, is a beautiful little town, situated in the fairest valley of all the west Texas wonderful region of healthful hills.

It is the county seat of Kendall county, is thirty miles from San Antonio, on the Aransas Pass railroad, 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the sea level, 700 feet above San Antonio, and holds a population of about 1,000.

MCLENNAN COUNTY.

Is one of the groups of Central Texas counties, and is well watered by the Brazos and Bosque rivers and their tributaries. The general surface is gently undulating, with many large level plains. The timber of the county is confined principally to the river and creek bottoms. The soil of the bottoms is a rich loam, and very fertile, producing cotton, corn, vegetables and fruits in great abundance, while that of the prairie is a black waxy, finely adapted to the cultivation of wheat and other grains. Stock raising forms an important branch of the county's industry. Improved lands sell from \$10 to \$75 per acre unimproved from \$2 to \$20.

WACO—POPULATION 26,000.

The county seat of McLennan county, is the northern terminus of the S. A. & A. P. Ry. The "Geyser City" of Texas, made so because of its artesian wells and the phenomenal heat of their waters. Waco is situated on a series of hills overlooking the Brazos river. It is in the center of a rich agricultural district and is the metropolis and distributing point of thirty-three counties. It is the largest interior cotton market in the State, and ships about 125,000 bales. The Slayden-Kirksey woolen mills, which employ about 450 hands, are worthy of special mention.

Waco has four national, two state, one private and two savings banks, having an aggregate capital of \$2,000,000. Its railway facilities are good. The S. A. & A. P., St. L. S. W., M. K. & T., Waco & Northwestern and Texas Central Rys. center at Waco.

(To be Continued.)

VEGETABLES FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Corpus Christi Caller.

Vegetable shipments continue to be the order of the day at the office of the Wells-Fargo & Co's Express in Corpus Christi. The express wagon had to make about six trips to the depot yesterday, taking out altogether about 6000 pounds of vegetables, consisting of beans, peas, onions, cabbage, potatoes, beets, squashes, etc., for shipment to points in Texas, as well as for shipment to Denver, Topeka, Kansas City, and Little Rock. The vegetables all looked fine and were well put up in neat packages and boxes. Another rain just now in this part of the country and the garden business would almost be double what it is now in less than two weeks. As it is, the large exportation of garden truck from this section is something wonderful when one considers the little rain most farmers have had.

TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST.

A. C. G.

A copious and life-giving rain fell and rejuvenated thirty-one counties, comprising the extreme southwest of Texas, and put an end to the parching drouth of three years' duration. From numbers of localities once famous for quail, and from which the birds migrated during the dry period, comes the word that the cheery cry of Bob White is once more heard in the land. A well known San Antonio sportsman stated last week that he never saw so many quail as he did in what is called the Black Jack district, ten miles south of town. The birds are much more plentiful at present writing than for years past, and sportsmen of the section are anticipating a good time in the field.

TEXAS DEER.

The writer has just returned from a pleasant piscatorial journey in the mountain spring streams tributary to the Guadalupe river, forty miles northwest of San Antonio. Deer were sighted nearly every day, and more than once the bamboo was pointed and an imaginary trigger pressed. They are very plentiful, an old resident of the mountain stating that they "are thicker than for fifteen years past." There is plenty of grass and mast, and all the springs are doing a lively business, thus assuring an abundant water supply for the winter.

MITCHELL'S LAKE.

Nine miles south of San Antonio, which has been as dry as a prohibition orator, is now full of water, and good bags of bluewings and yellowlegs are made every day by the members of the Mitchell's Lake Club (about 75 members.) Plover and all kinds of shore birds are beginning the initial boring on the coast, and everything points to the end of a hot summer and the immediate inauguration of a glorious fall.

GROUSE.

On the flat prairies between Houston and Eagle Lake there has been rare sport on young chickens. The Houston boys tried hard to prevent the killing of birds out of season, but the country is so large and sparsely settled that it is a hard matter to catch the pot-hunting violator of the law. Victoria also sends word that chickens are plentiful.

BLACK BASS.

The fishing in the Nueces river at Uvalde, Green Lake at Victoria, Eagle Lake and the lagoons on the coast near Velasco is at its height and bass are captured in large numbers.

TARPON.

Everybody catches his or her tarpon this year. Girls, boys, men and women, senators and hoodlums who were fortunate enough to go to Corpus Christi, Rockport, or Aransas Pass, and cast lines in the bay were rewarded with captures of tarpon, jewfish, stingarees and other denizens of the deep, the tarpon fishing particularly being better than ever before, everybody landing one or more. It is said to be "dead easy" now. Some not fortunate enough to catch the high toned fish with costly apparatus "slung" clotheslines armed with the commonest hooks and hauled the silver king ashore like sacks of potatoes. In fact, the fishing is so good that the Greek fishermen of the coast are in despair, for the sportsmen and sportswomen don't buy of them this year. They all catch their own tarpon.

Five gentlemen asked me to day why "my friend Hough" didn't come after a tarpon. Everybody seemed particularly anxious that Forest and Stream be placed in possession of facts concerning the good fishing of the coast.

A SAD SPECTACLE.

Speaking of the idiotic game laws of

our State—the greatest game State in the Union—which legalizes the murder of deer on August 1, a Mr. Aue of San Antonio, sends a communication to one of our dailies wherein he states that one of his boys went for deer shortly after the 1st of August and that he returned with a doe whose teats were still wet from the suckling of her fawn. The father asked the boy to go out in the vicinity of the killing and secure the poor little orphan, which he did. He found the half eaten carcass of the little fellow. Its piteous bleating for the motherly breast had attracted a hungry wolf who lost no time to tear it to pieces. What a picture to place before our tender-hearted legislators. What a spectacle for the pot-hunting scoundrel to contemplate. Can such men sleep in peace?

A gentleman who is interested in the Aransas Pass section of Texas claims that all things considered that region is far ahead of California as a fruit country. It is now, he says, in about the same condition as Southern California was twenty years ago, and is about to experience the extraordinary development in population, occupation and values that Southern California has passed through in the last decade. Its earlier seasons and comparative nearness to the

great markets of the populous states gives the Gulf Coast of Texas advantages over California that have a money value. The fruit lands of the coast now being sold at \$20 per acre, have a greater intrinsic value, based on their productive capacity in money, than the same California lands sold at \$50 to \$300 per acre. It should be borne in mind that these lands are just as well suited for all the citrus and other sub-tropical fruits as for grapes, and most of the fruits of the Temperate Zone.

C. B. Sloat, assistant general ticket agent of the Rock Island Railroad, after visiting the Gulf Coast of Texas, is quoted as saying: "The people of that section are making special efforts to induce immigration. Large tracts of productive land is being cut up into small farms. Irrigation is now turned to the coast country."

TEXAS LAND MEASURE.

33 1/3 inches.....	1 vara.
1900 varas.....	1 mile in length.
5545.376 square varas.....	1 square acre.
4340 square yards.....	1 square acre.
43560 square feet.....	1 square acre.
177 1-7 acres.....	1 labor.
4428.4 acres.....	1 league.
640 acres.....	1 section.
320 acres.....	1/2 section.
160 acres.....	1/4 section.

The T. J. Skaggs Real Estate Co.



Have CHOICE and CHEAP
Grazing, Fruit & Farm Lands
all over Southern Texas.

Fifteen years experience
here. Correspondence solicited.
Maps of large tracts.

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

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The gem of the Coast Country. The richest Black Sandy Loam Lands and the only rolling prairie in the famous Fruit and Artesian belt. Good Academy and School; good society; situated on railroad, and only one hour's drive to Houston, the metropolis of Texas. Write for illustrated pamphlet. **MRS. CORRA BACON FOSTER.** Owner, 310 1/2 Main St., Houston, Texas.

WARREN REED, Special Tourist Agent, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

NOTE.—Home-seekers coming to Texas over either the "Katy" 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 \$5 per acre. Also \$40 to \$100 per acre for choicest fruit lands near Houston. Enclose stamp for illustrated lists and particulars.

HOMESEEKER ALVIN LAND.

COME to the Alvin County, Brazoria County, between Houston, Galveston and Velasco, see our bearing Pear Orchards, Strawberries, Cotton, Corn, Oats and other crops. The richest lands in the Coast Country, \$8 to \$15 per acre on specially easy terms. Call on or address

ALVIN, L. M. DISNEY, KIAM BLD'G,
Brazoria County, REAL ESTATE. Houston, TEXAS.

A Home and Prosperity for Every Person.

Intelligence and Industry will Easily Secure Both in

SOUTHWEST TEXAS

A Delightful Climate, Good Seasons, Productive Soil.

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

**Prosperous Towns,
Productive Farms
and Profitable Gardens**

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

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

Poultry.

Breeders who confine themselves to a single breed of fowls, are usually more successful than those who breed a little of everything. One may, however, handle two or three breeds properly if properly prepared. It is safest, however, if money and reputation be the objects aimed at, to breed one kind, and breed that kind well.

The caponizing craze has received a serious set-back. Americans have not been educated to properly appreciate the superiority of capon flesh, and in some sections large quantities have been marketed at six cents per pound, half the price of beef. At one town in Indiana 17,000 capons have been thrown on the market, at a heavy loss. The American palate craves broilers, and it will not pay the producer to furnish what is not wanted.

Chickens that have abundant open foraging ground need only good sound grain food. It is only those kept cooped up that a variety is so urgently demanded. Grass, seeds, and insects constitute the natural variety demanded, and these are more or less abundant anywhere out of doors. When confined, fowls should be supplied with some green and animal food, or they will not perform satisfactorily.

Poultry raisers should exercise more care to market their fowls and eggs in the best condition. We have written about the disgusting condition of fowls at the grocery doors, and the fact is as bad as was ever charged. Dirty, weather-stained eggs, are, or ought to be sold below cost until producers learn that consumers have sensibilities that cannot be outraged with impunity. It will pay to market all eggs while fresh, and to carefully clean those that are not so already, but on no account try to palm off on unsuspecting purchasers stale eggs, no matter how clean they appear to be.

To produce eggs solely for market the male bird is not needed. Hens lay more eggs and the eggs keep better when deprived of the society of males, than otherwise. This is the almost unanimous verdict of the poultry fraternity, and yet this writer has not found the plan entirely satisfactory. Hens know their rights to a certain extent, and if the family instinct is violated they will resent it. Hens alone become restless, and must be confined if within "cock-crow" of a yard conducted more in accordance with nature. We would, however, separate the sexes during the moulting season, so that the hens may be undisturbed while undergoing the drain upon their vitality, necessary to produce a new dress.

Southern Farm: An experiment has lately been tried of feeding geese on turnips, cut in small pieces like dice, but less in size, and put in a trough of water; with this food alone the effect was, that six geese, each when lean weighing only nine pounds, actually gained twenty pounds each, in about three weeks fattening. Malt is an excellent food for geese and turkeys; grains are preferred for the sake of economy, unless for immediate and rapid fattening; the grains should be boiled afresh. Other cheap articles for fattening are oat meal and treacle, barley meal and milk, boiled oats, and ground malt. Corn before being given to fowls should always be crushed and soaked in water. The food will thus go further, and it will help digestion. Hens fed thus have been known to lay during the whole of the winter months.

Then Col. Sellers was right about the wholesomeness of raw turnips and water.

HYPNOTIZING FOWLS.

Live Stock Journal.

The production of hypnotism in fowls—described last week in your "Scraps" column—by placing them on their breasts on a table and drawing a white line with chalk under their beaks pointed downwards, is an old well known experiment. A spill of white paper or white straw placed under their beaks has the same effect. Furthermore, if a fowl be placed on its back, and a white paper spill placed across its crop, it will lay perfectly motionless in the position for a considerable time. Many years ago when living in the country, some half dozen of my fowls were continually disturbing the flower beds on my lawn. To amuse my wife and young children and

a few domestic servants, I protested I would punish them for their bad habit. I consequently had them caught just in the act of trespassing, and laid them in a row on their backs, each with a white paper spill across its crop. There they lay motionless, until aroused after about ten minutes' duration, with their legs sticking up and altogether having a most comical appearance, to the great delight of all who witnessed the strange performance. Each rested as if it had been weighted down by a beam of wood across its breast, except that the breast heaved with laborious breathing, as if they were in terror of suffering.

IN TROUBLE.

W. T. HALL.

My chickens are affected with a strange disease described as follows: The disease is most likely to affect early spring and old chickens. The chickens eat all the time but are so affected that they cannot walk or stand, and commence falling off and finally dwindle away and die, although they eat all the time. I feed them on corn every evening and they eat sorghum seed all during the day. They cannot fly up to roost but roost on the ground. If you can give me any information concerning this disease, please do so through the columns of your paper.

P. S: My bees are doing exceedingly well. Hempstead, Texas.

(If we are not mistaken, Friend Hall's chickens are games—genuine fighting games—and the probability is they are too much injured. We have traced more than one similar case to eating filth from a privy vault, and one case to eating carrion. Fowls sometimes find access to such fountains of disease when the fact is not in the least suspected. This thing should be carefully looked into and if no local cause exists, examine the lungs (lights) for small cheese-like lumps, from the size of a pin head to that of an okra seed. It may be tuberculosis, or consumption. If this is the case, get rid of the entire stock. Be sure to stock up again.

"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.

SUNFLOWER SEED FOR FOWLS.

Coleman's Rural World.

The mammoth Russian sunflower has but one bud at the top, which, when harvested, turns upside down, and completely protects its seeds from those little predators, the English sparrow and the yellow birds, that are so fond of it. For this reason poultrymen should plant nothing but the mammoth Russian variety. All who raise poultry should have a supply of sunflowers for their fowls, who should begin to feed on them as soon as their seeds are fully matured.

They will produce four times as much nutriment for fowls to the square acre as Indian corn, and are better suited to the health of the fowls than the stalks a few times a week and let the fowls pick them out; it will be a good healthy employment for them. In addition to the supply of food they offer, they afford a shade from the heat in summer, which is very desirable.

Single heads of the mammoth Russian sunflower measure from 16 to 24 inches in diameter. The seeds fatten poultry and give them bright, lustrous plumage, which indicates a healthy condition. It is the most remarkably productive food known, and can be raised cheaper than corn. It is acknowledged to be an article of value wherever grown.

OUR LAST CAMPAIGN RATE.

The Semi-Weekly Gazette four months on trial for only 25 cents. Issued on Tuesday and Friday of each week; eight pages to each issue. Largest circulation in Texas. The only newspaper of state circulation in Texas that stands for free silver coinage. Send for sample copy. Address, THE SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE, Fort Worth Texas.

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.

COURTESIES EXTENDED

To President Cleveland by the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Road.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Aug. 28.—[The following Telegram, which will explain itself, was sent to-day by General Monserrate, of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway to Mayor Sheldon, of Rockport, Texas, who is now in Washington:]

Through you and your committee, in behalf of the hospitable people of the great Southwest, I beg to extend President Cleveland and party the courtesies of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway, and would urge that he arrange his fall trip so as to visit Texas, especially Rockport and Corpus Christi. Aransas and Corpus bays are the finest tarpon and hunting grounds in America. A most cordial invitation is hereby extended. M. D. MONSERRATE, Vice-President and General Manager.

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 paper, the Rocky Mountain Sentinel, published at Denver, Col., (established 1887), illustrates the 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.

DONT WALK.

When you can, with a little intelligent effort, secure a TEXAS FARM AND RANCH Bicycle absolutely free.

S. F. KING, Sherman, Texas, breeder of pure B. P. Rock, light and dark Brahms, Buff Cochins, P. Cochins, Blk. Minorca, Silv. and Golden Wyandotte, White Leghorns. Eggs now ready; \$2 for 15.

Neches Poultry Farm & Kennels.

The largest poultry farm in the Southwest. Breed the leading varieties of thoroughbred poultry and Pigeons. The best bred Scotch Collies and Scotch Terriers in the South. Write for wants. J. G. McREYNOLDS, Box 75, Neches, Texas.

The Greenville Bee Hive Mfg. Co. Manufacturers of Bee Hives AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF APICULTURAL SUPPLIES. GREENVILLE, TEXAS.

Elmwood Poultry Yard.

The largest Poultry Yard in Western Texas. Have won more First Premiums at the Dallas State Fair than any other breeder in the State. Have eggs for hatching at \$2.00 for 15 from the following breeds: Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White and Brown Leghorns, White Minorcas, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans. R. A. CORBETT, Baird, Texas.

P. H. BURNLEY, Thoroughbred Fowls

WACO, TEXAS. S. C. Br. Leghorns—Stock bred from birds bought of Jas. Forsythe, the noted N. Y. Leghorn man. Black Langshans—Kirby & Smith strain. White Plymouth Rocks, Barred P. Rocks. Next season Light Brahmas and Indian Games. Eggs any time. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Mills Worth Having.

YOUR OWN MILLER.

A Grinding-mill for Family Use.

Adjusted by one thumb-screw in a moment to grind from fine flour to hominy. Adapted for grinding corn, wheat, coffee, spices, or grain of any kind for domestic use or feeding purposes. Corn-meal, hominy and Graham flour produced fresh and pure in your own home. Grinds 1 pound of coffee in 1 minute; flour or meal a longer or shorter time, as the mill is set to grind fine or coarse. It has 10 large, chilled-iron burrs, 4½ inches in diameter, which are ground perfectly true. Steel shaft and fly-wheel 20 inches in diameter. Can be quickly fastened to the edge of a table or counter. The workmanship on the mill is first-class, and the parts being made to duplicate.

We will furnish this mill and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year for \$5, receiver pays charges, or we will give it for a club of 7 new subscriptions to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH at one dollar each.

Eggs for Hatching

From all leading varieties of thoroughbred poultry. Pigeons a specialty. Price list on application. If convenient, B. F. CARMON, Blooming Grove, Texas.

C. A. EMERY, Carthage, Mo.

Breeder and shipper of pure bred poultry. All eggs \$3 for 15, \$5 for 30. Quality rather than quantity, our motto. Circulars free. Twenty years experience in breeding, mating and judging.

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

YOUNG STOCK

Early spring hatch Brown Leghorn Cockerels, B. B. R. Game Cockerels and Pullets. \$1.00 and \$2.00 Each. Pekin Ducks, \$1.00 Each.

CHAS. HILL, Bonham, Tex.

EVERY FARMER

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

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

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

	Regular	With T.
	price.	F. & R.
Atlanta Constitution, weekly.	\$1.00	\$1.75
American Gardening, weekly.	1.00	8.00
Breeder's Gazette, weekly.	2.00	8.00
Courier-Journal, weekly.	1.00	1.75
Colorado Poultry Journal.	1.00	1.50
Cosmopolitan Magazine.	1.50	2.00
Dallas News, semi-weekly.	1.00	1.75
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Fort Worth Gazette, semi-weekly	1.00	1.50
Farm Implement News, weekly.	2.00	2.50
Farmer's Call.	50	1.25
Galveston News, semi-weekly.	1.00	1.75
Green's Fruit Grower.	50	1.25
Guardian, The.	2.00	2.50
Godsey's Magazine.	1.00	1.50
Houston Post, semi-weekly.	1.00	1.50
Hoard's Dairyman.	1.00	1.75
La. Planter and Sugar Manufacturer	8.00	2.50
New York World, weekly.	1.00	1.65
New York Ledger, weekly.	2.00	2.50
New Orleans Picayune, weekly.	1.50	2.25
Peterson's Magazine.	1.00	1.75
St. Louis Republic, semi-weekly	1.00	1.75
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, w'ly.	1.00	1.75
Scribner's Magazine & Dixie.	8.00	8.50
Southern Cultivator & Dixie.	1.00	1.75
Southern Fancier.	50	1.25
Texas Siftings.	4.00	4.00
Texas Farmer.	1.00	1.75
Texas (German) Post.	2.50	8.00
Texas Baptist and Herald.	2.00	2.50
Texas Christian Advocate.	2.00	2.50
Wool and Hide Shipper.	50	1.50
Western Poultry Journal.	50	1.50

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

tered all over the cotton belt, and making them a grand success in every part. I used the advertising and reading columns of the entire agricultural press of the South, and sent full printed instructions with every package sent out. So no one could easily fail. I put the price very low, only twenty-five cents per pound, prepaid by mail. It took about ten cents per pound to sack and mail. The other fifteen was to pay advertising and me for my trouble, which so far, it has not done. But, Mr. Allen, you can rest assured that the South will now be the potato country of the world, Ireland or the Channel Islands not excepted. While I have been doing this work and paying the fiddler, (press) such men as you have been fleecing from me and the press as well, through the reading columns. I am the only man that has ever put out a genteel advertisement of this potato, or gave a true scientific and practical plan for growing and improving them, and without my advertisements and articles, I doubt if Mr. Allen would ever have heard of the Triumph potato, and now he would destroy his benefactor for a little filthy lucre. My work is as far above a money consideration as the sun is above the earth; still it takes money to live and carry this work on, and I want it. JEFF WELBORN.

HOGS.

FLORESVILLE, Wilson Co., TEX.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I have noticed through your valuable paper, which I take, that the people in your part of Texas have lots of cheap wheat and other grain and not very many hogs, that is, in some sections they have not many hogs. Now if you know of any parties that wish to buy such stock, please hand them this letter, as I think that I could furnish them with a lot of young hogs as cheap as they could get them anywhere—in fact, for less than they could be shipped from Kansas or any other state. My reason for writing to you is that I see everything in your paper, and thought you ought to know about this matter, too. Please hand this to some good man that is in the hog business, and let them state what they could pay for their hogs per pound gross. With the best wishes for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH,

WALTER S. SUTHERLAND.

ABOUT MILLET.

PLUMMERVILLE, ARK.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I desire to impose upon you for information as to whether culture is essential to timothy set in rich black land, entirely free from rock and gravel; when the best time and most effectual means of culture. My meadow was seeded in the spring of 1892 with oats and barley for protection and for first crop. I mowed crops of timothy in 1893-94 and not having pastured before at all, I pastured after each crop with horses and cattle, though I never pasture my timothy meadow when the ground is wet, not after Christmas. My timothy crop is unusually short this year, which must be caused by something other than the dry spring and summer that we have had. My cotton is good enough, and corn better than last year. The general crop of timothy about one-half of last year's crop in my neighborhood and county. Having raised timothy for ten years, this is the shortest crop of my experience. Yet I never cultivated the soil of my meadow at any time after seeding. The weeds necessarily have to be mowed off each August, they are so abundant. I have a hundred acres of rich Arkansas river bottom land in meadow of timothy, besides a small meadow of clover. Raise stock on a small scale, and am far enough south to be in good condition to appreciate the favor asked. THOS. C. HERVEY.

[Timothy exhausts soil rapidly, and should not occupy the land more than two or three years unless heavily manured each year. It should not be mowed until the root bulb is fully matured, and then not nearer than four or five inches of the ground. Pasturing also weakens it, and if continued will kill it out. The ground should be rich and thoroughly prepared before planting. No other cultivation is needed. Your timothy has probably robbed the soil of its potash, and you have cut it too early and too near the ground, thus checking the formation of the bulbs, which are the life of the succeeding crop.—Ed.]

B. W. Stone & Co., Thomasville, Ga., publish a Guide to Southern Commercial Orcharding. See ad. and send for it.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ABOUT GRASSES.

GEO. H. HOGAN.

S. W. PARISH, Calvert, Texas: Mr. Parish sends the *Tricuspis sissleroides* of the botanists, common name *Southern*, or "false red top." This is a valuable pasture grass, a perennial; will make good hay if cut in the boot, or just as the culm begins to show itself above the leaves. It was fully described in a late issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Its habitat is the sandy post oak lands of Texas.

In my answer to Mr. Sedden I said I would tell him what his No. 3 was. It is the *Glyceria frutans* of the botanists, a valuable and sweet grass. Is the very thing for any low or damp ground in his pasture. I wish he would send me about a half pound bundle of it to go in my collection. I have never found it in Ellis county yet.

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 real calves.....	2.50 @ 3.00
Common to fair real 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.....	1.75 @ 1.90
Stock sheep.....	1.00 @ 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 @ 5.00

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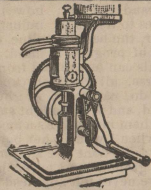
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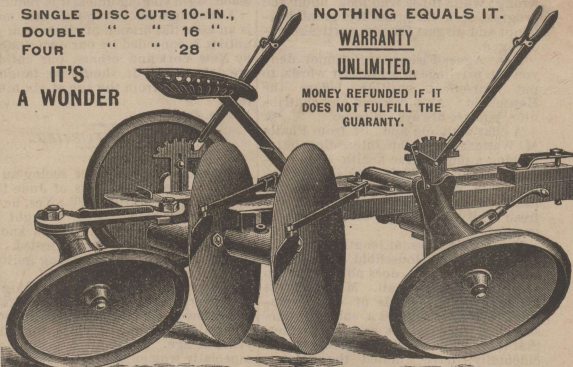
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Household.

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

DAISIES.

M. BELLE HOUSTON.

He came from his frolic, climbed my knee,
In summer's golden hours,
His eyes were filled with childish glee,
His arms were full of flowers.

"I've brang 'em to you, mamma," he said,
"Scat'ring them at my feet."
"The woses is big and pink and wed,
But isn't these daisies sweet?"

He lifted one in his dimpled hand,
Snowy-petaled and small,
"The woses, mamma," he said, is gwand,
But daisies is best of all!"

"My dear little boy, when e'er I see
That dower—eyes grow dim,
My sad heart aches, for it brings to me
A picture sweet of him."

"A picture sweet of a baby child,
With still hands o'er his breast,
Clasped in his fingers daisies wild,
The flower he loved best."

"It seems to me, in this world of ours,
So much is left unknown.
Much is passed as we pass those flowers
Because they are small and lone."

"I think of his words, and I understand
A moral, unmeant to fall—
"The woses, mamma," he said, "are gwand,
But daisies is best of all!"

—Alvin, Texas.

CHAT.

Dear Leo Jenwyl, we note in last issue, that your name through typographical error was incorrectly printed again—shorn of its strength, so to speak—please accept our apology and regrets at the same time. Hope it will not occur again.

Now, Uncle Snort, you have an opportunity to air your grammar learning. "A farmer's wife" calls upon you to stand up, and explain certain grammatical errors in common use, which to some seem inexplicable.

Champion, your plans for the subjugation of the anarchists; the putting of governmental affairs into wise hands; placing men in a useful and honorable position in life; giving the thousands of idle Philadelphia lawyers some employment, and turning the tide of the male potion (strong drink) upon things, rather than into the throats of our men and boys; might lead to the finding of many men, who do not even glitter now, because of this destroying habit who are pure gold, relieved of this dross they may shine as statesmen and law-makers.

We are glad to introduce another new member to the Household this week, Mrs. Minnie Gilmore Mills, who edits the Rural Home in Florida Farmer and Fruit Grower. Mrs. Mills is our first visitor from that sunny state, where bright waters sparkle and sweet flowers bloom. We hope to have her among us often.

Geo. W. Hastings points to the right course for reformation. His ideas receive our heartiest commendation. Give to men, as well as women their just deserts, tempered with mercy for the weakness of humanity.

Rain Drop writes upon the sins of flirting. Even those parties who indulge in this reprehensible pastime, if questioned closely, will admit that it is wrong; while those who look upon the progress of a flirtation feel great contempt and disgust for the parties so engaged.

Mrs. Agnes Fisher, we cannot deny you the privilege of a few last words, to put yourself in position before the Household. An old friend and contributor, you are always welcome.

A chat with one and all from Phalla M. Waterman, is an interesting letter making a plea for the health and happiness of the dear little ones. Give them plenty of fresh air, plain clothes and healthy food, with an evening bath and fresh "nity," and they are almost sure to prosper.

Mrs. Bettie Bliss, at length finds courage to enter the arena, and with firm sure she will admit, does not demand so much courage after all. Many thanks for her cheering words of commendation. Why not suggest a subject yourself dear madam. It seems however, that those subjects which spring up incidentally, have elicited the greatest amount of attention and correspondence.

Our Household will find in this issue the offer of a cook book as a premium for each new subscriber and \$1.00 in cash. We would like to say something of this new cook book, as we are in possession of a copy of the same, and have tried quite a number of the recipes contained in it. They are all simple, calling for only such ingredients as the majority of housekeepers usually keep on

hand. This we all know is quite a convenience. They cover such a wide range, meats, breads, cakes, pies puddings, vegetables, soups, salads, fruit canning, preserving, etc., are all exhaustively treated. There are numerous recipes given for the preparation of any article of diet, so that every one's taste may be suited. Those who are already subscribers to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, who cannot send a new name, can secure "My favorite receipt" by sending the name and 50 cents to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

MUSIC.

MRS. W. J. HAMLETT, Vice President, T. M. T. A.

Dear Household: As no one has answered the request of Lillie U. for an article on music, I take pleasure in complying.

If she would like instructions in the "art divine," it would be best given in the form of questions and answers. Such a column might be appreciated by many. At the State Music Teachers' Association at Galveston, in June, the live question of the hour is sight singing in the public schools.

Song is worship in the church and Sunday school. When I go to either, and fail to hear good singing, I feel defrauded. Sometimes the song is better than the sermon. How different it will be when every worshiper will take up the notes and sing at sight, any hymn furnished in any church that one enters, just as one reads an article in a news paper. That day is coming, and it will be so, when twenty minutes each day is given to sight reading and singing in the public schools.

Notes can be taught as well as words on fingers; it is as much an intellectual exercise as either. As a mental training it is equal to each, and as a moral training it is of more worth. How many recall the songs learned in school to the latest day in life? Words of wisdom, sentiment, of hope and good cheer; how they echo along the corridors of time!

Song appeals to the emotions; the emotions govern the will; the will molds the character. The evangelist takes his singers and his organist along; it is a means of success. Sing to the people; get them to sing, and you have them under control. So with children. Teach them to march to music; see how it inspires them; give them noble words and a grand old air; how they lend themselves to its magic influence. The best order, the best discipline, the highest grade of progress in mind, manners and morals can be evolved from it.

Of course, all children can sing, as the birds do, naturally, or "by ear," as it is called, and it is thought superfluous to teach them music. As a mother once told me when I wanted her boy to study grammar: "I don't see any use in him studying grammar; I never learned it, and I have never felt any need of it."

The child talks well enough without a knowledge of grammar, just as he sings well enough without a knowledge of music. But when the parent insists that his child be taught the harmony of tones, as he is taught the relation of words and the significance of figures, it will be done, and not until then. Why should the teacher qualify herself to teach sight singing unless it is required?

A thorough knowledge of vocal music is an essential branch of education, and until it is conceded by our own State, as by New York and others, our children are defrauded. It should be taught in easy grades, from the age of six to sixteen.

Alvin, Texas.

THE SIN OF FLIRTING.

Raindrop.

Girls, do you remember seeing an account in the Dallas News of June 10th, of "A Hermit Mutilated?" Yes, he was indeed mutilated; it is thought for money, yet by whom it is not known. One young man has been arrested, and others are suspected of being guilty of the crime.

The hermit had lived in a rude log hut for twenty years, tending his little farm, and a few stock, and seemed altogether a harmless old man of more than sixty years of age. He avoided people, and especially women, on all occasions. He was interesting in conversation, though it was difficult to induce him to talk on any subject. His clothes were worn and old, and patched in places with wire; a coonskin cap and ragged shoes added to the unattractiveness of his appearance. When once seen he was never forgotten. It is not of the tragedy I wish to write, but of the love affair which is said to have caused the hermit's life, and has, indirectly, caused one of the best men

and fathers in our State to be bowed with grief over the arrest of his son, and brought the sorrow that is now resting upon one of our happiest homes. A long time ago the subject of this sketch loved, and was engaged to be married to a young lady, who, before the time arrived, surprised and disappointed him by marrying another. He never told anyone of his suffering on account of her heartlessness, but bore his grief in silence, and afterwards lived the life I have described. He was teaching school when he met the young girl again. He was a good, useful and intelligent man. How sad it seems for a life to be clouded in this manner, by a woman.

Of course she did not know that her treatment would affect him so deeply, or she would have revolted from doing such a wrong. Horrible as the murder seems to us now, if the cruel wrong the man suffered years ago will cause one or more girls, or men, to think of and remember the Golden Rule, we can become more reconciled to this awful death. That he never lost faith in his God, and sought consolation in his Savior's love, is known from the fact that his neighbors often found him reading his Bible, and among his few belongings, a worn Bible, an old violin, a war history, a diary and some weekly newspapers, constituted his only means of amusement. Southern girls, as a rule, have so many good qualities, and are so much admired by the other sex, that it is no wonder they become a little vain, and feel flattered by the attentions of men; but my dear girls this should not be. In our schools where boys and girls, young men and young ladies, are thrown into each others' society almost constantly, is the place where this evil, to a great extent, arises. They carry on their little flirtations, they notice how easily their vows of love are made, broken and forgotten, though sometimes these vows are not forgotten by both concerned, and it is of this part of my subject that I wish the sisters to think seriously. It is good for boys and girls to be associated together in their daily work as students; the boys become more manly in their behavior, and the girls more womanly; they learn to appreciate each other's ability, and the question as to whether the mind of woman is capable of accomplishing as much as that of man has long since been settled. I believe that all girls are not quite as ambitious about acquiring knowledge, knowing they have advantages over their brothers in other things; but that is no reason they are not as capable as boys.

As the influence of our University is extended, the girls of sixteen will become as sensible and ladylike as those of twenty, and they will not allow themselves to acquire a single habit of thought or action in school but such as will be of use to themselves and others, after they go out into the world. I heard a bright girl remark not long since, in speaking of some of her flirtations: "Oh, I am not sorry about having carried on with any of the boys, except Mary's brother; he was such a good boy, and so in earnest, that I am really ashamed of the way I treated him." Mary is a friend of hers living in another town, and I do not expect, ever knew of a serious little love affair, in which her brother was so much concerned, else the friendship of the two girls would not be very strong at present. One cannot find a girl who is willing to have her brother disappointed in that way, or a brother his sister.

Many people believe that true love comes to each and every one but once in a lifetime, and if it does not, how careful each one should be not to trifle with the affections of another. Girls and boys, be honorable in your love affairs, and decide no one willingly or thoughtlessly. If you are in doubt about your feelings toward a certain one, give no encouragement until you are sure, and I believe if you cannot decide the question at once, it is best to give an answer in the negative.

Mothers can control to a great extent, unhappiness in such matters, by training confidants of their daughters, and training them to have sympathy and respect for every one. Society exerts an influence in this direction, and it is the duty of each of us to do what we can to influence public opinion against the pernicious habit of flirting.

McGregor, Texas.

COME AGAIN MISS LALLA.

STELLA.

Thank you Lalla D. I should enjoy allaying your anxiety, but the actual personal wood-cut might prove illusive of all your kind wishes for me. A woman of forty-two is about to enter upon

the shady side of life. Dimples give place to wrinkles, brown tresses assume a silvery hue, and hazle eyes grow less bright and tactful. Ruby lips and rosy cheeks cause little Lon to resent his playmates assertion, "That his aunt was an old maid." Angriely he retorted, "She is not an old maid. She can run and play ball, and ride in the pony cart, and make cream puffs and doughnuts, and cookies and animal crackers. I'll just let you see our box, when she comes out again, and I'll give you some, if you don't call her an old maid again." No Dear Lalla, Stella cannot accord you the photograph in public, but she can tell you how she enjoys the girls appreciation of her limited efforts. She can tell you how she prizes the privilege of entertaining the girls of the Household. She believes in every boy and girl, and every man and woman having a good time. Life is so short that we must appreciate the small pleasures, else all of the coveted treasures will escape us unawares. The chime of bells is sounding afar off—slowly they chant "The nights enchanted requiem," and Stella must turn the page.

Chicago, Ills.

A GOOD COOK IS THE BEST PHYSICIAN.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH has made arrangements with the Royal Baking Powder Company to offer their new cook book, "My Favorite Receipt," as a premium in connection with TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. This cook book we consider the very best. There are many valuable receipts given in every department of cooking, simple and correct in every detail, and we commend it to the patrons of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH as the best cook book we have ever used. It can be obtained as a premium by every person sending us one new subscriber, or it may be had for 50 cents in cash by those who are already subscribers.

WORDS OF GRATITUDE FOR RIGHT.

PAULA.

To-day we read the minds of Emerson, Whittier, Longfellow, and other authors, through their writings. A brief remark, the subjects held in reverence, or those at which a person smiles, make character discernable. It rejoices the heart of progressive, enlightened humanity, to find mentality of a high order brought out through the press.

Recently I have read letters of your genial circle, on some great questions of the day, and interest is enlivened by the thronging hopes of several of the writers and the cheerful strength with which others await the triumph of right.

For the ultimate outcome of those noble endeavors to exalt the inherent worth of both man and woman—the true, the ideal—animated as these desires and efforts are, by a principle working through native godliness, must be the yielding of all that is blameworthy, and the supremacy of all goodness and greatness, inclusive of their inevitable prerogative, freedom, under the decree of Divine sovereignty.

Congratulation, derived from concern for the universal welfare of mankind, and an enthusiastic appreciation of all who seek to do justice to high moral and spiritual attainments, goes out herewith to "A Young Man," whose communication reveals sublime aspirations and thought, touching the tone of eternity. Through his words there rings the immortal strains of the angelic host: "Peace on earth and good will." Brave, generous, magnanimous, it is a pleasure to point to such exemplification, and say: "There is a type of ethical superiority." Qualities of a higher rank and order of humanhood, are being admired by a waking world, which will be satisfied only with Christliness, as the model for every one. Moral and intellectual excellence are requisite for such conception and praise of woman's work, as that it has "banded the globe with a rope of three strands—love, temperance and purity." In this era, Christian graces, expressive of spiritual law, are to be recognized as the mighty forces united in one, for the purposes of eternal good. Far above the selfishness and crassitude of materialism, this writer on the subject, "Of and For Woman," has been lifted. His may be that vision by which St. John beheld even here, "a new heaven and a new earth."

"Caught up in the spirit," the illuminated consciousness taught of the Word, and loving God who is love, dwells in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Then it is seen that in the image and likeness of God, all the sons and daughters of the Infinite have that one mind—the same that

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

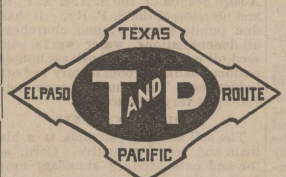
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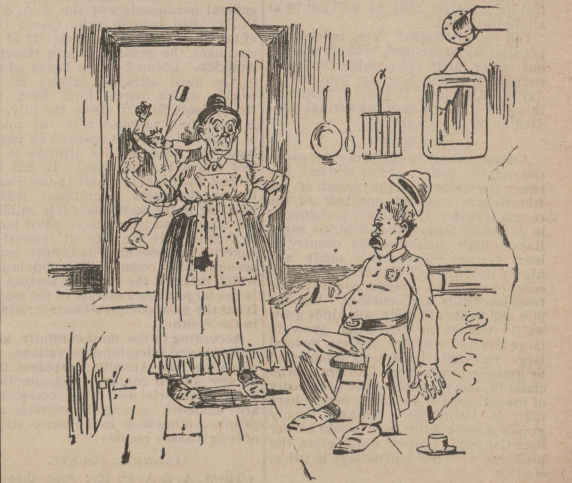


Oh, Jason, what does your wife do for a living? Jason: Lod ma'am, she do de best she can.

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Cook: Hurry! there's a row outside, Mr. Murphy. Murphy: Yis; hadn't yes better bolt the door!

SOUTHWEST TEXAS IN DETAIL.

G. F. L.

Perhaps your thousands of readers have never been informed as to the wonderful resources of the country through which the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway runs. A single article on this subject would fall to do justice to the situation, but with a view towards enlightening the ambitious reader, we will give a brief outline of solid facts.

By a careful examination of a S. A. & A. P. map, you will readily see that this road traverses one of the most productive as well as one of the most healthful sections of the United States.

CLIMATE.

Every man in selecting a home, should aim to locate in a section of country where the climate is free from the long and dreary winter months with its snow and ice, etc., and where the industrious man can spend almost the entire time in outdoor work.

It is true that we have an occasional "norther," but this is nothing more than what is elsewhere called a cold north wind. The long, unobstructed sweep across the prairies from the plains of the northwest increases its velocity and suddenness of approach; these are the only features that distinguish a "Texas norther" from a cold wave from the north in other states. These winds are known as "wet" and "dry" northers, according as they may be accompanied by rain or sleet, or come without either.

The duration of a wet norther is usually about 24 hours, and then it gradually subsides until the end, when the wind gets back again to the south.

The "dry" northers are considered the great panacea for the South, should there be the slightest miasmatic poisons in any locality, the dry northers drive them all away, thus leaving not the slightest cause for sickness. It is for this reason above all others that this section of the state is widely known as a health resort, as well as a refuge for people seeking to escape the trying winters in more northern latitudes.

West and Southwest Texas have for many years been recognized by the leading physicians of the United States as being pre-eminent the healthiest locality of the globe.

PRODUCTS.

It is impossible to give a detailed statement of the fibrous, cereals, grasses, vegetables, fruits, etc., which grow luxuriantly in this favored section. Suffice to say that almost every known product is raised along the S. A. & A. P. Ry. A visit from the most skeptical will be convincing. Game of all kinds are in the greatest abundance, and

FISHING!

Well, the streams and bays are alive with the finny tribe. The tarpon, the king of all fish, is to be found nowhere else in such large numbers as in Corpus Christi and Aransas Bays. It has been said that if President Cleveland knew this to be a fact he would shut up the White House for six months and spend the time angling for tarpon. All that is necessary to establish what is claimed for Corpus and Aransas Bays is for any sportsman to go and see for himself. We feel quite certain that he will not be at all disappointed.

Did you say ducks? Yes, indeed, the peculiar lay of the land, with its numerous water inlets etc., makes our coast country the best hunting grounds today in America. It is no uncommon thing for a sportsman to bag several hundred ducks in a single day.

COUNTIES.

Aransas county is one of the tier counties on the Gulf. It lies midway between Galveston and the mouth of the Rio Grande. About one-half of the county is land. The balance is embraced in Aransas, Copano and Espiritu Santo Bays. The surface of the country is level prairie. The soil is sandy and highly productive. Unlike the eastern coast of the state, Aransas county is free from low lands and marshes. Vegetables and fruits of nearly all kinds grow well. Grapes in particular grow to large size and very fine flavor. Several large vineyards have been established by grape growers from California, who claim that on account of the peculiarity of the soil grapes do much better here than in California. Aransas county grapes mature fully four weeks earlier than California grapes, which gives the producer a decided advantage in price, etc.

ROCKPORT, "THE HUNTER'S PARADISE," is the county seat of Aransas county, population 1500, and is situated on the

Aransas Bay, not far from Aransas Pass, the only practicable deep water pass on the entire Gulf coast. The city has numerous hotels, viz: The Aransas, Shell Bay View, Beach, etc. Thousands of pleasure seekers were entertained at this popular resort in 1893, and from present indications Rockport bids fair to rival the famous resorts of Florida.

Wild game of every description abound in innumerable numbers. The oyster, fish and turtle industry forms its most important business. Large quantities are shipped daily to New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Eastern markets.

As a fruit growing section it cannot be surpassed by any in the United States, California not excepted. Lands can be purchased at a reasonable figure. Excursion tickets on sale to Rockport.

BEE COUNTY

Is one of the first tier of counties above those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. The agricultural resources of this county are rapidly developing under the stimulus of a large immigration. The general surface of the country is rolling prairie, covered with a heavy growth of grass. The soil is black sandy loam. With the usual rainfall two crops a year can be raised. This is one of the richest and most productive counties in the state. The county is well watered by Blanco creek and the Medio and Aransas rivers.

BEEVILLE, POPULATION 3000,

The county seat of Bee county, is a thriving and ambitious young city that has a very bright future, sustained by a very large and rich tributary trade territory that is being rapidly settled and developed. Her lucky location, with the push and pluck of her people will make her the Fort Worth of Southwest Texas. She has two railroads, the main line of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway from San Antonio to the sea, and is the western terminus of a branch of the Southern Pacific from Houston, making her a common railroad point, a good market, and insuring low freights. In 1890, 1,150 cars of stock were shipped. To show the growth of the cotton industry, we note that there were shipped, in 1888, 400 bales; in 1889, 1100 bales; 1890, 3000 bales, and this year it is expected the shipment will exceed 6000 bales. Beeville is well located, and will be benefited by deep water developments at Aransas Pass, mouth of Brazos and Galveston. The path of prosperity—Beeville is in it. A second national bank has just been started, and a cotton seed oil mill is being built this season.

BEXAR COUNTY,

In which is situated at the head of the San Antonio river the great metropolis of Western Texas, San Antonio, with a population of 65,000, is the largest horse market in the world. San Antonio is the third largest wool market in the United States; it is the leading hide market in the South; it is one of the best markets for all farm products; it has railroad connections with all parts of the country, and is one of the most important cities on the trans-continental routes (the Southern Pacific) to California and Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO,

The county seat of Bexar county, is the general headquarters of the S. A. & A. P. Ry. San Antonio is the Queen City of the Southwest, the historic city of the continent, the greatest health resort of America. Located on the banks of one of the most attractive rivers in the world, which bursts forth from the Rocky foothills just above the city. It is beautifully supplied with the purest of water. Its river is spanned by twelve handsome bridges. Its altitude is 600 feet above the sea level. It has the largest and finest city hall in the South; it has the most magnificent federal building in the Southwest; it is building the largest and handsomest court house in Texas; it is the city of interest in America on account of its historic ruins, acropolis and cosmopolitan population, which makes it the Mecca of tourists. It is the largest stock market in the world. It has the most complete electric railway in the South.

According to the most carefully kept statistics and scientific observations, the climate of San Antonio, surpasses that of any known country. Consumption, catarrh, malarial and typhus complaints are unknown among the natives, and people coming here in the early stages of lung disease recover.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

The S. A. & A. P. Ry. runs through the center of the county. It lies on the San Marcos river, which forms its Southwestern boundary. The country

is level; about one-half is covered with timber. The soil is a dark prairie loam, with a mixture of sand. Farm products of all kinds grow in great abundance. Grapes and fruits are extensively raised. Land sells for from \$5 to \$30 per acre, according to improvement.

LOCKHART—POPULATION 1500,

Is the county seat of Caldwell county, and is the northwestern terminus of the Austin branch of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., and junction of the S. A. & M. Marcos branch of the M. K. & T. Ry. It has numerous business houses, public schools, and churches of all denominations. The people in the town as well as in the county, are industrious, thrifty and wide-awake. Good farming lands can be had at a reasonable figure.

LULING—POPULATION 2500.

Situated in Caldwell county, on the Austin branch of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., and junction of the S. P. Ry. It has a fine public school system, churches of all denominations, water works, cotton seed oil mill, about 50 business houses, a national bank, a broom factory and other industries. The country surrounding Luling is very productive.

COLORADO COUNTY.

The soil along the streams is a black loam and very productive. Corn, cotton and oats produce abundant crops; fruits and vegetables are also grown with great success. The county is well watered. The Colorado river runs through the center of the county. Besides this there are a number of smaller streams flowing through different portions of the county. Improved lands sell for from \$15 to \$25 per acre; unimproved lands sell for from \$1 to \$5 per acre.

COLUMBUS,

Located on the Southern Pacific Ry., and is the county seat. It is a most prosperous little city, of 3500 inhabitants.

EAGLE LAKE, COLORADO COUNTY—POPULATION 1000,

Is situated on the main line of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., 175 miles east of San Antonio and 61 miles west of Houston, at the junction of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass and Southern Pacific Railways, surrounded by farming lands equal to that of the Red River bottoms of Louisiana or the Mississippi river bottoms of Mississippi.

The Gulf Coast Land and Improvement Company, of Omaha, is settling up the country with thrifty farmers. Land can be bought at a reasonable figure.

DEWITT COUNTY,

One of the best cotton and vegetable counties in the state, is divided by the Guadalupe river. The general surface of the county is equally divided between forest and prairie. The soil is a rich loam or black waxy; in timber country the soil is a rich sandy. There are quite a number of small streams running through the county, furnishing ample water for stock, etc. Artesian wells are numerous, the depth varying from 45 to 94 feet.

CUERO—POPULATION 4000,

The county seat of DeWitt county, situated on the main line of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., 103 miles east of San Antonio. Cuero has three newspapers, water works, cotton factory, cotton seed oil mill, ice factory, bottling works, iron foundry, electric light plant, public school buildings and churches of all denominations.

It is the terminus of the Victoria division of the Southern Pacific Railway. Cuero ships annually about 20,000 bales of cotton.

FALLS COUNTY

Is named from the falls of the Brazos river, which are situated near the center of the county. The falls are caused by a vast ledge of limestone rock which underlies a large portion of the county. The Brazos river flows through the center of the county. The Little Brazos, Big Creek, Deer Creek, Cow Bayou and Pond Creek, and several smaller streams furnish abundant water. Falls county is strictly a farming country. The bottom lands are extremely fertile and well adapted to all kinds of crops. About half of the county is black prairie land. The surface is rolling. Timber in any abundance. Improved lands sell for \$10 to \$25 per acre; unimproved, \$5 to \$12 per acre.

MARLIN

Is the county seat. It is a thrifty town of 2500 people, located on the Waco branch of the H. & T. C. Ry., about 10 miles distant from Lott, a thriving station on the S. A. & A. P. Ry.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

The Colorado river passing through

the county from northwest to southeast, Cedar, Buckner and other creeks which traverse different portions of the county, afford an abundant supply of water at all seasons. Almost every soil common to the state is found in the county, the black loam soil prevailing. The county is about equally divided between prairie and timber. Improved lands sell for \$15 to \$50 per acre; unimproved sells for \$3 to \$20.

LA GRANGE

A prosperous town of 3500 inhabitants, is the county seat. The Southern Pacific and M. K. & T. Ry. run into La Grange.

FLATONIA—POPULATION 3000,

Is situated in Fayette county, on the Waco branch of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., and junction of the Southern Pacific Railway, 141 miles south of Waco. Flatonia has a national bank, oil mills, water works, a street car line and numerous other industries.

The principal agricultural products of Fayette county are corn, oats, wheat, barley and cotton, yielding about a bale of cotton to the acre. Flatonia is one of the best business points of its size in the state.

FORT BEND COUNTY

Is one of the second tier of counties from the Gulf of Mexico, being separated from the Gulf by Brazoria county on the South. The Brazos river traverses the whole county, and is the bottom lands are the length of the county. The bottom lands are wide and soil is a deep alluvial, exceedingly fertile and easily cultivated. The river and creek bottom lands are covered with forests.

Back from the river and creek bottoms prairie is found with a rich sandy soil. Grass grows abundantly. The raising of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar has grown to be extensive and very remunerative. The county is abundantly supplied with water. Numerous creeks run through the country. Improved lands sell for \$5 to \$15 per acre; unimproved, \$2 to \$5 per acre.

RICHMOND

Is a flourishing town of 3000 people, located on the banks of the Brazos river, and at junction of Southern Pacific and G. O. & S. Fe Ry.

GONZALES COUNTY

Is situated in South-central Texas. The Guadalupe and San Marcos rivers unite near the center of the county; these rivers, together with numerous tributaries furnish an unfailing supply of water. The surface of the county is undulating, about one-half timbered. The prairie is a black loam. Improved lands sell from \$8 to \$25 per acre; unimproved lands sell from \$2 to \$10 per acre.

GONZALES—POPULATION 3,500.

The county seat of Gonzales county, is situated on the Lockhart branch of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., and junction of the Southern Pacific Railway (Gonzales branch). It is substantially built, having a good system of waterworks, lighted by electricity, an ice plant, two private banks, public school, churches of all denominations, and good hotels. Gonzales ships about 15,000 of cotton and about 10,000 beaves.

KARNES COUNTY,

Is the next county north of Bee county. The general surface is rolling prairie, with scattering clumps of mesquite timber on the uplands; the prairie soil is a black loam, while on the water courses it is sandy. It is well watered by the San Antonio river and numerous small creeks. Farming and stock raising form the principal industry.

Karnes City, a thriving town of 1000 people is the county seat. It is located on the S. A. & A. P. Ry., 56 miles Southeast of San Antonio. Lands in the county can be had at reasonable figures.

RUNGE—POPULATION 600.

The largest town in Karnes county, is situated on the main line of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., 71 miles Southeast of San Antonio. The surrounding country is exceedingly fertile and admirably adapted to the raising of cotton, corn, sorghum, vegetables and fruit. The country is covered with a heavy growth of mesquite and cacti, which furnishes both food and drink for stock during a dry season. The educational facilities of Runge are all that could be desired. The moral status of the community is excellent.

Runge has numerous business houses, a fine system of water works, a bank, etc. Lands can be had at reasonable figures.

HARRIS COUNTY.

In which is situated the city of Houston, at the head of Buffalo bayou, a navigable stream which forms an im-

was with Christ Jesus. The claims of God and His Christ must be met by every one that each may declare, "now is come salvation and strength."

According to his or her highest sense of good each should work for the largest results in his or her conscious capability.

Divine service is pre-eminently natural to woman, who long ago foreshadowed the immaculate idea of love, to be lived finally upon the earth. Who would not be glad at the coming of the day when the Divine nature is found to permeate homes and communities radiating all with the light of purity, usefulness and happiness? A sublime and gracious humility is associated with that true queenliness made "ruler over many things" in the undivided kingdom of virtue, wherein the "sweet concord" of the eternal law of harmony forever give joy to all. The church and home should express that kingdom. In the Infinite, limitations, finite distinctions vanish, but individuality is clear. "Neither male nor female" decides ability and fitness, "for ye are all one in Christ Jesus."

We should gratefully acknowledge the meaning of the hour, in which Truth is calling woman to the summit of ministration for her risen Christ. All hail to the fulfillment of her prophecies of an earth transformed!

May we not hope for more letters like this from one "Young Man?" If others who read the Household thoughts appreciate the altitude revealed by his expressions, let us hear from them. Will not everyone admit that we cannot have too much goodness and greatness? The trend of thought is looking to their enthronement. Let us welcome whatever tends to their demonstrated prevalence.

Understanding that the Christ-spirit voices to-day to woman and man the old-time commands, "heal the sick," "preach the gospel," we shall afford friendly aid to one another, going onward and upward, held by St. Paul's glorious asseveration, "we all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the spirit of the Lord."

Thomasville, Ga.

THREE FOOLS.

GEO. W. HASTINGS.

In a recent issue of Kate Field's Washington, she thus designates three fools: The little fool is the woman who marries a man addicted to strong drink, with the expectation of reforming him. She may be able to do it.

A bigger fool is the girl who marries the man addicted to wine and women, with the hope of his reformation. She has a bigger and more difficult task, but may succeed.

The biggest of all fools, says Kate Field, is the girl who marries a gambler with the expectation of his reform. Gamblers never reform.

Kate Field's distinctions of the above classes might have more weight if her paper was not conspicuous for containing liquor advertisements, and the subject of one of her prominent lectures was not "The Intemperance of prohibition." "The wisdom of any girl or woman who marries a man addicted to any of the foregoing vices," is hardly a subject for comparison. It would not be long before she had occasion to exclaim, Oh! wretched woman that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death? Calling for the ballot will not save her. The ballot in her hands would be like going into the rapids of Niagara to save some one—the rescuer and victim alike are lost.

The most effective prohibition party would be a universal refusal of the girls to marry or keep company, as suitors, with any man addicted to strong drink.

The most effective white ribbon party would be the treatment, by womankind, of the male sex of impure character as they treat their own.

The most effective anti-gambling party, would be the eschewing by women of progressive culture, and all implements of gambling from their social life. A bit of pasteboard is a harmless

thing, and a social game of cards can do no harm, but these harmless things have a string to them and lead on and on you know not whither.

If women would adopt the suggestions herewith given, before three generations had passed away, over nine-tenths of the saloons, and of the houses of "her whose steps take hold on hell," and of dens of gambling, would have written over their doors, "Closed, for want of custom."

Interlachen, Fla.

A CHAT WITH ONE AND ALL.

PHALLA M. WATTERMANN.

I'll knock once again and say, "I've been so very much interested in the Household, that I can stay away no longer." I was so very much pleased with Mrs. Hawks' portrait, as it is the best one I have, although it is the third out which I proudly call mine, that I felt as though I ought to send a word of praise. I feel more in love than ever with Mrs. Nellie, since I see she is at home, to all her friends—the servant won't have to stammer and blush and say "not at home," etc.

The woman's suffrage has been ably discussed, but I for one, think it is wise to "desist from further writing," as Mrs. Buchanan said. We surely are glad to see both sides hold their own, but I'm not on the fence, and I'm not going to discuss the subject, so you know not where I stand; but don't think for one moment that I am ashamed to tell, for I am not. I feel proud of those on my side and praise them every one.

I think it would be so nice to talk more about home-keeping and children, this is certainly a most interesting subject for our Household. One feels so tired and often discouraged, and if a nice little paper is picked up and found filled with cheerful thoughts, helpful suggestions, etc., about home, why one soon feels like a new person and can forget her troubles.

Children are certainly neglected by many young mothers, and if the subject were talked more I think the little ones would fare better. It seems wicked to see poor little babies, wrapped in tight bands on a hot summer day; but mother thinks those garments were made to wear and they must be worn, hot or cold.

Let me tell you my way of dressing babies. First, I bathe them, and when the day is very warm, put nothing on but a thin wrapper and napkin. When evening gathers add thin stockings, and a thin skirt if cool and damp.

God gave those little souls to us to care for, but not to treat them as though they could not enjoy the pure fresh air. Making mud pies is the most pleasing work children can do, so dress them that they may enjoy themselves and not be afraid of soiling their clothes, as it will be no enjoyment when such trouble weighs heavily on their little heads. We should always remember we were once a child and not forget the ways we loved to play best.

Let the little ones enjoy themselves, for we know not what old age will bring them, and nothing brightens lonely hours like happy childhood thoughts.

One more word, dear mothers, that is do not have a favorite child. I do not say this, thinking one of you have a favorite child, but haven't you seen some who have? I have three dear little children, but should God whisper, "which one can you spare," I could not tell. I can't spare either one and I love them all alike. Children soon learn when another of the family is favored, and oh! how dear little hearts aches when the truth creeps into it.

I will bid you all good evening, and say I enjoy this department ever so much. With best wishes to all the children of this paper too, I'll step one side.

New Lisbon, Wis.

Sirius, the fixed star now in the ascendant, is computed by astronomers to be 100,000,000 miles distant from our sun.

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

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ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.

A NEW IDEA

You will remember that Goliath was very much surprised when David hit him with a stone.

He said that such a thing had never entered his head before. When Mr. G. F. Filley introduced fresh air into the oven of the

Charter Oak Stove and Range

by means of the Wire Gauze Oven Door, such a thing had never entered the head of any other stove manufacturer.

But they wish it had, for it is a great improvement, making anything baked or roasted in the oven much more palatable and easily digested, besides causing a saving of food, labor and fuel.

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And a Solid Vestibled Train between

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Correspondence.

KILLING JOHNSON.

LEONARD, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I see in your issue of September 1st an inquiry from J. J. Miller, of Melissa, for some experienced man to give him a plan to exterminate Johnson grass. As he lives in the same section of country, and I suppose on similar land, I will give a plan which has been successful with me.

I notice he says part of it is wheat stubble. If he can get a dry time, or if his ground is now dry, let him break it close, cutting and turning it all. Do not try to plow more than three or four inches deep; then about the 1st or 15th of December, work and also break his cotton land. In February, the usual time, sow in oats, using plenty of seed, at least three bushels per acre, and plow them in with two-horse turning plows. About the time the oats are in milk what Johnson grass is left will be in full bloom. Mow the whole down and use for hay. Keep the grass down the most convenient way. (I prefer pasturing until July), when he can expect two or three weeks dry weather, then break close and in two or three weeks re-break. Do all the plowing in dry weather; then in December or January break or bed and plant in corn or cotton, and cultivate thoroughly. Be sure to go over the ground in July and August, and dig up every thing left.

Now, Mr. Editor, there may be better ways, but this has proved the most successful way with me. I killed it out on a piece of black prairie upland by this process, so that the grass was not in the way of cultivation at all. It is true some sprigs came up, but they were very easily managed, and this, too, was the first year after the oat crop. If the grass has been allowed to go to seed, it will continue to come until all the seed have sprouted. I have known them to come for three years. I don't believe they will ever rot, but lay in the ground until the conditions are favorable and then come up.

To kill when it is in scattering bunches commence in the spring, say about the 1st of May, with a good sharp hoe, and scrape off the bunch about one inch under the ground, and do this regularly once a week. Usually five or six scrapings are sufficient to kill it out entirely, but it must be done regularly.

J. H. ROBINSON.

ON THE WING.

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Read down to Greenbeck, in Limestone County, on the morning of the 4th. Found the whole county much agitated over the trial of a negro for his life, for brutally and in cold blood murdering an oil and highly respected citizen of the county upon the public highway for his money. The verdict of the jury was that he should be hanged, and the people were satisfied. The town of Greenbeck is not quite so large and prosperous as it was twenty-four years ago when was the terminus of the Central railroad, but it is yet quite a substantial and there our old little town. I met while who is one of the friend, John B. Reilly, county, full of leading citizens of the and I would say of my and enterprise, not pretty much given to his farm and business. I spent two days in the town, and on the evening of the second day got in the buggy with Bro. J. F. Mc. and was driven nine miles out to his beautiful and pleasant home. Mrs. Moody and the daughters gave us a nice supper to which we did ample justice. Jim and I then spent an hour in pleasant conversation, while the three or four daughters made some fine music on the organ, accompanied by sweet voices. We enjoyed a night of much needed rest, and were up early the next morning fresh and ready for business. Jim served his county two or three times in the State Legislature, and though it may sound strange, in this, our day, I can truthfully say, he came out without the smell of fire on his garments.

If I were not afraid that some of our Alliance brethren would take offense, I would say that Jim and I "fit, bled and died" in the great Alliance struggle, but were, perhaps, too old foggy to keep pace with the movement and dropped out, and are now doing the best we can under the circumstances.

We drove over the next day to the home of the Stubenrauch Bros., and found them as busy as bees, packing and

shipping load after load of the most beautiful, large yellow peaches which they are selling at \$3.20 per bushel. They, like about noon we enjoyed a good dinner with Mr. Stubenrauch, and then in company with Mr. S. we took a stroll over the truck garden where we saw such vast quantities of young vegetables fresh and vigorous, though the weather was dry and hot, but the young plants have all the water they can drink, supplied by irrigation. When Mr. Moody saw this splendid system of irrigation, and had explained to him how easily the water is manipulated; with a kind of a I-wish-you-would-kick-me look on his face, he turned to me and said, "don't you wish you was a Dutchman?" I said, "well, yes; or rather, if Stubenrauch is a Dutchman, I wish we had a few thousand more Dutchmen in Texas."

Before we left Mr. S.'s, it was decided that some time in the near future the friends of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH in Limestone county will give us, or rather TEXAS FARM AND RANCH a grand picnic, and everybody will be invited, and we expect to have one of those grand old times that we used to have when Texas was Texas. I boarded the train and ran back to Waxahachie to attend our Ellis county stock show which is now in progress, and of which I will say something later.

I feel like I must say to our friends all over the State who have not homes; "Behold now is the accepted time!" Immigration now is beginning to pour in upon us, and soon they will be pouring in car load after car load, for it is a fact that Texas is in the most prosperous condition of any state in the Union, notwithstanding all our kicking about hard times and 6-cent cotton. And men from the older states are not only coming this way, but are actually coming among us, and when they come they are going to want homes. I have no land to sell, but yet have to buy homes for some of my children, but I want to say to our friends who have not yet bought homes, it may be all well enough to talk about the "sweet bye and bye," but it would be wise to look well to the grand "now and now."

UNCLE SNOT.

IRRIGATION IN CALIFORNIA.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

As I have read several letters in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH on irrigation, it might be of interest to the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH to know something of the plans and results of irrigation in Southern California.

It is simply wonderful to see what results are obtained from the arid lands of California by the use of water, and it is probable that no country under the sun is better suited for growing irrigated crops than this. Its lofty mountains with their rushing rivers and brooks, and the thousands of acres of beautiful valley land below, renders it especially adapted for irrigation. Water is usually brought to the valleys in open ditches, pipes or wooden flumes, and is generally sold with the land, allowing one inch of water for every ten acres of ground. What is known as an inch of water is a constant flow one inch square under a four-inch pressure, which will furnish nine gallons per minute. When water is sold separate from land the price ranges from \$1000 to \$2000 per inch perpetual flow. When streams are not convenient, water is procured by building reservoirs or tunneling under the mountains, in which millions of dollars are invested. Often tunnels one mile in length are dug to develop water, and sometimes underground streams are struck which furnishes several hundred acres. Lands with water for irrigating range in price at from \$200 to \$300 per acre.

Irrigation lands near Los Angeles rent from \$25 to \$35 per acre, which are cultivated in grain crops and small fruits, and the Chinese are growing rich while paying the enormous rent. Though it is not strange, when we consider that they gather from five to seven crops from the land in one year. It is while at the same time cultivating a crop other between the rows. The water is applied every ten days or two weeks by running a stream down each row, or by sub-irrigation, which is done in the following manner: The ground is first graded and leveled, and a ditch is dug with plows and spades every sixteen feet, one foot wide and two feet deep. In the bottom of this ditch a row of four-inch drain tile is laid. A line is used to keep the tile straight and true. They are placed in the ditch as if they were intended for draining the land. Six inches

fall for every hundred feet is necessary. The dirt is placed around the tile and by hand until they are sufficiently firm not to be displaced by filling in with plow and shovel. If the soil is of a sandy nature it is necessary to have a piece of tin or galvanized iron to prevent the sand from filling in. The tile is about eighteen inches below the surface, and is out of reach of the plow. The water is brought to the land by means of pipe which is laid directly across the tile at highest point, and a faucet is arranged so water may be turned into each line of tile at the same time. The tile is stoppable at the lower end and the water continues to flow, seeping out of the joints until the land is sufficiently moist. Many persons would suppose that the water would descend, but it rises to the surface. This plan of irrigation is very perfect, and a season in the ground is regulated with as much accuracy as the heating of a building by steam, and not more than half the amount of water is required as by the old method of flooding, and no danger of scalding the plants or baking the ground is encountered. However, this plan does not work well for the orchard as the tree roots grow into the tile and cause them to stop up.

The cost of tiling and piping an acre of ground is from \$200 to \$300. An acre of the best land in the country irrigated in this manner will produce from 100 to 150 bushels of corn, 75 bushels of barley, 350 bushels of Irish potatoes, of which three crops are grown annually, making more than 1000 bushels per acre annually. I arrived in Los Angeles last December, and have never seen a time when the markets were not well supplied with an abundance of fresh fruits and vegetables from the adjacent gardens. Ten acres of ground here is all that is necessary for a small farmer to make a good living, and if industrious he will have some over. We have had no rains here since February last, and it is marvelous to see what can be accomplished without the aid of the rain. The time is not far distant when the land in Southern California cannot be bought at any price. It will be as in Southern Italy, only for rent.

If the numerous streams in Texas which are so well suited for irrigation were utilized, there is no estimating the value that could be derived from them, and the sub-irrigation system would certainly be the plan to adopt, for in wet weather the tile could be used for drainage and in dry weather for irrigation. By this means it would afford the farmer many days in which he could work on account of the ground being neither too wet nor too dry. My best wishes to the farmers of Texas, and especially of Smith county, and success to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

OSCAR L. ALLEN.

A REPLY TO MR. ALLEN.

NEW BOSTON, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

Mr. Allen jumbles my article in August 18th, and brings it up tail foremost. When I said, painstaking farmers sometimes had to dump their surplus on a general market, I simply said that every farmer who generally found sales at much higher rates, and that their products could seldom be found in the general market. Every one who has read my articles in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for the past ten years, and even in my advertisements, know I have exhorted farmers to raise their own seed and told how I make all of my corn, cotton, goober peas, and potato improvements, so that anyone, without expense could follow the same on their own farm. But it will be remembered by all, that all of my improvements have been right backwards of all others. Instead of improving for small cob and multiplicity of ears per stalk in corn, I improved for large cob and deep grain, thus getting as much corn as possible on one ear. When I came forward at our first State Fair with corn shelling a quart to the ear, or over three bushels of shelled corn per 100 ears, the corn raisers of the world were not prepared to accept it, even if Uncle Snot and the other judges did tie all the blue ribbons on it, and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH did say it was so.

This, as all reading farmers now know was the beginning of a revolution in corn growing, throughout the South and West. For in every experiment or test of any kind the largest varieties have taken the cake. These always have large cobs and deep grains, with only one ear per stalk. With this same big cob, and deep grain, one ear per stalk, made upon one acre, corn has been made out of it, and how long would it have taken this corn revolution to have come

into general use, if it must crawl from one neighbor to another, and each year beat his boss (Little Fredrick) corn? The same is true of cotton when I came forward through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH both in its reading and advertising columns, eight years ago, with the idea that we must improve for earliness in order to beat the boll worm and August drouth, instead of standing them, not one farmer in one hundred took issue with me. Now, even our grade sea island seed growers make earliness the leader in their circulars and advertisements.

We see now Mr. Allen, you are complaining of the Wonderful pea making no seed. If you had been up with the procession you would have known that such would have been the case on rich land if you had any rain. About the same time I came forward with corn and cotton experiments in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, I also attacked the fallacy of a viney pea, being prolific, and the reading farmers and all of our experiment stations now accept the bunch peas as the most prolific. We are now gathering our second crop of Old Man's peas; and these long viney peas, like the Unknown and Wonderful peas are just coming in with their first straggling crop, not more than one-fourth as many peas per acre as the second crop of Old Man's Bunch seven weeks peas.

Now we come to the Triumph potato. By reading the bulletins of the experiment stations, especially up North, we find this Bliss Triumph potato to stand very low both in yield and quality. It was the growing it as a second crop that brought it forward at the South, and it was fast losing its prestige here, and other kinds were taking its place in Tennessee, because of the prejudice against Bliss's Triumph, at the North. The market gardeners could not sell it in the Northern cities. No Northern seeds man would offer it for sale until two years ago. When I came forward four years ago through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH telling of its merits, and that any farmer could raise better potatoes on his own farm than could be bought elsewhere by getting the Tennessee Triumph and digging the spring crop soon as the vines turned yellow, and letting them dry until the rains that invariably follow cool nights in August; then cut to one and two eyes and plant in a deep furrow, cover with four inches of plow furrows and harrow off thoroughly, and that it was best to use large seed.

Every reader of any agricultural paper in the South knows how the market gardeners and professors jumped upon my back with the Early Rose and Peerless, and pounded me soundly for talking about using large potatoes for seed, and cutting instead of bedding, and sprouting the rest, or small tubers and planting them whole.

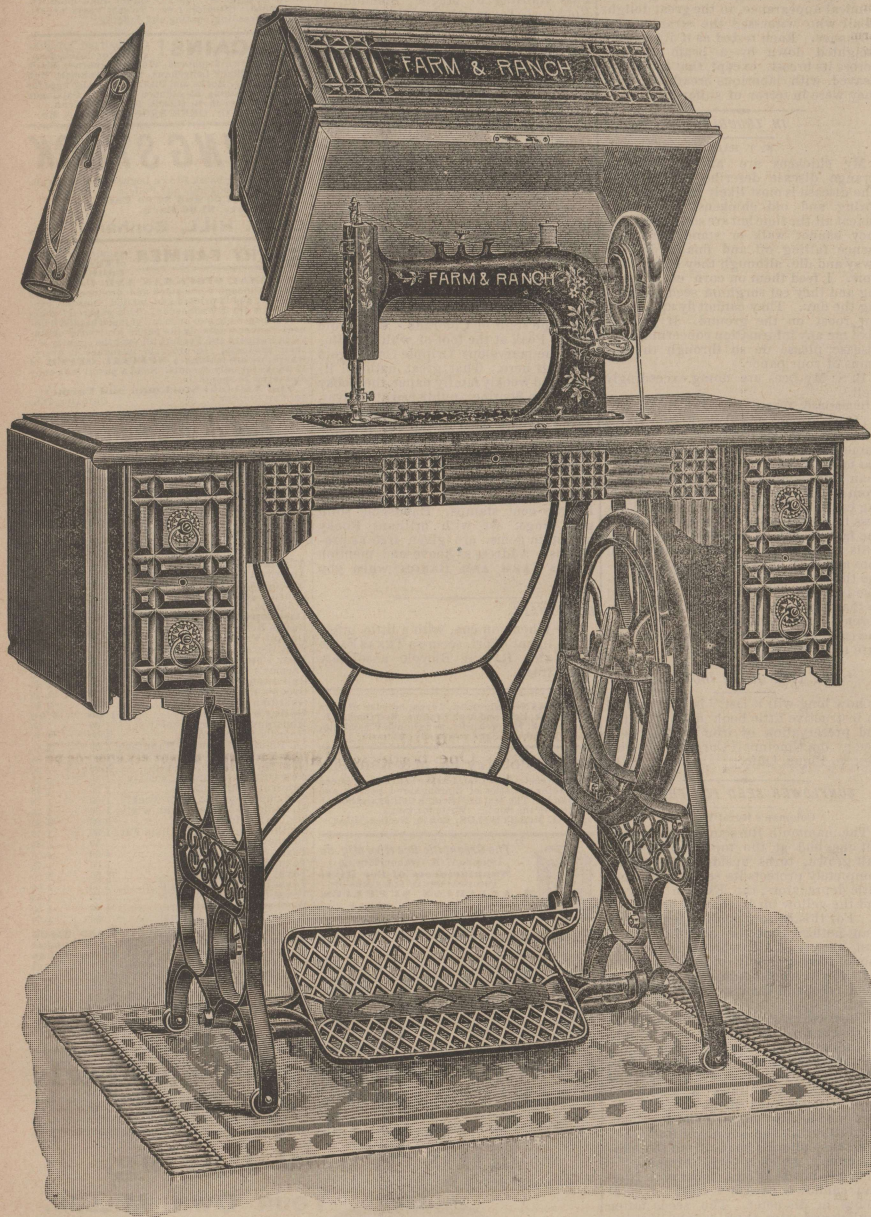
Up to the time I began to raise so much sand about farmers planting this fall crop, it was considered a very expensive and uncertain crop, and was almost wholly confined to the market gardeners who had a large lot of small potatoes left over. If lost, they were out their labor only, their fall grown small potatoes would be a total loss. But it was found out even the very smallest fall grown seed would far out strip any Northern seed potatoes. They got the idea among themselves, and made the public believe the cause that the tubers did not mature, and that a half grown or smaller tuber was better for seed than the large well developed tubers. Consequently only small tubers were placed on the market as seed, except when some painstaking farmer was forced to dump his surplus on the general market."

Now I am going to tell you, Mr. Allen, how I improved my potatoes and placed them in nearly every county in the South, in the last three years, and in every instance, so far as I am aware, they have pleased and doubled any northern potato, including Bliss's Triumph. Instead of using the small potatoes for seed and sprouting them, I select when digging, both fall and spring crops, my seed from hills containing three to five tubers, all large and nearly one size. Where there are more than five on a vine, they are seldom large or of uniform size. I cut these to one eye only. This gives but one plant or stalk, which will seldom have more than five tubers per hill or stalk. To plant the whole tuber we have in our fall crop a stalk from nearly every eye and every stalk will have its number of tubers. Of course all are small. Then to take a very small whole tuber for seed, we have a large number of very weak plants. Mr. Allen, can you see? If not, try it, and you will see.

Now, the way I got this potato scat-

A NEW MACHINE! A BETTER MACHINE!

A Handsomer Machine! The Latest, the Best, the Cheapest!



READ EVERY LINE OF THIS.

**THERE IS
MONEY IN IT
FOR YOU.**

Our "FARM AND RANCH"
Sewing Machine.

SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES
CLAIMED FOR IT.

It is the finest finished. It is the most substantially built. It is the simplest in construction. It is the easiest running. It will do any kind of work. It is the easiest managed. It has the double feed on both sides. It has the automatic bobbin winder, large self threading cylinder shuttle and self setting needle. It makes the least noise. It has the greatest speed.

We Deliver the

"FARM AND RANCH"

At your nearest Railroad Station East of the Rocky Mountains, With \$4.85 worth of Extra Attachments, and Texas Farm and Ranch One Year for

... \$20.00. ...

We warrant the Machine for ten years.

We not only claim to furnish the best Sewing Machine in the world, but we send with each one a registered certificate of guarantee, agreeing to duplicate, Free of charge, any part (shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted) that prove defective within ten years from date of purchase. We have examined the entire list of sewing machines, have given many of them thorough trial in our home, but find this to be absolutely the best that is made. We have no hesitancy in recommending it to our readers. The "Farm and Ranch" is an ornament to any parlor; it is nicker plated and finished throughout in the most elegant style in either oak or walnut woodwork. We are proud of our "Farm and Ranch," for we feel that wherever it goes it will advertise not only the machine, but TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and our

**FAIR DEALING WITH
... OUR READERS.**

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

**HIGH GRADE,
Low Priced Sewing Machine,** believing they will in turn help us to extend the circulation of our paper. We challenge any one to beat this machine for price and quality.

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

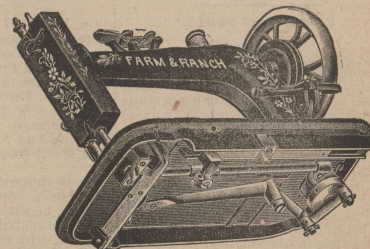
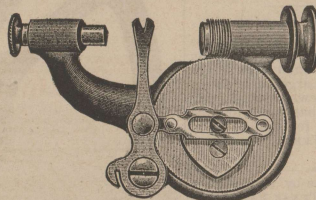
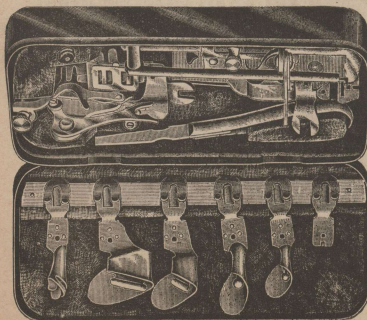
**CAN ANYTHING BE
FAIRER?**

Keep in mind that we let you take this machine into your own home and give it a fair trial. If not satisfactory, and as represented, we pay freight both ways and refund the purchase price. We have sold Sewing Machines for a number of years and have never failed to do exactly as we agree. We could fill up this entire paper with voluntary testimonials from thousands who have used this machine. It is just as good as those sold by agents for from \$40 to \$60. Do not let any one make you believe it is a cheap machine, but if there is any question,

SEND US YOUR ORDER.

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

REMEMBER the machine is guaranteed for ten years, complete with the latest modern attachments, and that it is manufactured by one of the oldest Companies in the United States, who have been building Sewing Machines for thirty years and will continue to do so for all time to come. This is all.



HERE IS YOUR GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!!
Will You Let It Pass?

SEND CASH WITH ORDERS, AND ADDRESS

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 age of the day; the age of the sure 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 unbuild.

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.

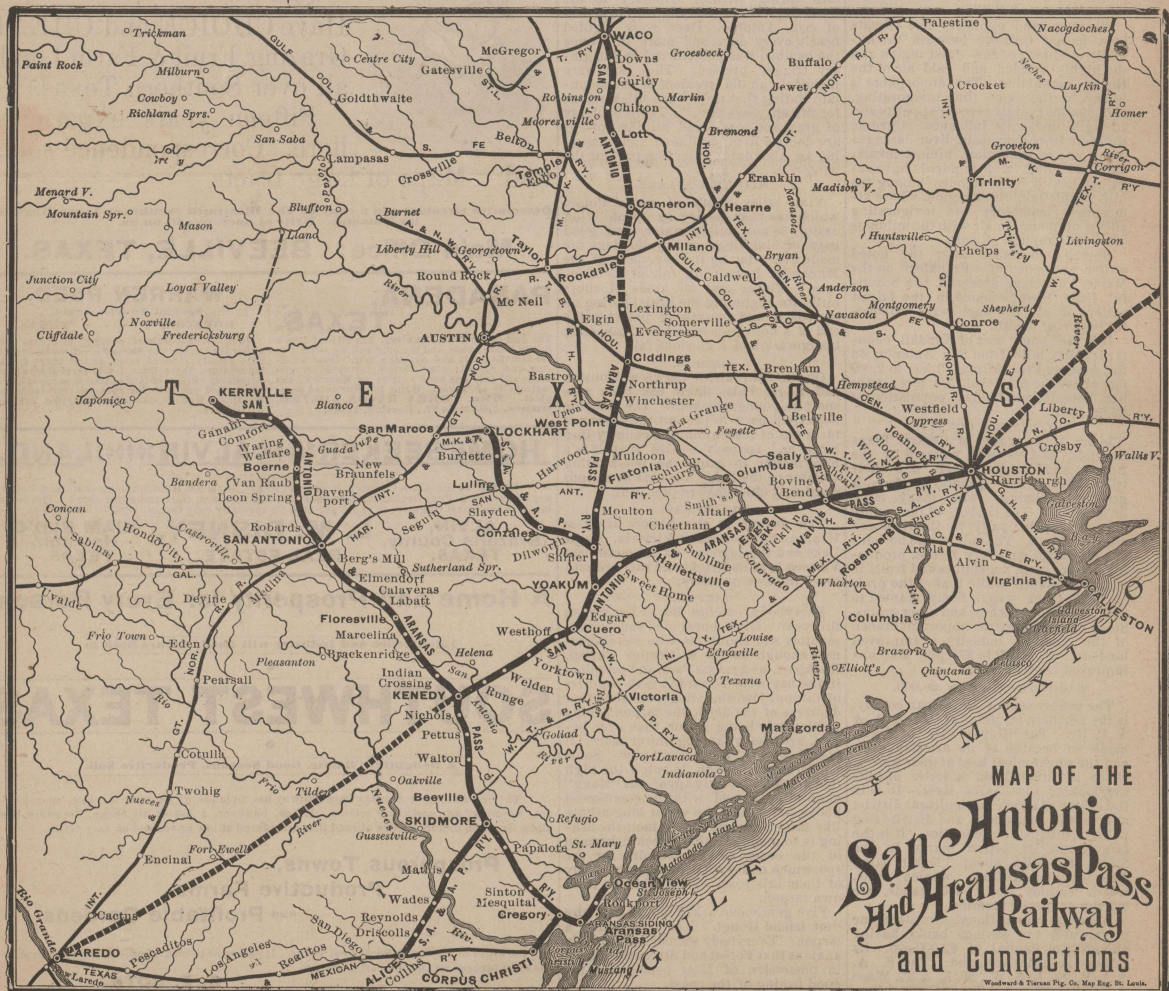
Houston's trade is astounding the business world.

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, 1893.	School Fund Apportioned by the State, 1893.	Am't of Taxes per \$100 Valuation, 1892.	Assessed Value of Counties.	Amount of Loans and Mortgages.	ACR'S		ACR'S		ACR'S		ACR'S		AY. Assessed Value of Land.
						ACR'S	BALES	ACR'S	BUSH	ACR'S	BALES	ACR'S	BALES	
Aransas	\$ 2,022.47	\$ 2,485.00	.55	\$ 2,230,910.00	\$ 83,321.00	74	251½	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	691,550	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	15,526	6,739	21,462	216,027	15,827	5.54			
Caldwell	7,662.96	21,120.00	.85	4,424,004.00	99,840.00	43,834	24,671	22,737	563,359	3,468	6.77			
Colorado	9,971.19	23,530.00	.50	5,893,332.00	101,892.00	44,356	26,418	30,965	699,318	3,450	5.57			
DeWitt	10,420.51	19,035.00	.46	5,893,332.00	177,163.20	19,126	15,821	29,333	569,150	4,658	4.96			
Fayette	18,558.97	45,395.00	.50	8,413,323.00	65,721.77	96,146	54,832	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	1,139,368	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	8,937.90	25,305.00	.50	5,693,321.00	121,293.13	44,381	22,648	36,505	708,027	4,532	4.52			
Harris	30,026.90	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	4,332	93,942	3,476	2.04			
Kerr	3,030.23	5,450.00	.53	1,965,626.00	5,627.50	2,815	780	2,217	32,600	2,174	1.95			
Lavaca	10,765.34	26,120.00	.53½	5,201,015.00	75,106.00	50,631	27,765	29,451	690,149	5,748	5.17			
Lee	5,252.32	15,510.00	.33½	2,883,310.00	16,530.20	29,933	11,116	18,451	342,393	2,489	3.92			
Milam	11,829.22	32,070.00	.60	7,565,107.00	226,271.82	49,968	25,959	31,347	790,789	5,360	6.13			
McLennan	30,308.97	54,790.00	.34	20,631,319.00	1,269,481.00	79,807	40,527	58,825	1,736,330	31,041	10.04			
Nueces	7,947.72	13,350.00	.49	6,220,442.00	369,751.00	2,322	775	3,040	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	3,938,330.00	85,221.00	29,814	9,811	6,276	259,979	1,945	5.49			



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.

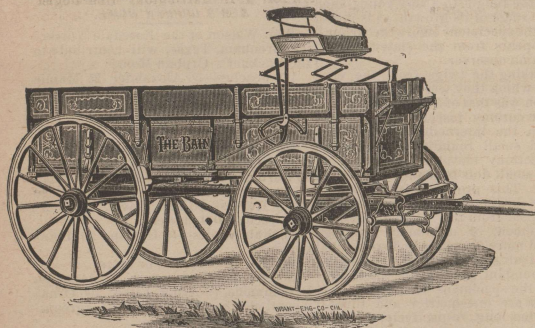
Parlin & Orendorff Co., of Dallas, have opened a branch house in Waco, under the management of Mr. J. B. Marshall, who has been a prominent figure in implement circles for the past fifteen years in Texas. The opening of this house has been deemed necessary on account of their rapidly increasing trade in Central Texas, and its establishment there solves the freight question for their customers in that rich belt. They will not only carry a stock for transfer, but are already doing a large retail business. Marshall is a hustler of the first water, and no better man could have been selected for the position.

C. A. Keating, president of the Keating I. & M. Co., Dallas, who has been spending a month in Hot Springs, has returned much improved in health. No man on earth ever gave his business closer attention than Mr. Keating, and no man has, probably, during the same length of time, worked more hours and taken fewer vacations. His present immense business is a monument to his energy and correct business methods, and the lion's share of the credit of what is being done toward the successful navigation of the Trinity river justly belongs to him. He certainly needed and deserved a vacation, and this writer, with every good citizen of Dallas, rejoices to learn that he returns with regained health and strength.

THE BAIN WAGON.

The accompanying illustration represents one of the oldest and most reliable makes of farm wagons ever put on the market. It has been before the people for nearly half a century, and has secured an individuality among the farmers of the country second only to itself. The Bain wagon has never been allowed to be depreciated in its intrinsic worth to meet the popular demand for a low priced wagon. On the other hand, by numerous improvements in machinery and by the use of none but the very choicest material, it is to-day a better wagon than it has ever been.

There seems to exist a popular impression that wagons have of recent years depreciated in quality, and whilst this is doubtless true with many manu-



facturers, the Bain still stands at the head of the list, and is unquestionably one of the few first class wagons of the age. Parlin & Orendorff Co., Dallas, Texas, are the general agents for the Southwest, whose guarantee accompanies each wagon, and whose liberal business methods have been the means of placing thousands of the Bain wagons in their territory.

IN 10 ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

Only 7 Per Cent Annual Interest on Unpaid Balance.

"Get a move on you." 5,000 acres in improved farm at \$3 to \$30 per acre, on above terms. Good prairie land, with plenty of timber and water. See J. W. Wells on premises, four miles north of Prairieville, Kaufman County, Texas.

If your friends in the North are coming to visit you or to locate, you can do them no greater kindness than to write and advise them to purchase tickets via the "Great Rock Island Route." This line of railroad traverses the great states of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, and has on sale cheap excursion tickets from all stations to Texas. Trains run solid from Chicago to Fort Worth, thus avoiding the annoying changes of cars necessary by other lines. From Omaha, Lincoln, and other eastern Nebraska

points they would save an entire night's travel by taking the "Rock Island."

We are working hard to induce settlers to come to Texas. Will you help us, both for your interest and ours? For maps, time tables, etc., call on your nearest local ticket agent or address J. C. McCABE, G. T. & P. Agt., Fort Worth, Texas.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

BERKSHIRE BOAR PIGS,

Ready for service, subject to registration, \$15 each. Pigs two months old for \$10. FARMER SHAW, Dallas, Texas.

HOME-SEEKERS' EXCURSIONS.

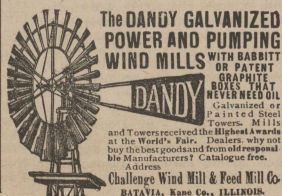
On Sept. 11th, Sept. 25th and Oct. 9th the Burlington Route will sell excursion tickets to all points in the Northwest, West and Southwest at one fare for the

round trip, plus \$2. Address D. O. IVEY, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

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

WELL MACHINERY

Illustrated catalogue showing WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS, HYDRAULIC AND JETTING MACHINERY, etc. SENT FREE. Have been tested and all approved. SIOUX CITY ENGINE & IRON WORKS, (Successors to Peck Mfg. Co.) SIOUX CITY, IOWA. 1217 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.



For \$5 a Jet Pump,

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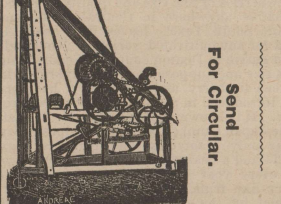
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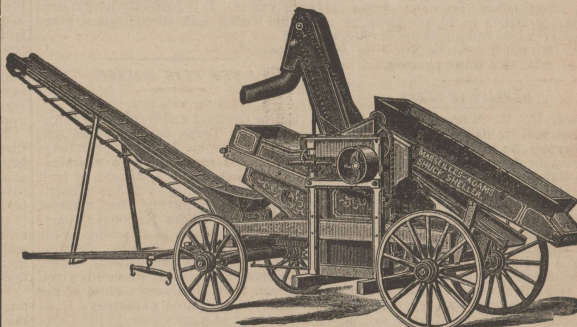
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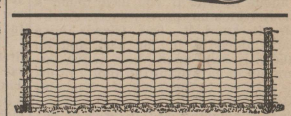


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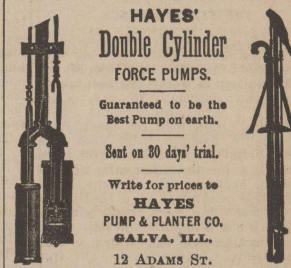
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AN EDITOR ON THE STAND.

"A Florida 'long horn' was disporting herself in an orange grove when she ran plumb into a **FACE FENCE**. Her tail made a whisk at the clouds and for one second she was as completely wrong end up as if hung on the windlass in a butcher shop, then measured her length on the ground. She was unhurt and gave her usual mess of milk right along. I saw this myself." Thus writes Stephen Powers, Editor of Farmer and Fruit Grower, Jacksonville, Fla.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



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Guaranteed to be the Best Pump on earth.

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12 ADAMS ST.

Farm and Stock.

Rye and barley, for winter pasture should be sown during the present month—the earlier the better.

Members of the Texas Swine Breeders Association, it is presumed, have been too full of business to tell each other what they know through the public prints. Singleton, however, this week breaks a long silence to proclaim the praise of the great American breed of hogs. Who will come next? We'll wait and see.

The successful milking machine, like the successful cotton harvester, is not in any hurry to get itself into general use. Numbers have been invented, tested before intelligent committees; companies have been formed to manufacture them; stock sold, assessments collected—and the cows are milked in the good old way, and will be for many years to come.

North Texas, and South Texas, and East Texas, and West Texas, will this year feed many times over, more hogs and cattle than ever before. Now the next thing is the very best breeds to feed. There are hogs and cattle who will easily eat their heads off before they are themselves fit to be eaten. Like Cassius, they are lean and hungry, "of all such beware."

Live stock is the very groundwork of successful farming, but requires good judgment to make it pay. Keeping unproductive animals is an old way of consuming the profits of the farm. Feeding a cow all winter for a little milk two or three months in spring; feeding a lot of lazy and idle horses, and keeping a lot of scrub hogs with just enough feed to keep them alive, are common customs, but bad economy.

The Department of Agriculture has published estimates of the cost per acre of raising wheat, based upon statements made by 25,000 Western farmers, and 400 department experts. The average cost for the entire region covered is given at \$11.69, and for Wisconsin alone, \$12.93. Rent is placed at \$3.00 per acre and constitutes the largest single item of expense. The cost has remained stationary for four years while the price of the commodity has fallen one-half.

The price of horses is away down; the price of cattle is away down; the price of sheep is away down; but the hog is holding his own; and what is more, these products that enter into the hog to make him meat for the slaughter, are in the same boat with him. So it is that the farmer who has hogs or the farmer who has corn, has also consolation and cash. Then let us sing.

Hurrah for the adipose hog,

As fat as he ever can be.

Hurrah for the big pork hog

That's spelt with a single g.

Cotton is down to about six cents per pound; and it is well to remember that if carelessly gathered, or sent to the gin filled with trash, dirt or dampness, the sample will be mutilated and the price at which it can be sold will be several points below the top. There is no cotton from any part of the world as carelessly handled, or marketed in as bad shape as American. Some farmers always get a better price for their cotton than their neighbors. These are they who insist on neatness in packing and handling, and have the cotton ginned only when dry, and neatly baled and securely bound. To compete with the world in cotton we must improve our methods.

Texas Live Stock Journal: The man who would bring his sons up to a fondness for agricultural pursuits should make it an especial aim to present to them the successful side of the profession. There is no charm in slipshod farming, no delight in weedy fields, fallen fences, corners full of rubbish, or barns and buildings in a general state of disorder.

The "hard times" concerning which we have all enjoyed a protracted season of grumbling, may yet prove a blessing in disguise. The condition of farmers in the Southwest—especially Texas—have surely made the best of it, for they are unquestionably farther from the poorhouse than they have been for many years. They have learned economy for one thing; they have learned to diversify crops; to utilize what before was waste; to turn their attention more to stock, thus killing two birds with one stone, by adding to the farmer's profit that of the feeder also; thus con-

densing their crops and saving transportation, and middlemen's profits. They have also learned that to farm successfully under present conditions they must work with heads as well as hands. The prospect ahead of us is already becoming bright and promising, and we are proud to express this as our decided opinion. A little adversity now and then is good for us. Humanity is so constituted that uninterrupted prosperity is ruinous in its ultimate consequences.

IN WARM WEATHER.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

One of the most important items in maintaining a good thrifty condition with hogs at all seasons is comfort. No matter what season, a hog that is uncomfortable cannot make the most rapid gain. They are too often compelled to suffer from the cold in winter and the heat in summer unnecessarily. They are often compelled to drink filthy warm water out of a stagnant pond because their owner does not furnish any thing better.

A shade or shelter in summer is nearly or quite as necessary to the comfort of hogs from the heat as it is to protect from the cold in winter. A hog that is in a good thrifty condition will suffer severely from the sun if compelled to lie

in hand, and by careful management of a combination of the two they can be made more profitable than either by itself, but the man who wants to increase his income by keeping live stock must be careful to keep nothing on his place that is not in some way paying for everything it consumes. The greatest leaks of the farm may be found in some of the farm animals which the owner keeps for some fancy that he has for them, or that are eating their heads off and he is not aware of the fact. An account with the different "boarders" on the farm in which everything consumed is charged up and credit given for all services rendered or money brought in might help to ascertain which animals are paying their way and which are not.

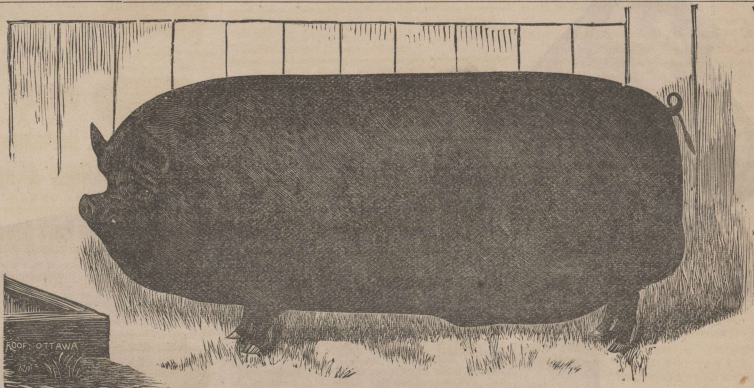
TWO VALUABLE LEGUMINOUS FORAGE PLANTS.

From Bulletin No. 18, U. S. Agricultural Department.

Cowpea (*Dolichos sinensis*).—There is no other crop which is planted so extensively in the South, both for its hay and its fertilizing value, and we have found no other plant which will produce as large an amount of forage and valuable fertilizing material in as short a time. It may be sown at almost any time during the summer, will grow on any soil except the most barren, and

during the summer it will always pay well to seed it with peas, as the seed or forage which can be gathered will fully pay the cost of seeding and leave the fertilizing value of the crop as clear profit. Seed may be sown at any time from May to August, the amount per acre depending upon the variety and time of sowing. If one of the large variety is planted in hills early in the season two quarts will plant an acre, but if dwarf varieties are sown broadcast in August not less than a bushel should be used.

Lespedeza, or Japan Clover (*Lespedeza striata*).—This plant which came to this country from Japan, was first noticed in South Carolina, but has now become naturalized as far west as Texas, and north to the Ohio river. It is an annual which perpetuates itself without care, and will make a fair growth on the poorest and driest clay hills. It starts rather late in the spring, making little show before June; but from that time on it grows rapidly, and is eaten greedily by all kinds of stock until killed by frost. On sterile soils its growth is flat and spreading, and it is fit only for pasture; but where the soil is of good quality it will grow from twenty to thirty inches high, and yield two tons per acre of hay which is fully equal in value to the best clover, and is the most profita-



The above cut represents the Essex boar Jackson Boy No. 379, owned by W. H. Cavitt, Bryan, Texas. Sired by imported Tremier, dam Model Queen. This boar is claimed to be one of the finest Essex hogs in the United States; is seven years old and weighs over 600 pounds.

out exposed to it, without any protection. Hence the most important item in the management of hogs during the summer is to provide them with a shade. A single shed with a tight roof will answer. Hogs should never be compelled to sleep in a wet bed, and for this reason it is necessary to have a dry, tight roof. Good ventilation is of course necessary in order to prevent them suffering from the heat.

One of the ways in which disease is communicated is by running water from one farm to another, and this is one of the most serious objections to allowing hogs to drink from a running stream. Stagnant ponds are also unhealthy, and the better plan, so far as good health is concerned, is to have clean troughs and to supply them with water daily from a well or cistern. Care should be taken to give a supply daily. Hogs need salt and will keep healthier if a supply is kept where they can help themselves. One of the best plans of supplying, is to have a box in a sheltered place, and to keep filled with salt, ashes and coppers, one part coppers to three parts salt and seven parts ashes. When hogs have not had salt for some time, and then are given all that they will eat at once, serious results are often occasioned. But in moderate quantities and kept where they can help themselves, it is a benefit. If considered necessary to keep confined it will be a good plan to cut off grass and feed daily. The weeds from the garden as well as the leavings from the table, can be given to the hogs. Whether confined or given a good range it is always best to supply a good variety as a better growth in proportion to the amount of food can always be secured, if this is done.

With care in feeding, watering, and making comfortable, hogs may be kept gaining steadily all summer, while if neglected the gain will be very slow after the weather gets hot and dry.

Elden, Mo.

National Stockman: Farming and live stock husbandry should go hand

in hand, and by careful management of a combination of the two they can be made more profitable than either by itself, but the man who wants to increase his income by keeping live stock must be careful to keep nothing on his place that is not in some way paying for everything it consumes. The greatest leaks of the farm may be found in some of the farm animals which the owner keeps for some fancy that he has for them, or that are eating their heads off and he is not aware of the fact. An account with the different "boarders" on the farm in which everything consumed is charged up and credit given for all services rendered or money brought in might help to ascertain which animals are paying their way and which are not.

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ble hay which can be grown on thin soils for feeding to milch cows and fattening animals. This is not only one of the best hay and pasture plants, but it is also one of the best for fertilizing purposes, as it sends its roots deep into the ground, and will grow on soils too barren for the growth of other legumes. Like most other plants belonging to the same family, it does best on a lime soil, but it will do well on the red clay hills where red clover and melilotus fail. It has not succeeded well on the sandy soils of the pine woods region. Seed should be sown at the rate of a half bushel per acre, with oats in the fall, or by itself early in the spring.

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.

Buckeye of Brushy 24042—J A Skinner to W H Farley, Jr, Hutto.
Empress Oak of Brushy 29010—W H Farley Jr to J A Skinner, Hutto.
Bob Warren 37293—C C Barrier to Mrs M J Keith, Cookville.
Veragua 34795—A & M College of Texas to W D Albini, Waring Station.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Fanny Wilder 79145—J L Williamson to W G Thirworth Athens.
Kate Ritchey 54283—J M Boswell to J F Dabney, Cleburne.
Little Twinkling Star 95181—W Wilkins to Mrs C Parks, Brenham.
May Flower Signal 96046—W A Collier to M S Hotchkiss, Hillsboro.
May Flower's Maud 98338—W A Collier to M S Hotchkiss, Hillsboro.
Pride's Belle Pogis 69010—J H Wiggins to F E Williams, Tyler.
Waste's Beauty 35597—B F Fly to R P Lyon, Dallas.
Young Bonnie Yost 2d 78136—Platter & Foster to W C Tignor, Denison.
Addie Milson 56996—L Blum to T H. Jones, Antelope Gap.

50 Alice Haupe, 25 Elberta, 125 O. M. Cling, 150 Heath Cling, 100 Caruth Late, 20 Piquets Late, 30 Salway, 100 Nov. Heath, 20 Oct. Indiana.

Grapes—100 Delaware, 100 Niagara, 100 Catawba.

Plums—20 Yosobe, 50 Botan, 30 Bontank, 30 Yellow Japan, 30 DeSoto, 20 Wilmett, 20 Munson, 30 Ark. Lombard, 20 Hyankio, 20 Burbank, 10 Golden Beauty, 20 Weaver.

Apples—30 Yellow Transparent, 30 Red June, 50 Bledsae, 30 American Summer Pearmain, 30 Arkansas Black, 30 Gano, 20 Smoke House, 20 Family, 20 Cole's Quince, 50 Shockley, 20 Wetzel. Crab Apples—20 Quaker Beauty.

Figs—30 Black California, 20 Brunswick.

Pears—30 Duchesse, 20 Edmonds, 10 Buere Superfine, 20 Howell, 50 Kieffer, 10 Garber, 20 Bloodgood, 30 Buere D'Anjou.

Blackberries—1500 Dallas, 1000 Kittattiney, 500 E. Harvest, 500 Lanton.

Shade Trees—100 Hick's Mulberry, 50 Hackberry, 50 Elm.

50 Arbo Vitae, 50 evergreens assorted, 100 ornamental grasses, 1000 California Privet, 900 green house plants, 150 ever-blooming roses, 100 Trifoliata orange.

Seeds for spring planting—Artichokes 1 bushel, wax beans 1 bushel, pole beans one peck, beet 5 pounds, cabbage 1 pound, carrot 1 pound, early corn 5 bushels, cucumber 1/4 pound, egg plant 1 ounce, lettuce 1/2 pound, pepper 1/4 pound, spinach 2 pounds, tomatoes 1/4 pound, alfalfa 1 bushel, sorghum seed 10 bushels, Bliss triumph Irish potatoes 30 bushels, seed wheat 20 bushels, seed oats 25 bushels, seed rye 20 bushels, muskmelon 2 pounds, watermelon 2 pounds, mustard 2 pounds, okra 1 pound, onion seed 2 pounds, onion sets six bushels, parsley 1/4 pound, peas 1 bushel, pumpkin 1 pound, radish 5 pounds, squash 1 pound, yellow corn 1 peck, Jerusalem corn 1 peck.

IRRIGATION AND INTENSIVE FARMING.

J. N. ROESLER.

(Paper read before the State Horticultural Society at Houston, July 11 to 13, 1894.)

Some time ago the United States Census Bureau issued a bulletin on transplanting in the Southern States. The bulletin pertains principally to the South Atlantic coast, but includes Kentucky and Tennessee. It is the first official attempt to get at the facts of this comparatively new feature in American farming operations, and the results obtained by this investigation are certainly interesting. A distinction is made between market gardening and truck farming, the former being conducted within easy reach of the larger cities, while the latter is done in more remote places, that, however, have communication by rail or water transportation with the centers of population.

According to said bulletin one hundred millions of dollars have been invested in this business within the last few years, and it is rapidly increasing. The value of the annual production is put at seventy-five and a half million dollars after deducting freights and commissions. The total area of the truck farms is given at 534,440 acres, and on the 1st of January, 1891, there were engaged in the production of food stuffs for the kitchen 216,765 men, 9354 women and 14,874 children. In the cultivation of these crops there were used 75,486 horses and mules. The improvements were valued at \$3,971,000 and the average price paid for land adapted to truck farming is put at \$62.50 per acre. The average money yield per acre is given at \$160. Cucumbers yield about \$160 per acre; cabbages about \$117.80; Asparagus about \$116.00, and so great is the supply of melons from Georgia that they pay \$50 for freight from every acre devoted to this crop. The same observation applies to early potatoes, but spinach, peas, cucumbers, tomatoes, celery and other vegetables being lighter and less bulky, do not pay the same freight per acre. According to the 6th annual report of the State Agricultural Bureau, the area in gardens in Texas was 48,211 acres, and the total value of the garden products amounted to \$2,562,045. The above includes truck farms as well as home garden farming.

Commercial truck farming is as yet an indefinite quantity in Texas. Very little, if anything, is produced for export, and the demands of home consumption are not by any means supplied. After July we get our Irish potatoes from Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and Michigan; our tomatoes from Colorado and Kansas; our onions, cabbage, carrots, turnips from the same states; our early lettuce and spinach from Louisi-

siana, from which we also receive large quantities of early potatoes and asparagus. Our celery comes from Michigan and Colorado. In short, nearly all our vegetables consumed during the summer months are imported. Now our lands in Texas are as rich as any in Uncle Sam's domain, and produce equally with the best, but such crops are likely to produce the best financial results have been carefully selected by the Texas farmer. There are no practicable facilities for handling and marketing products of this kind, but this should cause no particular grief, considering the fact that little if anything has ever been offered to export. The argument will probably be made that it is too hot and dry in Texas after May to raise delicate crops like vegetables, and that without an abundance of rain such crops cannot be successfully grown.

Now it is a good deal hotter and dryer in Southern California, Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico in mid-summer than it is in Texas, yet these products are successfully grown, because the farmers in these states irrigate their lands. There are few farms in Texas which, to some extent, could not be irrigated, if the owner had the disposition to exert himself a little. As a matter of fact, Texas is better supplied with water for irrigation than any state north or west of it. With the development of our water supplies, so as to have them available for purposes of irrigation our home demand at least could be supplied, to say nothing of a vast business that could be built up by supplying other states with our surplus.

I have just returned from a trip in the Pecos Valley of Texas and New Mexico, and during my stay there I visited a considerable number of farms, orchards, vineyards and small truck gardens, all cultivated by means of irrigation. The farms as a rule were new, and much work will yet have to be done before the best results can be obtained, but the inspection of the country satisfied me of one thing, namely, that it was an ideal country for the orchard, vineyard and truck farm. The soils are no better than those of Texas, and without the application of water will produce nothing, but as the irrigating facilities are as nearly perfect as they can be made, this valley is capable of producing in one year ten times as much truck of various kinds as can be produced in all of Texas in the same time.

All the lands in the valley capable of cultivation are in a compact body about 150 miles long, and from 3 to 8 miles wide, running through the center of which is the Pecos Valley Railroad. All conditions are favorable to co-operative effort, and therein lies the financial success in fruit growing and operating truck gardens. As the country is new and but thinly settled, the new settlers can avail themselves of the experiences of California in these lines without going through an expensive series of experiments. The people I met there seem to take hold of these matters in a systematic way, and therein is the beginning of success.

One of the principal standard crops is alfalfa which yields from 4 to 5 tons to the acre per annum. It is extensively fed to hogs, and a large part will reach the center of population as marketable pork. It is also the finest milk producing food known, and in due time will be fed to the finest dairy stock that can be procured. Due effort is being made to secure the establishment of creameries, cheese factories and factories for condensing milk, the intention being to make as good butter as was ever produced at Elgin, and cheese as good as any that was ever bought in Ohio or New York.

Texas canned peaches generally are not worth being very proud of. Open one can and you will find surrounded by a slop of nondescript flavor and questionable odor parts of seven or eight different kinds of peaches, varying from very good to very bad as to quality or flavor. The can has no distinct fruit flavor, and no two cans are in any respect alike as to quality or flavor of contents.

The canning factory is not to blame for this, the fault lying mainly with the fruit grower. Years ago he planted his orchard without regard to a future market, generally taking everything on the nurseryman's list. In consequence there is not enough of any one standard variety grown in a given locality to establish a marketable brand. The product from such a neighborhood must of necessity be classed as inferior. In the Pecos country particular attention is given to the future development of the fruit business, especial care

being given to the selection of proper varieties. According to present prospects, the best and most perfect fruit, when the orchards are sufficiently advanced, will be shipped fresh in carload lots. (I noticed in some orchards that the owners were partial to the Lemon Cling peach as a good shipper. I endorsed the selection, knowing that this variety is practically indestructible. If it was only a little larger, all the base ball clubs in the country could be cheaply supplied with new balls, and if our honorable Secretary of the Navy was familiar with it, I believe he could be induced to use it as shrapnel, it being a little too large to go in a Gatling gun. After being fired against an ironclad four or five times it might become soft enough to eat, as the average New Yorker and Bostonese is blessed with good teeth.)

The second grade of fruit, all of one variety, will be canned, and a standard brand established for the valley. The third grade will make preserves of various kinds, and the peelings will make good vinegar. Cucumbers grow like weeds in this country, and with the vinegar handy, pickles will necessarily follow. These works are contemplated, and as soon as the proper organization and concurrence among the farmers is brought about, will probably be secured.

Similar organizations will be brought about among truck farmers so that any product can be grown in sufficient quantity to warrant either home manufacture or shipment in carload lots. They will have an unlimited market in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana for fall potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, carrots—and I saw some of these 30 inches long and 2 inches thick—celery, onions, and other crops. Asparagus grows like a weed, and is practically a nuisance in some localities. Texas will eat much New Mexico asparagus within the next three or four years. The average New Mexican figures that it will take at least twenty-five years to hammer a new idea into the head of a Texas farmer, and for that period of time, at least he will have the Texas market for summer vegetables for his exclusive use.

In all operations in the Pecos Valley in the future more or less manufacturing of the product for the market will take place, and within the next five years there will be an immense business in fresh apples, pears, plums and grapes; in dried apples, prunes, peaches and raisins; in canned peaches, pears, plums, apricots; in preserves and jellies of all sorts; in canned tomatoes, asparagus, French peas and sugar corn; in wine, vinegar, pickles and sour kraut, not to say anything of butter, cheese, condensed milk, hams and bacon. We, in Texas will buy these things and pay a good round price for them, because we haven't sense enough to utilize the water that flows past our doors and do likewise.

There are thousands of places in Texas where water is abundant and could be made available, and in our state penitentiary are a number of gentlemen who are there for their country's good, who would not object to build dams and irrigation canals if the people who till the soil asked for it.

HEIRS WANTED!

I want to find the heirs of the following parties: Josiah Pomeroy, Wm. W. Hampson, George Cumberland, Milton Perry, Peter Maas, Nehemiah Hawkenberry, Robert T. Walker, and Levi P. Scott, who were all early settlers in Texas and entitled to property. Address, R. H. Hanna, Houston, Texas.

T. V. Munson's catalogue for 1894-5 is on our table and is as usual replete with information for the fruit grower. His specialty is grapes, on which he is the best living American authority. His catalogue gives in tabulated form the

pedigrees and characteristics of 36 of his new varieties. These grapes are pronounced by Mr. Herman Jaeger superior in all respects to those heretofore planted in any part of the country, and that he would unhesitatingly prefer to plant them exclusively rather than any other varieties.

"DON'T TOBACCO SPIT OR SMOKE YOUR LIFE AWAY."

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Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago office, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

PARIS NURSERIES. First-class Tree Vines, Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc. Special attention to retail orders. Catalogues free on application. (Succ. to Stoll & Clark) H. L. CLARK, Paris, France.

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SEED WHEAT. EARLY RISING and a variety of Square Head, Red Wonder, Fultz, Walnut, Winter Fife, Early Red Clover and improved Fultz, Walnut, Mammoth White Polish and Finland Rye. Send 3c. stamp for Samples and Catalogue of Seed Wheat, Trees, Plants, Potatoes and Seeds for Fall Planting. Sam'l Wilson, Seed Grower, Mechanicsville, Pa.

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Galveston Nursery & Orchard Co., DICKINSON, TEXAS.

Marianna budding stock. Citrus trifoliata budding stock. LeConte and Kieffer on their own roots. Contracts taken either for budding or growing budding stock.

FRED W. MALLY, Manager.

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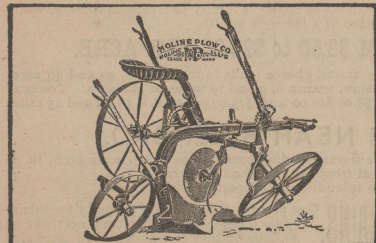
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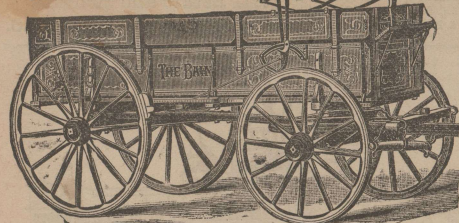


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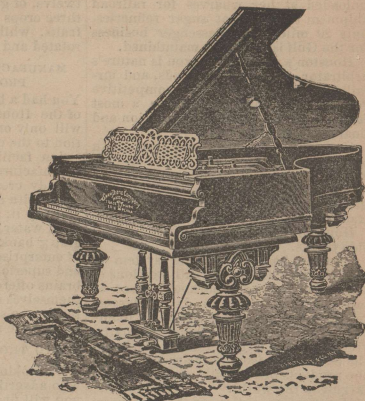
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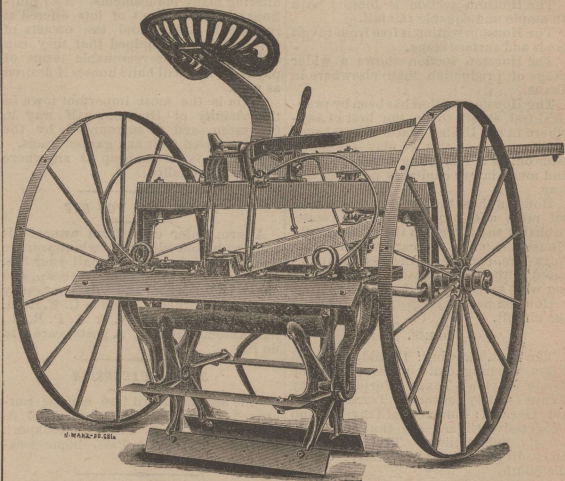
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