

TEXAS FARM RANCH

VOL. XIV.—No. 47.

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 23, 1895.

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

THE UNDERGROUND SILO.

M. M. BALDREIDGE.

In No. 38 of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH I find the following in regard to silos:

"The silo may be above ground, or under ground, or partly both; it should be water-tight and perfectly air-tight, and frost-proof, but these two points are not essential.

"The location and construction of the silo, and the arrangement for filling, covering and emptying should largely be governed by conditions."

In No. 41, same paper, I find the following inquiry:

"We have three good underground cisterns, each 20 feet deep and 15 feet in diameter. Now we wish to know if they will make good silos, and if so, how can they be fixed so as to be used for that purpose, and how should they be opened?"

And this is the reply: "The cisterns will make good, but rather inconvenient silos. The silage will have to be removed from the top daily. When elevated from a considerable depth a sweep or windlass elevator should be contrived."

"A Hand Book for Stock Feeders" lies before me that contains some interesting facts on the topic in question, and I will copy the same for the benefit of your readers in general, especially for your correspondent at Calvert, Texas. Mr. F. S. Ferguson, of Colby, Kansas, writes under date of March 15th, 1893, as follows:

"I have fed ensilage two years, and with very good results. My silo is built round. It is 20 feet in the ground and 15 feet above. It is 16 feet in diameter and is cemented below the surface. The cost was about \$75."

But P. C. Curtis, of Rocky Run, Wisconsin, who claims to have had

TEN YEARS EXPERIENCE

with an underground silo, under date of February 27th, 1895, goes more into detail and says:

"I have a silo which I have used ten years. It is solid stone masonry, 12x24 feet and 16 feet deep. I found no difficulty in making and keeping silage in it after the walls were made smooth by plastering them with water-lime cement. I do not mention my silo as a pattern for others, as it might, perhaps, cost too much; but it proves one thing beyond question—namely: that smooth, strong, perpendicular walls air tight, will preserve green, cut-up corn for an indefinite time. The difficulty with silos built above ground of wood is that they are too weak and expensive, and soon fail to be air tight, owing to decay. My plan to overcome this objection is to

place the silo in the earth and as near the cows' heads as possible. The walls should be circular and made smooth with cement and mortar, and the silo so constructed as to prevent freezing. Where such a silo can be built under the floor in front of the cows' heads, and in earth of the right material, it can be put in at less cost than any other way by simply cementing these circular walls smooth and keeping them from freezing.

The only objection that I have heard raised to silos built below the ground is that it is too much work to get out the silage. But put one man in the silo with two one and a-half bushel baskets and have one man above with rope and two properly adjusted hooks on one end

who have had more or less experience in building or using silos. What we want are the facts, be they for or against the underground silo. St. Charles, Ill.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

We give this week an excellent cut of two famous yearling Dorset ewes, the property of Dr. W. L. McCleary, Washington, Pa., and can be seen at any time together with some eighty of their companions of equal merit at the Doctor's Wheeling Valley Stock Farm. This gentleman has been importing and breeding Dorsets for a number of years, and by buying only the best, and by careful selection and

completed his greatest work in the field of economic entomology. His reports are full of valuable information to the farmer and the horticulturist. He always sought to impress upon the people of our state the importance of distinguishing friends from enemies in the insect world, and his continued aim was to show the farmer how he might take an active and effective part in the war of extermination, the results of which should determine whether the farmer should lose or save the fruits of his labor. He thought proper that the Governor should appoint a day of fasting and prayer during the great locust invasion, but he was emphatic in recommending the value of a ditch two feet wide and two feet deep as an effective auxiliary measure.

"He enlisted every one whose interest could be aroused. He made them his correspondents and taught them to collect the information he sought. He taught many a farmer's boy to appreciate the advantage of country surroundings in the study of Nature. It was to many the discovery of a new world. When we reflect that men who have been raised on farms have done most of the great things that have been done in this country, the educational value of Riley's work becomes apparent.

"The money value of the service he rendered during the great locust invasion probably exceeded many fold the entire cost of his service during the nine years. Many who were about to abandon their farms in despair were by him encouraged to believe, what the subsequent results verified, that the damage, although seemingly overwhelming, was only temporary; that late crops could be raised after the scourge had departed, and that the enormous multiplication of insect enemies would destroy the plague in a few years. But there were many well meaning men in political life at that time, whose names I do not now remember, who were anxious to do something effective, and who convinced themselves that such work was not of sufficient value to justify the expense, and the work was stopped."

A vexed question has at last been finally settled. The Supreme Court of Missouri has decided that beans are vegetables.

Sheep rarely do well on low, damp ground. They are liable to diseases that do not affect sheep differently situated; but aside from this, they do not grow as well, nor produce as well either in wool or mutton as sheep kept on the dry, well drained soils which their nature requires. Sheep need water, but not under foot.



YEARLING EWES Nos. 5082 AND 5080, OWNED BY DR. W. L. MCCLEARY, WASHINGTON, PA.

to attach to the handles of the baskets, and have a pulley overhead for the rope to run over, and use one basketful for every two cows. Then the man above has the easier part, and the cows can be fed quicker and with less labor than from any silo above ground I have ever seen. This silo built under ground does not usually take up any room needed for other purposes. It can also be constructed with partitions, so as to keep the silage with very little top exposure while feeding. If so desired a continuous feeding can be carried on the year round. The silo above ground takes up room, and when circular in form cannot have partitions to advantage, and the silage must be pitched over two or three times. This makes more work, and besides has too much top exposure while feeding."

The foregoing being from a man who has had ten years of experience with underground silos should be of value to many who are intending to build one or more silos in the near future. Now as there may be more serious objections to the underground silo than any herein presented, would it not be a good idea to have this topic thoroughly examined and discussed by other writers? I for one would be pleased to hear from those

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PROF. RILEY'S WORK.

Coleman's Rural World.

Prof. Francis E. Nipher delivered an interesting address before the St. Louis Academy of Science last evening on the scientific work of the deceased entomologist, Charles V. Riley. He said Mr. Riley became connected with the academy on April 20, 1868, a short time before he was made state entomologist. He was elected recording secretary of the academy on January 16, 1871, and president on January 3, 1876, serving in this capacity until he was appointed to a position in the Bureau of Agriculture in Washington. Prof. Nipher spoke of Mr. Riley's studies on the subject of fertilization of the Yucca and his nine years' service as state entomologist. He said: "Riley undoubtedly ac-

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Orchard and Garden

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The recent rains all over North and Northwest Texas put the soil in admirable condition for planting fruit trees and vines. Prepare the land properly and set your trees at once, so that the root growth may be well forward when the period of rest comes to an end next spring. The short cotton



crop gives the farmer time to do this work now. Dont put it off till spring; do the work now. Nurserymen are ready to serve you, and will give you choice stock.

Prof. Munson takes some of our correspondents to task for certain statements relative to the propagation of hybrids by budding, and also as to the function of pollen in the processes of reproduction. We are glad he brings to the light errors long exploited in the public prints. Let the truth prevail, and all untenable theories be promptly exploded. Many unreasonable stories find their way into the public journals that are the work of sensation mongers who are never so happy as when perpetrating a practical joke on good people, and they sometimes fool those who ought to know better.

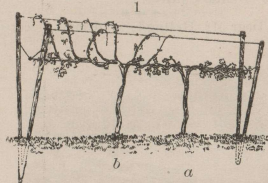
Messrs. Alder Bros. ask information on the subject of propagating grape vines from cuttings. It affords us pleasure to be able to supply the needed information from the pen of so well versed a viticulturist as Prof. T. V. Munson, who writes to the Rural New Yorker in answer to certain inquiries relative to getting cuttings of certain varieties, such as the Herbemont, Cynthiana, etc., which are slow to root. The method suggested by Prof. Munson is equally well suited to other varieties that grow more easily. We copy as follows:

"The difficulty lies in the slowness of the varieties to form a 'callus,' that is, to heal over the lower end of the cuttings with young, cellular tissue, from which the first roots must start. Cuttings of the same variety, taken early after leaf fall, and again in winter, near bud swelling time, have entirely different capabilities for healing and rooting in favor of fall cuttings. To accommodate the slow-rooting kinds, bury the cuttings in moist, well drained soil until danger from late frosts in spring is past—about corn planting time—then take them up, keep wrapped in a damp cloth while planting, and set them in rich, warm, deeply pulverized soil, leaving only the top eye on a level with the surface of the soil. Then keep the surface clean and well pulverized and await results, which will be satisfactory, if the workman has used any wit in following these instructions.

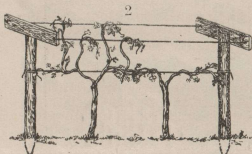
"Many most favorable reports of behavior of the Carman grape have come to hand, speaking in glowing terms of its vigor, healthfulness, productiveness, fine appearance in cluster, excellent eating and shipping qualities. Some reported clusters as heavy as 22 ounces. It is proving itself well adapted to a wide range of climate, succeeding admirably from Southern Texas and Georgia to Northern Kansas and New York. I have marketed some hundreds of baskets of Carmans each season, for the past four years, always getting the highest price of all varieties in market, and giving general satisfaction. Several other of my varieties have given equally satisfactory results. Owing to all Northern varieties, such as Concord, having gone to market here by the end of July, and the fact that many of my fine hybrids ripen all through August and September, I have had the markets all to myself until now, when some shipments of California grapes are coming in. My varieties compete successfully in the market against the Mission variety, selling and satisfying as well, the Fern, Lussel and Marguerite coming in September and giving excellent returns, as they come in just ahead of the floods of New York and Ohio ConCORDS that, in good grape years, come in car lots to the South. These three varieties will hang on in fine condition

into October. None of the old varieties will do this here."

Munson's system of trellising is well adapted to our Southern climate, and will give very satisfactory results. We give it in short for information of such of our readers as have not seen it in print in previous issues of Orchard and Garden. The first, or bottom wire, is 3 to 4 feet from the ground, as the individual taste of the grower may dictate. Mr. Munson sets his stakes (of bio-indarc) in pairs, one hole receiving the lower ends of the two, and when set the tops are about 12 to 18 inches apart. The first wire is about 8 inches below and between the other two. The vine is trained in a single stem or cane to the lower wire, when it is allowed to bunch and one cane trained each way along the central wire 2 to 4 feet, according to the vigor of the vine. From these canes the fruit bearing spurs, or branches grow at right angles, falling naturally across the two upper wires, forming a kind of natural canopy which shades the fruit which clusters beneath. Fig. 1 a shows this trellis, with the



vine trained and pruned, ready to begin spring growth and tied to the lower central wire. 1b shows the new growth or bearing canes falling over the two upper wires, forming the canopy. The next cut is intended to illustrate



a modification of the Munson system, introduced by Prof. Waugh, at the Oklahoma experiment station. In this one post instead of two are used, and a horizontal arm is bolted or nailed to the top of the post. Upon each end of this horizontal arm a wire is strung, and on the post 8 inches below is strung a third wire on which the two leading canes or arms are trained, and from these the fruit bearing canes or branches fall naturally across the two upper wires. The simplicity of this system of training is its crowning virtue. It is so easy that a novice can, after one or two lessons, do the work of pruning with the correctness of an old pruner. We hope that Mr. Munson will give us, before the season of pruning, his own version of the method of training and pruning, of which he is the author.

We give below extracts from the Rural New Yorker, whose editor not long ago visited the peach growing district of Georgia, where the Hale Brothers and others have planted an immense acreage. The writer gives his impressions of the magnitude and growing importance of this Southern industry: "The peach industry in the South is approaching a magnitude that bids fair to rival that of the East Coast, and has led the editor of the Rural New Yorker to make a visit to the Georgia peach district, and make it the subject of several articles in which he contrasts the cultivation of the peach in the South with that of the East. His interviews were with Mr. Hale, who has a large acreage of peaches, both in Connecticut and Georgia. Mr. Hale says the cost of growing a tree to a profitable age in Connecticut is twice as much as in the South. The fields are smaller. There are more slants and hillsides to cultivate, labor is very much higher, and more fertilizer is required. In one interview Mr. Hale said that with the Negro labor in the South he could gather a crop of 1,000 acres at about the cost of 100 acres in Connecticut.

"As soon as the young peaches begin to appear on the tree, he sets boys and girls to removing them, leaving one peach only in about five or six inches. He leaves from one to five hundred peaches on a tree, the latter the maxi-

mum on a full grown tree. Five hundred peaches will give nearly the measurement of three times as many and bring a good deal more money. After one crop in Georgia, to test the soil, he saw that the trees needed more potash to give the peaches color. The cow-pea crop he also found a great help in a Georgia orchard. He has found the proper distance for planting the trees is about thirteen feet apart.

"Potash paints the peach," is Mr. Hale's motto, and nothing but an ample supply of potash gives this rich coloring.

"The varieties grown at the orchard are Mountain Rose, Early and Late Crawfords, Stump, Old Mixon, Solway, Elberta, Crosby, Smock, and Keyport White. This gives a good succession. In Georgia but two grades are made, but in Connecticut three grades are packed, each one with certain colored label—the largest red, second size white, smaller blue. The culls are sold without label. The Hales are patriotic people for the 'red, white and blue' is displayed everywhere."

ABOUT WIND BREAKS.

There is no question of the great value of wind breaks for the protection of orchards against the strong winds that prevail in the prairie region of North and Northwest Texas during the spring and early summer months. Among trees of rapid growth we know of none better adapted for this purpose, provided it is headed low, than the Kieffer pear. Of course the trees are to be protected against stock by being planted inside a fence. They may be planted quite close, and as they are upright growers and reach upward rapidly, they soon form a very effective wind break.

Prof. R. H. Price, in a recent instructive bulletin, gives his experience with a number of new varieties of potatoes. In writing of the vineless yam he has the following:

"Perhaps no other vegetable novelty which has been introduced in the South in recent years has caused more comment than the vineless sweet potato. The experimental stage has been passed and the value of this variety, like that of the bunch lima bean, has been established beyond question. In bulletin No. 28 we stated that the tops of the vines (leaves and stems) could be cut with a mower. It has been stated as an objection, that the ground is usually too rough to run a mower over.

With nearly a level culture we have grown over 300 bushels per acre of this variety, and all the tops could have been easily cut with a mower. The high value of the tops for feed has been proven, but it is best to feed them green, as they do not cure well. Frequently it is a good practice to mow off the heavy tops and leave the gritty runners on the ground. Owing to the short vines of this variety, which seldom grow over two to four feet long, I have seen it planted in the corn fields and grown with fair success between the rows of corn. The ground can be cultivated later and the crop can be harvested easier than when running varieties are used. There is only one strain of the vineless potato that we can endorse. There are two others somewhat inclined to be vineless, but the foliage is much less dense, and the stems of the leaves are not nearly so long nor so heavy as in the case of the true vineless. The other two which are perhaps varieties of the true vineless, judging from the resemblance of the foliage and vines, have not proven themselves to be as productive here as the true vineless. This may account for the partial failure some have reported on the vineless. In one of these strains there is not only a variation in the vines and tops, but also in the tubers. One has all the flavor and color of the true vineless, but the other resembles very much in color and quality the pumpkin yam. This being true, the vineless is likely to become the parent of an entirely new race of sweet potatoes, ranging in quality from the soft sugary yams of the South to sweet, mealy Nansemonds of the North.

"The vineless was found growing among some hills of the yellow yam potato in Mississippi in 1884. Just how it originated is not known, neither have I been able to trace the origin of the two varieties from the vineless with certainty, but all the evidence I have been able to collect goes to prove that these varieties were found also near the time and place of the true vineless. Perhaps we owe it to insects

cutting off the vines, or to the well known tendency of plants to produce variations or sports, that this excellent variety has come into cultivation."

There must be quite a number of varieties of the so-called vineless yam. We have two, both of which lie flat on the ground, so that there is no possible chance for cutting them with a mower. We are curious to see the variety grown by the Experiment Station and bespeak the professor now for a few tubers next spring, so that we can see what they are like.

WATCH YOUR POTATOES.

Sweet potatoes recently stored should be carefully watched. Unless this is done rot may make serious inroads upon them before one is aware of its presence. We give an extract from a late bulletin of the A. S. M. College describing two forms of this fungus, one of which is known as soft rot—a form quite common throughout the state—the other is known as black rot. This is also of great interest to potato growers, as it not infrequently destroys a greater part of the potatoes stored. We commend this report to a careful reading by all potato growers.

"There are several fungus diseases which live upon the sweet potato and produce the condition known as rot. Only those which have been the most destructive here will be discussed. Perhaps the most serious one the grower has to deal with is the soft rot (Rhizopus nigricans). This fungus is not found in abundance in the field, but does the most serious work in the store room. The potato, when attacked, at once becomes soft and worthless and gives off an offensive odor. Mycelium (or mold) soon grows over the tuber in a white felt-like mass. The tuber then begins to shrink, and at the end or bruised places will appear a dark powdery mass of spores. The fungus does its most serious work soon after digging while the potatoes are going through a sweat. The tubers should be placed in small piles in a dry, cool place and be watched carefully until they are dried out. If the diseased ones are taken away and the potatoes well cared for the fungus will almost stop in two weeks, when the tubers are ready for storing.

"In handling the potatoes bruise them as little as possible, and thus leave no place where the diseases may enter. If they be put away in a dry, cool place after curing out and dry, clean road sand be sprinkled among them well this fungus will do but little injury. It is very serious sometimes if this is neglected, destroying hundreds of bushels in a short time, yet it can easily be held in check.

"Black rot (Ceratocystis fimbriata) has been the most serious disease we have had to contend with in the store room. All of the light red skin varieties, such as pumpkin yam, have been injured most, the white skin varieties next, and the purple skin varieties have resisted the disease best. This disease appears upon the tubers in the form of dark brown or olive patches, which are very irregular in outline. If a tuber be eaten when only a very small infected spot is found on it the whole will have an unpleasant bitter taste. Some have attributed this bitter taste of the tuber to freezing, which is a mistake. We have had several of these diseases in the laboratory at once and have been studying them under a microscope during the past two years. Spores from diseased potatoes have been placed in sound potatoes and the disease produced, so there can be no doubt as to the cause. A tuber when infected with this disease becomes dry and inoffensive. It sometimes attacks young plants in the bed, producing what is known as 'black shank.' Diseased potatoes should never be bedded out to grow slips or sets from. Diseased slips should never be planted in the field. A field which has grown diseased sweet potatoes should not be used again for the same purpose for two or three years. As before stated, it is best to grow potatoes for seed from vine cuttings, because they are much less liable to carry diseases which will infect next year's crop."

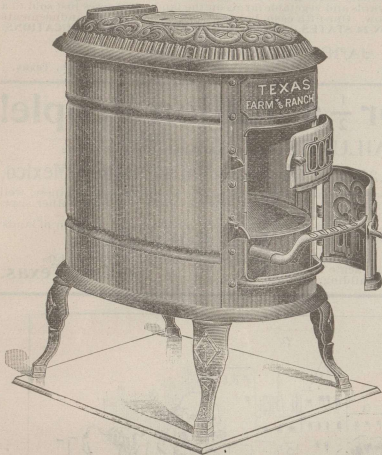
We note with pleasure that Southern Florist and Garden has opened a department entitled Fruit and Vegetable Department, under the direction of R. L. Watt, Horticulturist of the Tennessee Experiment Station.

LAST WORD ABOUT THE STRINGFELLOW PREMIUMS.

Parties contesting for these premiums

Combination Wood and Coal Stove.

NOT ONLY USEFUL,
BUT ORNAMENTAL.



FOR WOOD.

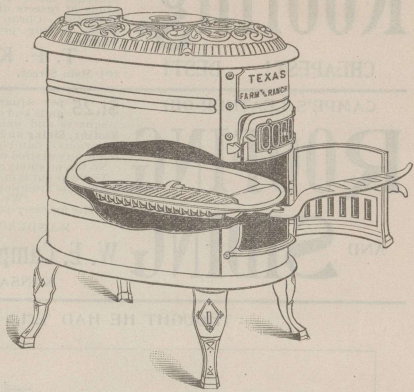
Will heat a good sized room in ten minutes. Now is the time to buy.

These cuts are an exact representation of our Farm and Ranch Heater, which is one of the best stoves ever put on the market. By the addition of the grate, the stove can be made to burn either wood or soft coal.

Price, including pipe, elbow and flange..... \$6.00
With TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year..... 6.25
Or will be given as a premium for thirteen (13) new subscribers at one dollar each.

If the Combination Wood and Coal Stove is desired, 75 cents extra must be sent for grate. Prepaid to any railroad station east of Rocky Mountains. These stoves are the best value ever offered for the money. Have heavy cast iron tops and bottoms, large doors, with damper slides, extra large damper in rear of pipe collar. Will keep fire over night. Bodies of extra heavy rolled steel, smooth finish, no scaling, and made especially for the Farm and Ranch Stove.

You Get Big Value in this Stove.



FOR WOOD OR SOFT COAL.

Address **TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.**

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.

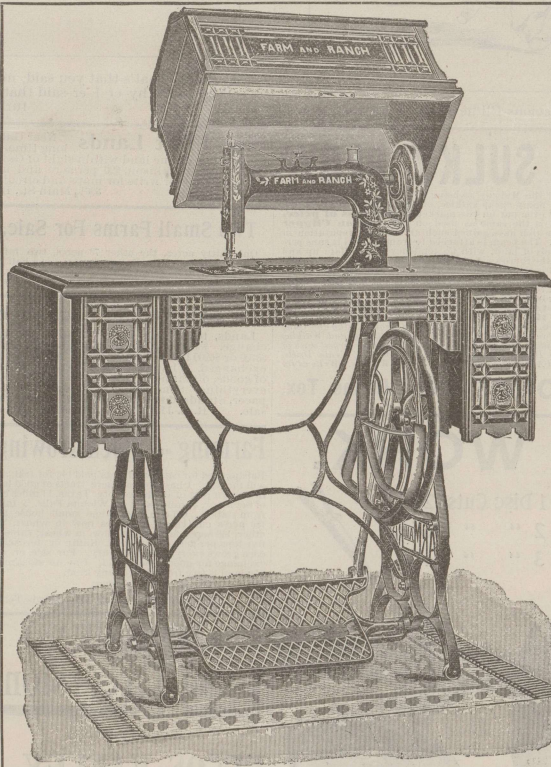
It is the finest finished. It is the most substantially built. It is the simplest in construction. It is the easiest running. It will do any kind of work. It is the easiest managed. It has the double feed on both sides. It has the automatic bobbin winder, large self-threading cylinder shuttle and self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

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 (shuttle, needles and bobbins excepted) that prove defective within ten years from date of purchase. We have examined the entire lists of sewing machines, have given many of them thorough trial in our home, but find this to be absolutely the best that is made. We have no hesitancy in recommending it to our readers. The "Farm and Ranch" is an ornament in any parlor; it is nickle 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 anyone to beat this machine for price and quality.

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

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 anyone 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 ORDER, AND ADDRESS

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

Correspondence

TO MEMBERS OF THE TEXAS SWINE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION.

LEBANON, TEXAS.
 Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:
 The committee appointed by the State Swine Breeders Association to confer with Mr. Skinner, of the Fort Worth Stock Yards, has reported that the offer of \$100, to be given by the Stock Yards Co., for best ear load of hogs shipped to the Fort Worth Stock Yards, that have been raised by the shipper, and to be shipped in prior to January 1st, 1896, is still on. This offer is only open to members of the State Swine Breeders Association. As there were two judges appointed at our last meeting to pass upon this stock, in connection with one judge to be appointed by the Stock Yards, I would suggest that all members contemplating competing for this prize notify me by mail at earliest convenience, of about what date it would suit them, individually, to ship in their hogs. I will arrange the date to as near suit all parties interested as possible, and advertise the date in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. We can then have your judges present to pass upon them. We hope to hear from many of the feeders of Texas, and sincerely hope that by your acts you may show that the very liberal proposition of Mr. Skinner has been fully appreciated.
 H. E. SINGLETON,
 President T. S. S. B. A.

RAISING HOGS ON GREEN CORN, ETC.

ELGIN, TEXAS.
 Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:
 Seeing that the hog question has been going the rounds for a long time, and that a great many, big fish and little, have aired their opinions concerning the feeding of their porcine friends, allow me space, if you think it would be of benefit to your readers, to say that I have found sweet corn very valuable. I plant in patches for succession, sized according to the number of hogs on hand. As patches are fed up, plant in peas by running planter in water-furrow. I drill corn about three feet apart, stalks eight inches. As soon as it is in good roasting ear, I start to feed, stalk and all. The stalk is far sweeter than sorghum, and, with the ear, very fattening, the green stalks also aiding the general growth of bone and muscle. My experience is, that it is a more satisfactory feed than sorghum, though I would not force my opinion on any one. It will make a full crop planted as late as August, if seasonable. I use the new ever-bearing variety, so named from the fact that, in a seasonable year, if the first roasting ear is pulled off, two or three more ears will set on the same stalk. On thin land the dry corn this year averaged over twenty bushels to the acre. If any one else has tried this corn I would like to have his experience with it. More hogs can be carried over in a salable condition, on sweet corn and peas, to the acre, than anything else I know of. This year I am going to try sweet potatoes in the later corn patches, and let hogs gather peas and potatoes in fall.
 J. T. ROGERS.

ONE IDEA FARMING.

YANTIS, TEXAS.
 Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:
 I come again on my favorite hobby, oneness of purpose. As I seem to be the only advocate of this theory, I think there is nothing amiss in writing again on the subject; as we have the advantages of diversification continually before us, we should take an occasional look at the other side of the picture. While it is a fact that the expenses are very light where a man raises all he consumes at home, it is also a fact that his income is light. It is impossible for a man to do justice to a score or more interests. He cannot so arrange a farm as to raise everything the land will produce at a profit. The demand for produce governs the price, rather than the cost of production. This fact is clear; then the only way to successfully meet competition is to reduce cost of production and produce a better article. How to do this is a question to be settled.
 If a man undertakes to raise hogs for farm use, cows for a farm dairy, hogs for meat, chickens for the kitchen, turkeys for Thanksgiving, and goats, sheep, ducks, geese and dogs, then corn and other feed to feed them on, will have

very little land left to raise cotton for a money crop, and the stock raised under such circumstances will be scrubs at best—raised at not less than cost of average production, and just enough for home use.

It takes a man with push, pluck and perseverance to keep a score of interests abreast with the times, while any man with ordinary business sense can push one or two branches of agriculture to the front, and by skill and judgment in laying out the farm can reduce the cost of production at least half, and produce a better article by uniting his efforts on a single thing. As a man's capacity is limited, he can certainly make more by producing a superior article at half cost than to raise a small variety of a score of products at an average cost of production.

It is the specialist who wins the prizes at the fairs. It is the specialist who gets the highest price for his produce. It is the specialist who can produce goods at half the average cost of production. It is the specialist who makes the largest profit and the most money.
 ATNAB.

THE MEETING OF THE STATE IRRIGATION CONVENTION AT SAN ANTONIO.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.
 Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:
 TEXAS FARM AND RANCH readers will, no doubt, be interested in, and desire to know what was done at the meeting of the State Irrigation Society. The meeting opened November 12th, at 10:30 a. m.

In the absence of the President, Gen. Clark, of Fort Worth, the meeting was called to order by the Vice-President, Judge J. H. McLeary, of San Antonio. A large number of the members being present, Mr. J. A. Bell, of Laredo, read a very interesting and instructive article on practical irrigation. The reading of the paper was followed by an instructive discussion, after which Mr. J. M. Cline, of the Signal Service at Galveston, read a very able and exhaustive paper on the rainfall in Texas.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

An able paper from the pen of F. H. Newell, of the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., was read by Judge McLeary. This treated of irrigation by storm water. After this, followed a discussion regarding the most feasible ways of conserving the waters, the extent and nature of the works needed, and the methods of obtaining capital for the building of dams, and the establishing of impounding reservoirs—a very instructive and profitable meeting.

The evening session was occupied by Prof. T. J. Hill, of Washington, D. C., reading a paper prepared by him on irrigation by artesian wells. Prof. Hill had brought with him from the department of Geological Survey, a line of very complete maps showing the mean rainfall, the run-off, the location of the known artesian basins in the State, etc. He interspersed his paper with very complete details regarding the development of the State artesian areas, as far as such development has been made, giving data regarding probable amount of water to be obtained from the artesian basins, etc. The work of the evening was instructive to all present. Space will not permit the giving of the full text of the papers here.

Evening session closed with a short address from Gen. Dutton, explanatory of the work to be done and the good to be accomplished by these irrigation conventions.
 MONDAY'S SESSION, SECOND DAY.
 The Secretary read a paper from the pen of Prof. J. B. Humniett, President of the Southern Irrigation Congress, on Irrigation, Its Needs and Benefits. This was followed by an address from F. A. Swinden, of Brownwood, on Pecan Culture and Irrigation in Brown County. Mr. Swinden gave some very interesting particulars in regard to his 400-acre pecan grove. He described his steam pumping plant and reservoir which has a capacity for handling 600 to 700 acres of land. During his remarks he assured the convention that his attendance at the meeting at San Antonio last year opened his eyes to the fact that he could establish a steam driven irrigation plant which should be within his means, and that he need not



the known artesian basins in the State, etc.

await the collection of capital for a large plant before he could have the benefit of irrigation.

Prof. A. E. Blount, of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, read a very plain and instructive paper on practical irrigation. His explanations of methods, and his answers to the several questions which were asked him during the discussion which followed his paper, made a valuable addition to the information of the members concerning irrigation methods as practiced in New Mexico and Colorado. The evening session was taken up by the discussion of rain producing methods, and by the reading of a paper by F. W. Mally, on Fruit Culture.

MORNING SESSION, THIRD DAY.
 A paper from F. P. Chaffee, of the U. S. Weather Bureau, Montgomery, Ala., on Distribution of the Water Supply of the Southern States, was followed by an article from Jno. S. Ford, of Rio Grande City, on the Potentiality of the Water Supply of the Lower Rio Grande.

After this followed the election of officers, resulting as follows: President, J. H. McLeary, San Antonio; first vice president, F. A. Swinden, Brownwood; second vice president, Edwin Chamberlain, San Antonio; secretary, W. D. Hornaday, San Antonio; treasurer, J. N. Brown, San Antonio; sergeant at arms, J. C. Carr.

Laredo was selected as the next place of meeting; time of meeting, second Tuesday in November, 1896.

It was decided to publish the proceedings of the meeting, together with the several papers and addresses, for distribution, after which the meeting was adjourned.

Now I wish to call the attention of every TEXAS FARM AND RANCH reader who is interested in irrigation, to the fact that he can procure a copy of the proceedings of this meeting by applying to the Secretary, Mr. W. D. Hornaday, San Antonio, and sending the necessary postage. The papers will be well worth the trouble of applying for them. Prof. Blount's paper alone is worth a dollar to any one having a field of corn, or any other cultivated crop to care for, whether he has water for irrigation or not.

When the report is ready it will be announced through the columns of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and every body should send for one. It will be announced at that time how much postage it will be necessary to send. Every reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH who has an irrigation plant, or intends to have one, should be a member of the Association. It will cost but one dollar, yearly dues, to become a member. Send in your names.

I wish I could have met more TEXAS FARM AND RANCH readers here. The following clipping from the San Antonio Express will give you an idea of the class of people you will meet as associates at these meetings:

"Col. J. C. Carr, sergeant-at-arms of the irrigation convention, says he never saw, or attended the wants and comforts of a more representative body of gentlemen than those composing the irrigation convention just held in this city. 'They came strictly for business and attended to it,' he said, 'and not a smell of whisky was scented in the hall, not a quid of tobacco was seen on the floor, nor any profane language, nor ribald jests heard among them from start to finish.'" W. S. MARSHALL.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN.

WAXAHACHE, TEXAS.
 Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:
 Your readers will remember that some time back I promised to give my experience with Mexican June corn. You know that I have never been very favorably impressed with it, and I now wish to say that having tried it, I am better pleased with it. We have so



many seasons in Texas that it will do well if planted from the first to the fifteenth of June. It will not do to depend on for a corn crop, yet it may be planted after wheat or oats are cut off the ground, and if we can have a few showers during the summer and fall it will make good corn, and the nicest roasting ears that I ever ate. That is about all I can say for it. I now have a few bushels, and if parties desiring it will send me their names and addresses

and money to pay for sacking, and postage or express, I will send it to them as long as I have any to spare. I am not trying to make money out of it, but am willing to let parties have it for cost and trouble of shipping. I think postage costs 48 cents per pound. Parties wanting a bushel or more will be charged at the rate of \$2.00 per bushel. I prefer to send it in small quantities, as it will not be so much trouble.

I planted this season a few short rows of pie melon seed. They have done reasonably well, and I am now feeding them to my hogs, and they eat them greedily. It is my opinion that they are superior to pumpkins for hogs, and much easier raised. If any of my friends wish some of the seed, let me know, and I will send them for actual cost of postage, as I am anxious for our hog men to try them.

UNCLE SHORT.

WHO WILL ANSWER?

GRAY, Eastland Co., TEX.
 Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:
 I have a nice lot of hogs that I desire to convert into bacon and lard ready for the market next spring and summer. Will some of the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH give me their method for putting it up so that it will not get rancid? What must I do with so many bones and heads? I can make lard of the jowls. I raised the hogs for the Fort Worth packery, but their prices forbid me shipping there. I can sell to an advantage by baconing and selling in spring and summer to my home merchants if it can be kept in marketable shape. P. F. RILEY.

\$5 Hand Bone, Shell, and Corn Mills for Poultrymen.
 Dalsey Bone Cutter, Power Mills.
 Circulars and testimonials Free.
 WILSON'S IRON WORKS, Easton, Pa.

One "JUNIOR" Shuck Sheller AT A BARGAIN.

HARTWELL IRON WORKS, Houston, Texas.

DEERLESS FEED GRINDERS.
 Old Reliable Absolutely Guaranteed
 Will grind to any desired degree of fineness.
 Ear Corn, Oats, Etc., and do more of it than any mill on earth. It will save you MONEY IN THEM. Quality Best and Price Right.
 J. J. STROUBIDGE & Co., Joliet, Ills., Farm Machinery, Carriages, Windmills, etc.

FEED MILLS.—Sold with or without elevator.
 Crush ear corn and grind any kind small grain at the same time, making it any proportion desired. Use convenient shuck grinders. An entire departure from all other mills.
 LIGHTEST RUNNING, most substantial, and handiest to operate.
 Three sizes: 2 to 6, 6 to 8, 8 to 12 1/2 in., and one style for windmill use.
 At Atlanta Exposition, Oct. 1-13-94 Transportation and Implement Building.
 Make a special \$ to 15. p. style for grinding COTTON SEED and CORN with shucks on. In great favor with ginners and large feeders.
 N. L. P. BOWSER, South Bend, Ind.

THE ORIGINAL SHUCK SHELLERS.

Shell corn with or without the shuck, ready for the market. For Farm, Warehouse or Elevator use. Send for catalogue.
Kingsland & Douglas Mfg. Co.,
 ST. LOUIS, MO.

WOVEN WIRE FENCE
 Over 50 Styles The best on Earth. Horse high, Bull strong, Pig and Chicken tight. You can make from 40 to 60 cents per rod.
14 to 22c. a Rod.
 Illustrated Catalogue Free. KINGSLEYMAN BROS., Ridgeville, - Indiana.

sults. Ordinarily we can expect a cow of 1000 pounds live weight to eat 18 pounds alfalfa hay daily in connection with the grain ration above recommended.

The three pounds cotton seed meal should not make any difference in the aroma, flavor, or other qualities of the butter. It is possible with your herd you will be able to feed a pound more of cotton seed meal per day than is recommended in either of the above rations.

At the prices mentioned it is evident that the greater the amount of cotton seed meal you can feed without injuring the marketable quality of your butter the cheaper the ration will be. If you find it necessary to add some alfalfa hay to the ration of prairie hay and grain suggested, it would be well to increase the amount of corn meal somewhat above the two pounds and decrease the wheat bran slightly below the five pounds recommended. It will not be profitable for you to feed more than ten pounds daily of this grain ration, and it may be that the size of your cows will not demand even so much as this. Let the appetites of the cows be your guide in this respect. Ordinarily we do not feed more than an eight pound ration of grain to cows averaging 800 pounds. The more cotton seed meal that enters into the grain ration the less other material necessary because of the concentrated form of the cotton seed meal. In many cases such a heavy grain ration as this will not be eaten at once by all of the herd of cattle, but after some training they will consume this maximum.

We have fed as much as 16 pounds of cotton seed meal daily to milk cows without injury to their digestive organs or reducing their yield of milk, by slowly increasing from a few pounds of cotton seed meal daily to the maximum last mentioned.

In making the above recommendations I have not considered malt, as I do not know how many pounds you may have of it per barrel. Wheat bran at 5 cents would always be cheaper than corn chops at 80 cents for producing milk, were it not for the fact that cotton seed meal, which has an effect similar to wheat bran, is always very low in price compared with its real value, and hence, to a great extent, takes the place of wheat bran in the economic ration.

Texas Experiment Station.

SELECTION OF BREEDING SWINE.

[From Bulletin No. 25 Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station; by Dr. Tait Butler.]

It has always been the case that many people pay insufficient attention to the selection of their breeding hogs. This applies to those who are breeding thoroughbreds to sell as breeders, as well as to those who are breeding for meat production only. The end of hog is pork, and no hog is too good for even the small farmer who produces merely enough meat for home consumption. Of course there will always appear animals of such outstanding individual merit as to keep them from the butcher's block, but that is no reason why stunted thoroughbreds and other scrubs need be considered "good enough for meat hogs."

The long-legged lank and thoroughbred or grade is not the most profitable hog for the purpose for which a hog is intended, viz., the production of pork; and if the farmer will but count the cost of making a given amount of pork from this sort of an animal he will readily see that the increased cost will more than balance any difference which existed in the original cost of the breeding stock. Good thoroughbreds are neither too good nor too expensive for "meat hogs." This must be apparent, for the only use to which a hog can be put is to produce pork, therefore if the thoroughbred has any superiority over the razor-back, it must be in his greater value for feeding purposes. A good pig at five dollars when two months old is cheaper for feeding purposes than is a scrub costing nothing, and any man can fully demonstrate the fact by counting the cost of feed in relation to their respective values at slaughtering time. The idea that "anything is good enough for a meat hog" is costing farmers thousands of dollars annually.

The first thing to be done is to select some one of the improved breeds. It is not very important which, and our ticket is "anything to beat the scrub." Having selected the breed we desire to raise, the next thing is to secure good representatives of that breed. There are two things to be considered in selecting an animal for breeding purposes. First, pedigree; and, second, individual

merit. It is generally thought that the time which the farmer would spend studying the pedigrees of a breed of hogs would be lost, but no greater mistake could be made. Certain families in all breeds have become fashionable because they have shown superior qualities, and it is evident that, other things being equal, the animal whose ancestors have shown excellence will be most likely to produce progeny of excellence. Therefore any person who is going to put money into any breed of hogs should know enough about the families of that breed to select those most likely to produce good offspring. To select an animal of high individual merit requires a knowledge of what constitutes the best type of the breed. This knowledge can only be obtained by study and inspecting good specimens. Because one has a better hog and a finer looking animal than a razor-back is no proof that it is not a scrub. There are a number of men who offer for sale what they claim to be the best strains of the different breeds who do not know the strains of their respective breeds. In honest ignorance many of them are inflicting on their equally ignorant customers animals just a little removed from the razor-back. This is due to the fact that they have bought their stock from persons who, like themselves, had never seen the best of the breed, or from breeders who, against their own interest and the dictates of their consciences, sold them their "culls" because they were not willing to pay more than "cull" prices. Many people place too small value on quality in hog; with them one hog is as good as another, and so long as he is a thoroughbred and eligible to registration they are satisfied. Scrubs of the thoroughbred class are numerous, and therefore an animal must be something more than a thoroughbred. He is worth a good price and will bring it. Most people in the South think \$10 a big price for a boar pig three or four months old, when in truth, if he is good enough to save as a breeder he is worth many times that in one year to almost any farmer. One noted Berkshire breeder in Missouri sold nearly 200 head in 1894 at an average of \$45 each. Still I have known men to send him \$25 with the request that he send them in exchange a "first-class pig," and when they failed to get such were disappointed. Is it reasonable to suppose a man would sell a first-class pig for about half the price he gets for his average?

If the prospective purchaser has had sufficient experience to know what constitutes a first-class animal, and can make the purchase after a personal inspection of the stock, he may find some young and unknown breeder who will sell him a first-class animal in breeding and quality for from \$12.50 to \$25.00, but if he has not had this requisite experience, or must buy by mail order, then the only safe plan is to buy of some well known breeder and pay a good price, say from \$25 to \$50. At present a great many in the South are sending North for first-class pigs, but owing to the fact that they are not willing to pay first-class prices, are getting scrubs at scrub prices. Our state is serving as a "dumping ground" for inferior animals of the Northern breeders because we are unwilling to pay the prices that good animals will command. An inferior animal is too dear for breeding purposes at any price, while a good one is cheap at any reasonable figure. From \$25 to \$50 is considered a price beyond the reach of ordinary farmers. This is true to a certain extent, but any neighborhood will furnish five men who can afford to pay \$10 each for a boar, and one boar will do the work required by five average farmers. One boar will be able to get at least 100 pigs each year. If these pigs are worth 50 cents more each at killing time than those from the scrub now in use, he has paid for himself the first year. This is a plain statement, and yet few will act upon it. The truth is that these pigs will be worth from \$2 to \$10 more at killing time and will have consumed less food.

THE TYPE OF BOAR TO BE SELECTED.

A pig less than four or five months should not be selected, as before that age it is impossible to form a sufficiently accurate opinion as to his future development. The breeding boar should be of medium size, smooth build, straight, strong legs, short neck, and heavy, compact body. Particular attention should be paid to the quality rather than the size. The shoulders should not be the largest part of the body, because not the most valuable. Proceed-

ing from the head to the hams the meat gradually increases in value, hence the hams should be large in proportion to the rest of the body. The side that fits a straight-edge from shoulder to ham and a back that is broad and straight, belong to the type of hog we want. At six months he should weigh 150 pounds, and at one year 300 pounds, and this is not too fat for breeding purposes. He should be active, but not restless, and vigorous,

The coarse, long-legged and long-bodied hog so much sought for by many, is not a profitable breeder, no matter how long-bodied he may be nor how much he may weigh when a year and a-half old. The compact type shows great superiority in converting a given amount of feed into pork, and especially should all consumers be avoided. The boar should be selected from a large litter, say, of not less than eight, of even quality, for his progeny is likely to be near the average of the litter he is from. His mother should be a mature sow and of tested qualities as a brood sow and suckler. This test is important, as to have good pigs they must get plenty of milk when young.

THE TYPE OF BROOD SOW TO BE SELECTED.

The brood sow may be of a little larger and coarser type than the boar if she possesses the other requisite qualifications. By all means should the "Dumpy" or "China" build be avoided, but this does not mean that the other extreme is any less objectionable. In short, she should be of a compact, firm build, but should possess size enough to be able to carry and support a good large litter of pigs. To be a good brood sow means that she is a good suckler. The milking quality runs in strains in sows, as in cows, and no sow should be selected to breed from that is not of a deep milking family. Her disposition should be of the best, as it may enable one to save many a pig that an irritable sow would kill. She should be one of a litter of not less than eight, and from a mature sire and dam. An animal that is in any way defective or delicate should be excluded from a breeding herd, and in a sow especially is vigorous health and a good appetite necessary. With a litter of eight to ten pigs to feed her digestive powers will be taxed to the utmost, if the pigs are not to suffer.

KAFFIR CORN.

Oklahoma Farmer. The Kafir corn is destined to be one of the great staple products of this country as has been abundantly demonstrated in the last two years. The cereal seems perfectly adapted to the climatic conditions here and with any sort of attention will make a big crop. It is peculiarly the crop for the poor man—good for man and beast. Nothing which the farmer can raise will fatten hogs, horses or cows so quickly as Kafir corn, and for mush and batter cakes the meal cannot be excelled. The care of this corn when raised, however, does not seem to be well understood and the fact is more difficult than could first be supposed, and yet there is but little trouble in this respect if reasonable intelligence and ordinary gumption be exercised. It will not do to cut the heads off and throw in a pile of any considerable size before it is thoroughly dried and even then it must be completely protected from the wet. The best way to manage it is to cut the corn when ripe and build it into long shocks north and south so that the air can pass readily through. Let stand in the field until quite cured, then head and thresh, or if not ready to thresh haul where wanted and build into long ricks, the heads in the center, and cover with hay or something that will shed the rain. Of course if the farmer can provide himself with long narrow cribs thoroughly ventilated and perfectly dry, then the best and most satisfactory way is to head in the field and crib at once. As to threshing the crop, any intelligent experienced thresherman can soon adapt his machine to that. That is largely a matter of experiment, but is readily enough done. It is true that the cutting season is over and some of the suggestions in this article are late, yet it will pay the Kafir grower to take care of this paper or paste the article in his hat for reference, another year.

The mills of the country are fast adapting their machinery to grind the Kafir corn and we are informed that the mill here will make and sell Kafir corn chop feed, just the same as any other grain chop is made and sold. This is a good opportunity

Long-lasting

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

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



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



J. I. Richardson, KAY, TEXAS. POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Write for PILES.

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

Fairview Stock Farm.

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

Large English Berkshires

Of all ages, from the very best imported and home bred prize winning boars at 8 sows. We have sold many of the best Berkshires in Texas. Can do it now. Also 12 "Arabian" Bronze Turkeys and B. Leghorns. Free catalogue of 21 pages, and other valuable information. Prices low. JNO. B. THOMPSON, Plattsburg, Mo.

Gold Medal Herd Berkshires, '93.

And all the English Champions of late years. Young sows in farrow. Boars and spring pigs for sale, as well as few choice fitted animals suitable for showing. Prices low, to make room for new importation of English winners for '95 on the way. Champion flock Dorset sheep, St. Louis and Springfield, Ill., '94.

METCALF BROS., East Elma, Erie Co., New York.

CEDAR VALE HERD POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

One breed, the best of the breed, and the best bred for the South. All ages, pairs and trios not related. Boars in service. Double Wilkes, Honest Dave C., Merritt Wilkes, and Shade Park Victor, combining blood of all the leading strains. H. E. SINGLETON, PROPRIETOR, Lebanon, Collin County, Texas.

Turkey Creek

HERD OF Poland-China Swine. Choice stock for sale in pairs and trios not related. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Last Look, Jr., No. 1168 C. R., at head of herd. C. R. KING, Taylor, Texas.

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I will offer for a short while, at POLK BROS. STOCK YARDS, Fort Worth, Texas,

a high bred lot of pacers, saddlers and combined horses. In the lot is a stallion by the greatest sire of speed, BROWN HALL, out of a producing dam, one of the grandest horses ever shipped to Texas. Also a 5-month-old colt that can pace a 2-40 gait, and others of like breeding and excellence.

F. G. BUFORD, Fort Worth, Texas.

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cause stock owners very heavy losses, which can be surely avoided by

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

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

Texas Jersey Cattle Club—D. RYDLE, President, Waskom; W. R. SPANN, Secretary, Dallas.

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

THE Industrial Record is a new agricultural paper started at Paris, Texas, by Boyd & Daugherty. We wish the venture a full measure of success.

THE Armenians must be almost as numerous in Turkey as pensioners in the United States, or they would have been exterminated before now, and the great hypothetical casus belli removed.

THE recent souvenir edition of the Luling News is as fine a specimen of the printer's art as we have seen. This shows that Luling is a pushing town in a thrifty country, and that there is an enterprising editor there.

THERE is a wide difference between toasting and roasting when applied to the celebrities. Our Secretary of the the Treasury has been "toasted" in New York, and "roasted" elsewhere, and ought to know all about it.

A LARGE experiment in Kansas shows that corn will shrink between October and July, more than seven per cent. This fact should be considered by the farmer before he decides whether to sell at current prices, or hold for a rise.

DR. MARY WALKER has purchased a large tract of land in New York, where she intends to establish a manless Eden. The enterprise will ingloriously fail, unless they keep a large number of cats. Women in pants are not rat-proof.

A FRENCH female anarchist, called the Red Nun, is said to be on her way to this country to preach the doctrine represented by the red flag. It is said she has already been engaged for a lecturing tour. A woman anarchist may seem to be an anomaly, but in this case there is a fitness of things that

does not generally prevail. The Red Nun is herself of illegitimate origin, and this is supposed to be the foundation of her opposition to all law. She should be met at the pier by federal authorities and returned to the land from which she sprang.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH's thanks are due Mrs. Hamlet, of Alvin, Texas, for a box of chrysanthemums. They are rare and beautiful specimens, and Alvin can well feel proud if they be a sample of those now on exhibition at the chrysanthemum show.

It rained bugs recently near Eckert, Indiana, and the people are badly frightened. This shower covered only two square miles, while the shower of gold bugs that recently fell over about a dozen states nearly scared the life out of a once great political party.

THE recent elections have decided Senator Hill, of New York, to go on the lecture platform. There are a lot of other alleged statesmen who will soon be out of a job, and had better be looking up another one. Galvanizing political corpses is likely to be a slow business, and somewhat risky.

A CIRCULAR recently issued by the State Department on the subject of trade relations with China and Japan, gives facts bearing upon the subject from our consuls and other diplomatic functionaries, whose statements are entitled to full credence. All of them agree in giving the Oriental merchants the highest character for honesty in business and promptness in meeting their obligations. The civilized custom of periodical assignments, and settlements at 50 cents on the dollar, burning out to beat insurance companies, and lying to beat the tax assessor, are accomplishments unknown in these unprogressive countries. Therefore it becomes necessary for us to send them missionaries to teach them how to evade the decalogue, drink liquor and cheat their fellowmen.

TOWN councils are not famous for wisdom. The mayor may be a statesman, with "Atlantean shoulders, fit to bear the weight of mightiest monarchies," but the average aldermen are mere mortals, like the rest of us—short-sighted, and void of conspicuous ability. It is not every rattle of the ballot box that brings to the surface a mayor any better than the ward representatives. Town councils have to raise money some way and they often try the effect of license privileges that do more harm than good. Of this character are all ordinances to prevent farmers from selling their produce directly to consumers. Such laws are merely an attempt to tax farmers for the benefit of the town, and the result is uniformly the reverse of that intended. A few years ago a Texas town—an important cotton market—determined to build a cotton platform for the convenience of farmers and the public weigher. One of the aldermen proposed that the platform be built so as to connect with the railroad platform, and thus save drayage. The other six members of the council opposed the plan, saying, "We must build the platform far enough from the railroad to furnish employment for our draymen," and this policy prevailed with only one dissenting voice. The result was that the farmers hauled their cotton to another station, and finally the platform was extended so as to connect with that of the railroad company. It will not pay to hamper trade by unnecessary restrictions, and this is the experience of all towns which have tried it, as far as we know.

A CASE IN POINT.

Nearly three years ago L. E. Williams, of Dallas, murdered his wife, threw the body out of a second story window, and buried it in a shallow hole among the weeds in the back yard. Williams was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree and the death penalty assessed. An appeal was taken, and the Court of Criminal Appeals has just handed down its decision reversing the judgment of the lower court and remanding the case for a new trial. The following extract from the opinion of the court will explain the grounds for the reversal:

"There is but one question presented in the record of this case which requires consideration from us. It appears from the bill of exceptions that after the evidence for the state and the appellant had been introduced, and after arguments of the district attorney and appellant's counsel had been closed and the judge had read his charge to the jury the court permitted the case to be reopened and allowed evidence to be introduced by the state to prove that the name of the alleged murdered person was 'Lou Williams,' as charged in the indictment, and that thereafter the court allowed the state and appellant fifteen minutes each for argument before the jury on the new evidence offered. As stated, the appellant objected to this and saved his bill of exceptions."

In this decision neither the guilt nor innocence of the defendant, nor the justice and fairness of the trial were considered. It is not claimed that the technical error of the trial court could by any possibility have prejudiced the defendant's cause. It is not claimed that aside from this error a complete case of deliberate murder was not fully made out. But the judge permitted the prosecuting attorney to prove the name of the murdered wife after the case had been closed, and therefore the verdict of the jury and the judgment of the court must be reversed and the case remanded. This extract and the comments are published for the purpose of showing those who have been informed that our laws are a "terror to evil doers," that they have probably been misinformed.

IN THE FALL OF 1895.

There's corn in the corn crib and fodder in the stack,
Hogs in the goober patch, and cattle at the rack;
The cows from the pea field, with hair smooth as silk,
Come waddling to the barn with their bags full of milk.
The horses in the stable a-feeling of their keep,
The calves in the pasture a playing with the sheep;
The mare in the meadow grass shows how glad she feels
To see her little colt a kicking up its heels.
There's milk in the dairy and butter in the crock,
There's hams in the smoke house a hanging by the hook,
The Thanksgiving turkey is strutting in the yard—
Fat enough to cook himself without any lard.
There's fruit in the orchard and 'taters in the hill,
Chickens in the chicken yard fat enough to kill;
There's truck in the garden and honey in the hive—
We have plenty to live on sure as you're alive.
When the candidate comes a begging for a vote,
Tells me that the goldbugs have got me by the throat;
That I'm poor and oppressed, and that isn't half,
I'll turn loose the bull dog, and lean back and laugh.

JUDGE JOSEPH T. MILLS, of Wisconsin has shown his hyena-like love for carrion by writing a long-winded article, published in the Milwaukee Sentinel, defamatory of the character of Jefferson Davis, in which he displays not only his venom, but his ignorance. The judge admits that he cannot testify

that he ever saw Jefferson Davis, and his slanders are all second-hand. The editor in a foot note states that, "the Judge is now living a retired life at an advanced age." It would have been better for his reputation if he had not lived so long.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Please let me know through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH how to use molasses with best advantage as a hog food. Also how to use White Kaffir corn grain, dry or soaked, ground or whole, for hogs. I have a few barrels of very good molasses, but can't find any market for it. The same with Kaffir corn, as I have raised over 100 bushels of it.—FRANK SNACH, Dime Box, Texas.

ANS.—Molasses is nearly all carbohydrates, and properly fed, a good food for fattening hogs. A pint per day for a medium sized hog is enough. It may be mixed with oats, bran or roots. When molasses, sorghum, or any food subject to acetic fermentation is fed, ashes or lime should be kept where the hogs can get at them at any time. Kaffir corn, if fed whole, is better soaked.

Please inform me through the columns of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH how many cubic feet in one ton of Kaffir or sorghum fodder in the stack.—E. F. ANGER, Fort Worth, Texas.

ANS.—Evidently there can be no fixed or accurate rule, as its weight depends upon the manner of stacking, height of stack from which taken and condition of dryness. A ton will vary from 150 to 220 cubic feet.

Will you please inform me through your paper as to how many bushels of onions can be grown to the acre, giving width of rows and distance between hills.—A READER, DeCatur, Texas.

ANS.—Four hundred bushels and over can be raised, but half that is a pretty fair crop. The average of ten varieties at the Texas Experiment Station was 204.59 bushels. Plant in rows 18 inches apart and thin to six or eight inches.

I would be glad to have your advice upon how to arrange my farm and diversify my crops so as to make some money out of it and then. I have tried two years, doing part of the work myself, and have had but little return for labor and efforts trying to raise some cotton, corn, and run a small dairy and a small market garden. I have a very good farm of 80 acres two and a-half miles from a town of ten thousand inhabitants; 35 acres in pasture about, with a few trees fresh in January and February, 40 acres in cultivation. I have four horses and ten hogs, but no hog pasture, a good milk wagon and plenty of tools. I made 40 bushels of corn to the acre this year. The soil is partly sandy loam and the rest black land. I have six acres in Johnson grass—would you pasture, or cut for hay? We have a market for vegetables and melons, milk and butter. I do not want to put a single acre in cotton if I can make more money any other way. Would be very glad to have you answer through the columns of your valuable paper.—M. D. Corsicana, Texas.

ANS.—If you would make butter dairying a specialty, first of all get good grade or full blood Jersey cows. Get a good thoroughbred boar and six or eight good brood sows. This will make a good "home market" for all the skim milk and dairy waste. If you wish to sell milk instead of butter get pure bred or good grade Holstein cows. On your black land plant corn, oats, wheat, barley, sorghum, etc., for feed and pig pasture. On the sandy loam you should have orchard, sweet and Irish potatoes, peanuts, melons, and any other truck which may be marketable. Cow peas should be planted with corn. Cow peas or sweet potatoes may follow small grain. All the sandy land should be in cow peas or other leguminous crop once in three years. The Johnson grass should be cut early and often, and never permitted to make seed. Cut and feed green in season, corn, sorghum, peavines and Johnson grass, and cure enough for winter feeding. In pasture lands plant Bermuda grass, Texas blue grass, wood lawn grass, Japan clover, or any other good pasture grasses. Keep all the cultivated land busy, and keep up its fertility by rotating with cow peas or other leguminous plants, and using all the manure you can save. Don't hesitate to cut and feed to both cows and hogs green corn in roasting ear, stalk and all. Feed sorghum same way later in the season. With wheat, oats, or barley pasture, green corn, sorghum, melons, pumpkins, peanuts, sweet potatoes, and lastly dry corn, you ought to sell 10,000 to 15,000 pounds of pork every winter. Raise no staple farm crops to sell, unless in case of a surplus. Sell fruit and truck of any kind for which you have a good market, and turn field crops into milk, butter and pork, and sell these. Be satisfied with moderate profits until you learn how to make every edge cut—every acre bring a profit.

and like it ever so much. Oh, yes! I just think Lizzie Rodgers writes such splendid letters and has so many interesting things to say. Aunt Sallie I am going to ask a riddle:

Round as a biscuit, busy as a bee, prettiest little thing you ever did see.

Hurrah for the girls, they are just beating the boys all to pieces. I think I will come to a close. Aunt Sallie, please don't let this letter reach the waste basket. Love to Aunt Sallie and the cousins.—MARY L. TRIPIS, Rockport, Texas.

[When you have a quilting of that pretty quilt sent for me. I can quilt very fast. Yes, I love pets and pretty little baby sisters, too, and I like good reading.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: I will write to the Cousins' League, and tell you what I am doing to-day. I am sitting around doing nothing for it is Sunday, and we don't work on Sunday. I like to read the Cousins' League very much, and think it is the most interesting paper. My papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and he thinks it is a good paper. Aunt Sallie, I will ask you a question: What does Mrs. stand for? All these folks down here say it stands for misses, but I say it stands for mistress. Now what do you say it stands for? I want you to answer that question yourself. I have pieced one quilt, and almost another one finished. My aunt came down to see us, and my sister went back with her, and when she comes back I will go back with her. We have 150 chickens this year. I will close, and if I see this in print I will write again.—PHOETTE LILLIAN PITTS, Pasadena, Texas.

[The contraction, Mrs., is pronounced as if spelled miz, among Southern people. I have noticed that most Northern and Western people pronounce it misses. It is spelled mistress when written out, which is very rarely done, the abbreviation being almost universally used, as is Mr. for mister. I prefer miz to misses. Mrs. signifies a married woman, as miss signifies an unmarried lady.—AUNT SALLIE.]

What a fine lesson is to be learned from the following little fable. We are placed by providence in that position where we can do most good, and we cannot measure our own usefulness, or importance by that of any one else. Each one has certain natural endowments and we should strive to do our best in that place and under the circumstances which surround us.

A FABLE.

"You will never have a 'head'" said the cabbage one day to the turnip. "See, you must crumple up your leaves as I do, not dangle them in your silly fashion."

"My leaves are much more graceful!" snapped the turnip; "besides I do not want to grow a 'head'; my sweet, nourishing juices are hidden away in the earth as yours ought to be." "Oh, ho!" laughed the cabbage, "You are growing upside down! You will be of no use to the farmer. Come!"—coaxingly—"change your ways and grow as I do."

"Grow as you do, indeed!" shouted the turnip, derisively, "I always thought you were a stupid; now I am sure of it. You are upside down yourself."

Then the two grew and grew, each in his own way; but never a word did they speak to each other for a long time; the farmer came one fine morning in harvest time.

"He will never save that stupid cabbage," smiled the turnip to himself.

"What will he say to my neighbor upside down?" thought the cabbage.

"Fine vegetables this year," said the farmer, and smilingly gathered them both.

"I have learned a lesson," said the turnip, sheepishly, as she blushed a little at her top.

"So have I," whispered the cabbage, drooping her looser leaves. "One's own method is not always the only or the best one."—Popular educator.

One day Solomon and a fool were walking together.

"Solomon," said the fool, "why is it that you never talk?"

"Fool," said Solomon, "that I may listen to other people's wisdom."

Then after a pause: "But why is it that you always talk?"

"That other people, I suppose," quoth the fool, "may listen to my wisdom."

Whereat Solomon held his tongue and went home thoughtfully.—Truth

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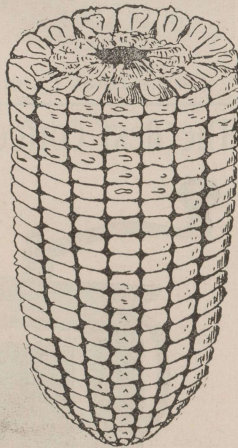
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The Weekly Commercial Appeal

wants to increase its circulation to 100,000 at once, and in order to do so we have decided to give away \$3,480.00 in cash and valuable gifts to subscribers and agents. The Commercial Appeal has placed in the vaults of the Mercantile Bank of Memphis, Tenn., under seal, one average-sized white ear of corn, and the grains are of an average size, and to the subscriber first guessing the correct number or nearest correct number of grains on this ear of corn—

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COMMERCIAL APPEAL, Memphis, Tenn.

Poultry

The time will soon come when both fowls and eggs will be sold by weight.

Let high-combed fowls look out for their ornamental head-gear, and be prepared for a freeze. Comfortable housing is the only safe and practicable way to preserve these combs intact.

Breeds that feather slowly are always hardy. Those which feather rapidly are generally the reverse. Feather making taxes the system heavily, and some precocious birds cannot stand the strain.

Eggs from hens that are kept separate from the male birds keep better than others; and the hens actually lay better and keep in better condition. This is a matter few poultry raisers ever think of.

The fourth annual show of the Colorado Poultry Association will be held at Denver, January 6th to 11th, 1896. I. K. Felch will be judge. For particulars address, John Hess, Secretary, P. O. Box 1385, Denver, Colorado.

If chicks or fowls have diarrhoea, give them some wetted bran or corn meal with about a teaspoonful of nitrate of bismuth to each pint. This is one of the best absorbents (or drying up) remedies we have. Good for man, beast or bird under similar conditions.

Extensive range is not necessary for fowls, with the possible exception of Games, but it saves a large amount of the feed expense. The conditions of out-door range can easily be added artificially, and with all fowls kept in small runs it will pay to do this.

The San Antonio Poultry Breeders' Association will have a show December 3d, 4th and 5th. The premium list has been received, and it looks like business. There ought to be more of these local poultry associations and more shows; nothing so much tends to stimulate the industry as well managed poultry exhibits. This is the most all-pervading business known, and its aggregate dimensions is immense. Everybody raises more or less poultry, and anything that will encourage people to raise more and better poultry should be patronized.

Dipping fowls may not be the most convenient, but it is the most effectual way to get rid of lice and other vermin which may be on the fowls. By this means you can absolutely destroy all these and keep them off until you can treat the surroundings and get rid of those which may be lying in wait. A one per cent solution of sulphuric acid in water is excellent; so also is a weak decoction of tobacco, carbolic acid, oil of sassafras, etc. After the dipping a liberal affusion should be applied to the nests, roosts, houses, and so on. For the latter purpose a stronger solution may be used. This process is a little troublesome, but it gets there.

The Texas Stockman's poultry editor has been remarkably peaceable for a long time, but in a recent edition he again sets up a straw man and throws mud at him, until a passer-by would hardly know either of them. He calls no names, but he seems to be quite cross about something, he does not say what, nor whom, nor where, nor wherefore. Heftybrower is mighty hard to please. In fact, when he dont want to be pleased, you can't make him. He just will not. Nevertheless he is not as bad as he pretends to be. Heftybrower personally and Heftybrower editorially are quite different. Read his editorials and one would naturally suppose him subject to perennial blues; but when not burdened with the tremendous weight of his editorial duties, he is very much like an ordinary breeder of Barred P. R's. Although his late work is Heftybrowerian throughout, he is only so in an editorial sense.

When we say that poultry pays a larger profit on labor and capital than any other kind of live stock. We do not mean that this is always the case. Some people try poultry raising and lose the investment and the poultry besides. This is not the fault of the business, but of the man who undertakes it under the misapprehension that all he has to do is to furnish the plant and stock it, and that the Lord will provide for the increase. Those who adopt the theory that personal attention is needed as much in the poultry yard as anywhere else, will succeed in making a

good profit. The farmers' wives all over this end of our great and glorious country depend mainly on their weekly sale of fowls and eggs for "pin-money," and the phrase covers almost anything urgently needed on the place, from a spool of No. 36 cotton to a dollar's worth of sugar. Take away the poultry and there would be actual suffering from one end of the country to the other. People who command even a city lot cannot afford to do without poultry, unless they are backed by a hearty income and care more for appearances than food. And, besides, all who raise poultry ought to have enough of the element of progress in their make-up to keep only good breeds of fowls. What an incongruity to see an elegant mansion with a high bred Jersey cow and a fifty-dollar dog associated with a flock of common barnyard fowls.

FOWLS IN CONFINEMENT.

Farm, Field and Fireside.

An important factor toward success in keeping poultry is proper feeding and watering. Fowls which have a free range of wood and field instinctively select what meets their physical requirements. Under ordinary circumstances, in a condition of freedom, a fowl travels immense distances, in effect, before it gets all the food it needs, being on foot all day. The nearer one can come to nature in treating poultry in confinement, the better. Nature does not feed in bulk. Grain grows high on slender stalks, swayed by every puff of air. A hen, if she had free access to growing oats, would have to jump up and down until exhausted before she could eat oats to repletion; indeed, she would have to stop long before she could fill her crop. The lesson of this is, whenever you feed grain to fowls, scatter it far and wide among dry litter of some sort, so that they will have to hunt and scratch for it, the more the better, as this furnishes healthful exercise.

A practical poultry keeper, writing to Harper's Bazar, says wheat, barley, oats and corn, named in the order of their value, are good poultry foods. Wheat heads the list as richest in the phosphatic, mineral and nitrogenous principles so necessary for building up and repairing the waste to which the laying hen is subject.

Fowls in confinement need plenty of green food. If the "runs" are sufficiently spacious to keep up a supply of grass, it will be a great advantage, otherwise it will be well to periodically supply fresh grass and clover chopped up fine; also have all the vegetable remnants from the kitchen, boiled and chopped for the fowls. In the early morning give a mixture of middings, bran, boiled vegetable peelings and other remnants, such as bread, meat and scraps from the table. Scald the middings and bran, and then incorporate with the vegetables; add a heaping teaspoon of salt for twenty-four hens. Let the meal be made damp, not sloppy, and allow a tablespoonful to each fowl. Middings contain all the phosphates and the principles of the best wheat kernels, therefore it makes a fine egg-producing food. At noon, if the "runs" do not produce enough grass and clover, give soaked hay, and if worms and insects are not accessible, twice a week, finely chopped meat. Before sunset give the heartiest meal of the day—a grain supper, wheat one day, oats the next, then barley and corn.

EGG AND BROILER COMBINATION.

Farm Poultry.

It has been proved, time and again, that exclusive egg farms, or exclusive broiler plants, are more or less risky—and the only safe method to pursue is to make a combination of the two branches. This is more true in a general sense than it may be in a commercial one—where the fancy is partly used.

Those who have carefully followed out the lines of market poultry culture, know that there are seasons when the prices realized for table eggs are very little above the cost of production—and it is the same way with broilers.

So then, in order to keep up a certain amount of profits the entire year, this combination must be made, and so joined that one will not interfere with the other.

How can it be done?

Probably the very best months in the year for the sale of broilers are the months of April, May, June, July and August. The latter two have of late years been made good by the

demands at the summer resorts. Eggs bring their best prices from August to January.

Supposing that we want to reach these months with the articles in special demand, we start our incubators in January, the first week in the month and this will bring our first shipment to market the middle or latter part of April.

We should make our last hatch in August—but the product of that hatch would not be marketed as broilers, but instead kept for roasting fowls to be sold nearer the holidays.

As soon as we would have enough eggs for that August hatch, we would at once remove the male birds from the flock, and allow the hens more freedom so that they would be thus allowed to roam alone until after moulting season, or until about the middle of December, when they would be mated up for the breeding season.

There is a double advantage in this. First, hens will moult better when alone. Second, the males will be more vigorous when again mated.

Of course, during the moulting season we can expect very few eggs; but the months of August and December should give us a good lot, and we would be getting extra good prices for them. Besides, all hens do not moult at the same time, and some hens lay through part of their moult, so that during the months of September, October and November we could reasonably expect enough to pay for the feed of those hens.

Now in order to have a good supply of eggs during the months when the hens moult, we should out of the April hatches, spare enough pullets that would come into lay in October, and these could be kept at the work of furnishing market eggs clean through the winter and spring—and at a time when the hens are furnishing eggs for broiler purposes. After that, they too could be mated for broiler use. Just before the hens enter their second moult would be a good time to fatten and market them as prime roasting fowls, when they bring good prices.

By repeating this plan each year, there would always be future stock growing, and there would be eggs to sell when prices are at their best, and the broilers would secure the cream of the market.

THE GUINEA FOWL.

Poultry Monthly.

We are glad to see that the Guinea fowl is receiving so much attention at the hands of breeders and farmers generally, for they have merits of no mean order—merits which are just beginning to be appreciated.

Despite the many years of domestication which the Guinea fowl has undergone, it still possesses in a marked degree, its wild, untamed nature, preferring to roost in trees to roosting in an enclosure, and almost invariably stealing their nest in some secluded, far-away spot, where they shell out the eggs in great numbers.

Young Guineas are the prettiest, cutest little things imaginable, reminding one of young partridges, which we often come across in the woods and openings during the early summer. When quite young, before they change their dress of soft down for one of feathers, they are exceedingly tender and difficult to raise; but after they have passed this critical period, they are just the opposite, and assert their wild nature by preferring to care for themselves in a great measure. Corn meal should never be fed to the young Guineas during their "babyhood," but the food should be the same as that given to young turkeys—such as stale bread soaked in fresh milk, cottage cheese (made from thick milk after the whey has been strained off) bits of hard boiled egg, chopped onion, toast, etc., not forgetting that when feathering up they require the food little and often, as much as they will eat at a feed, and no more.

Guinea fowls are very useful where there are many enemies to poultry, such as hawks, snakes, rats, etc., for they are ever on the alert to detect danger and give the alarm quickly, and in such shrill and oft-repeated tones that the enemies generally leave ere the owner of the fowls can come upon the scene with his ever-loaded gun and dog. The flesh of these fowls is relished by many, in fact, by all who like a gamey flavor and dark meat, which the Guineas supply, while their eggs, though small, are exceedingly rich, and the numbers they lay fully make up for any want of size.

DO YOU WANT WATER?

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VETERINARY.

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

Will you kindly give cause and the treatment of blind staggers in horses? Several have died here this fall. Heard of one case that has not eat any corn. Many remedies have been tried without effect. Some advise boring with auger in forehead, others running stick up nostrils, and others injecting harshhorn up nostrils. The above are for the purpose of letting "yellow water of the brain." Please answer at your earliest convenience in your paper.—J. H. BURKETT, Curtis, Texas.

ANS.—Blind staggers is a disease caused by feeding damaged feed of some kind, and owners of animals must learn to exercise greater care and caution in the feed they use, or they will certainly suffer the consequences. Nature will not tolerate a continual fracture of her laws without rebelling, and when she does some one always finds it out. No place in the science of therapeutics is the quotation "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," of more importance than in blind staggers. In the majority of cases death follows the first appearance so rapidly that any medicinal agent has little or no chance of arresting it. The congestion of the brain, which causes the animal to stagger, is secondary to a primary irritation of the nerves of the stomach, and hence, the stomach should be treated first by a few ounces of linseed oil, flax seed tea, or slippery elm tea, fresh sweet milk, fresh white of eggs, and hot water injections in the bowels, with a small dose of laudanum about a teaspoonful—with cold water cloths to the head. Such treatment as boring in the head with an auger, running a stick up the nostrils, injecting harshhorn and other such irritating fluids up the nostrils is all tomfoolery; is not common sense, cannot possibly do any good, and must do harm as well as torture a dumb brute that has not the power of protecting himself. Sometimes an animal gets well in spite of the "cures" that are given him, and then they are given the credit of it, instead of the natural vitality of the animal which carried him through the crisis. No, dont subject man's most faithful servant to such barbarities, or you may find the fool-killer stalking around your way.

I have a mare eight years old and about five weeks ago she cut herself on a blunt piece of wood on her leg just above the knee cap a little on the inside of the leg. The cut was about one and a-quarter inches long across her leg. It is almost healed, but for the last two weeks it has been swelling, and now the knee is almost stiff. The swollen part is hard and has fever in it. I washed the sore with castile soap and put iodiform on it. Please tell me what to do for her and oblige.—L. E. HALTER, Conway, Ark.

ANS.—Bathe knee well with hot water and apply a salve composed of eight parts of oxide of zinc ointment and one part of iodoform. There may be an abscess form where it is swelling. If so, lance it, or let it break of its own accord, and open to the bottom so it will drain thoroughly. After the sore is entirely healed up, if she is still lame, then apply a cantharidine blister to the part.

What is the best remedy for Spanish itch on a horse, and will the mane and tail grow out again after having been burned? Give account of this disease?—C. B. JONES, Kosse, Texas.

ANS.—Binioidide of mercury, one part, to sixteen parts of simple cerate, and a little rubbed in with the point of the finger on the diseased spots once a week will cure it. See that your Spanish itch is not chicken lice. This is often the case. When the tail and mane is affected, they will grow out all right when animal quits rubbing.

Please inform me through your valuable columns how to cure a blood wart on a horse.—J. P. NEDBALEK, Skidmore, Texas.

ANS.—Dissect it out; cauterize the base well with caustic and keep the spot white with dry lime till healed over.

I have a very peculiar disease among my hogs, and would like to know of some remedy, and also what the disease is. It is confined principally to sucking pigs, and is very fatal. First symptom is lameness in fore feet; in twelve or fifteen hours the hind ones are affected in a few hours longer they can't stand on their feet at all. At this stage feet turn purple and at death the extravasation in legs is very similar to the black leg in cattle. The pigs in some herds are nearly all dead. The pigs eat right up to death. What is it, and what is the remedy?—JNO. CLARK, Johnson Station, Texas.

ANS.—We are unable to name the disease. It is not a common one, but some blood contamination from some local cause. Would advise changing their feed, water, and surrounding as

much as possible and see if the change is beneficial. Cannot suggest a remedy from description given of disease.

I have lost several calves within the past few days. I suppose it is what is termed black leg. They get stiff in the hind legs and by the time they die they are swollen all over. Any information on the subject will be gladly received.—J. T. FUNK, Selden, Texas.

ANS.—From description we believe your trouble is black-leg. Changing them off the pasture and food they are on to a poorer one sometimes seems to help things. There is little or no treatment that is beneficial after the disease is once established. There is a vaccine that is said to be a preventive for it, put up by the Pasteur Anthrax Vaccine Co., 369 Broadway, N. Y. It is highly recommended as a preventive. See their ad. in another column.

I have a fine horse ten years old; color, black; has always been fat and perfectly healthy except the eyes. About two years ago one of his eyes began to fail. The eye looked natural for a long time, but began to look a little milky in the front part of the eye. About six months after first discovery the eye has a milky appearance in back part. The other eye is affected the same way the past three months. Eyes dont matter but very little. They stand out bold and are not sunken in the least. Eyes have never been treated. Can you give me a treatment through your valuable paper?—L. R. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mineola, Texas.

ANS.—From your description we think your horse has cataract, and if so there is no treatment beneficial in the horse.

Please tell me what is the matter with my mule and how to treat her. She first had, and still has, a swelling to commence on her belly just behind the girth, fifteen inches long, ten inches wide and two inches thick; was stiff all over; then swelling on her side, then on withers, and then under her eye. Not as stiff as she was, but in bad shape yet. Some pronounce it farcy. Tell me how to treat and oblige.—J. C. MANK, Duncanville, Texas.

ANS.—Your mare must be suffering from blood poisoning. Give her a quart of raw linseed oil. If that does not physic her in two or three days, give her another. Then give her one drachm of nitrate of potassa three times a day for a week.

Will you kindly tell me through your columns what to do for my horse? The horse had a swelling under the throat some two and a half months ago, about the time the horn fly was raging, and I thought they had caused it and I applied the horn fly and tick remedy found in your paper. The swelling left the belly and located on the left side of the sheath. I waited on it for some time, thinking that it would come to a head so that I could open it, but will not head. If I drive him much the swelling goes down to almost normal. It does not seem to hurt his travel or give him any pain, but it certainly injures his appearance. If you can give me remedy it will be greatly appreciated.—H. J. HAYWOOD, Texarkana, Texas.

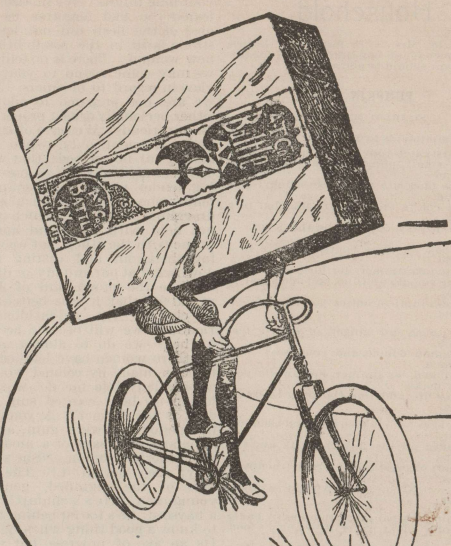
ANS.—Give him one drachm of iodide of potassa once a day for three weeks. If his bowels are not loose give him one quart of raw linseed oil.

There is a dispute between two horse men at this place, and I being past the three score mile post in life, they have left to me to decide, and knowing that you have with you a veterinarian, I will simply ask you a little favor to be answered through your valuable paper for me and them, this question: Can one take oil of cummin and oil of rhodium, and cure viciousness in a horse? Or, better, can one take the two oils and cause horses to become gentle and quiet, that are wild and almost unamiable by our Texas plan of the rope. By answering the question in through the columns of your paper you will confer a favor on a life long subscriber to the best farm paper published.—R. P. TALLERD, Gober, Texas.

ANS.—Oil of rhodium, cummin, or any other oil known has no such effect on horses, as has often been ascribed to them, which any one can test for himself for a few cents, as the oils can be purchased in almost any drug store. The horse, like any other animal, has a great deal of curiosity as well as a keen sense of smell, and when once you can get to touch his nose and he gets confidence in you that you are not going to hurt him, he will then let you take more liberties with him, and the use of any of the strong and pleasant smelling oils aids in drawing his attention and exciting his curiosity. This is all there is in it. It has no effect on the disposition of the horse whatever.

I have a neat little four-year old mare that got severely cut by barb wire, between lower ankle and hoof. Have had her in my horse lot for two months, giving her good attention, always keeping wound cleanly washed, using different kinds of liniments, till about three weeks ago. I noticed proud flesh growing in her wound. Have tried proud flesh ointment, but it will not help. Please give me your advice through your valuable paper, and tell me what to use to get proud flesh away.—F. H. DUNK, Winchester, Texas.

ANS.—Apply a saturated solution of chromic acid, and when the scab comes off, if not burned low enough apply again until you get the desired results, and when you do, then use your burned alum.



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PARRIN & ORENDORFF CO., State Agents, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Household

Edited by Mrs. S. E. Buchanan, Dallas, Texas, to whom all communications for this department should be addressed.

PUMPKIN PIE.

SHARLOT M. HALL.

[With compliments to Matilda.]

First catch your pumpkin.
Select a small pumpkin that's solid and sound.

The large ones are apt to be stringy, I've found;
Peel, and cut in small pieces, and put in a pot.
Pour over a quart cup of water that's hot.

Let it cook for three hours, stir once in a while—
"Tis best to just simmer, not furiously "bille";
Mash it up smooth and fine, and add sugar to taste,
And a small lump of butter you'll not find a waste.

Clove, nutmeg, and ginger, of each a teaspoon,
The cinnamon double, and your "sassa" will be done.
Stir it well and let simmer; meanwhile you may make
Your crust up, and line the pans ready to bake.

Break six eggs up in a dish and beat them up light—
Just whisked all together, the yolk and the white,
Add a quart of sweet milk and two teaspoons of "sassa".
And more if 'tis needed, to form a thick mass.

Pour it into your pans and thoroughly bake,
And if "John" don't prefer it to angel's food cake
No woman will be more astonished than I,
For this is the rule for a prose pumpkin pie.

AQUA ERIO, ARIZ.

TRUST.

TABBEE PHILLIPS.

I know not if a way most dear
My feet shall walk while journeying here;
It is enough for me to know
God points the path which I must go.

I know not if the night shall be
The greater part of life to me;
But, if he's for the coming dawn,
His guiding stars will light me on.

I cannot say if gall or sweet
Compose the draught my lips must meet;
'Tis He who holds the mingled cup,
And bids me of its contents sup.

I know not why this life demands
Such duties of my feeble hands;
It is enough—'tis God's own will,
And I can trust His ordering still.

I know not why my grief must bear
A portion large of cup and care;
He knows the burden's pressing weight,
And I can trust His mercies great.

There comes a time of tears; I sigh,
But dare not quail; for bottled safe by him are kept
The bitter tears my eyes have wept.

And in the sweet forever there
Each tear shall turn a crystal fair,
Reflecting so that I may see
His tender dealings here and there.

Life's hopes deferred, I'll find them there,
In sweet fulfillment richly fair,
Declaring how in wisdom He
Fruition here denied to me.

Each troubled drop of hopeless grief
Shall bear a promise of relief;
And blessings, here denied as best,
His tenderest mercy shall attest.

Effects I'll trace to rightful cause,
And read the wisdom of His laws;
Disrobed of earth I'll clearly see
The deepness of His love to me.

CHILLICOTHE, TEXAS.

CHAT.

We are glad to be able to present Sharlot M. Hall's recipe for pumpkin pie in due time for Thanksgiving. She has told her secret, given us her method—for her plan is reduced to a method, of reading. How delightful to one who hears all day only the rattle and whirr of the city's busy machinery, electric cars, loaded and unloaded wagons, and all the noises which continually rise from the bois d'arc pavements and float into the office windows; is the inviting sketch of her quiet ranch life—orchard, garden and flowers, pigs and chickens, after these a quiet corner in a rocker or hammock, with a good book or a day dream for companionship. How delightful! Let's change places a while, Sharlot, until the worn out nerves are rested, and the feverish haste of town life has cooled down to a normal temperature. Write us again, Sharlot, something as soothing.

From every line of the poem, "Trust," there breathes such absolute faith and peace and rest "beneath the shadow of His wing" that our hearts are made to feel its spell too. Our young friend knows where "rest may be found." She has learned, though sorrow and disappointment may sometimes fall upon us here, they cannot fetter the spirit, nor dim the spiritual vision, and sweetly sings of hope and faith.

Aunt Sabra, we regret to learn of

your long illness. We missed you and feared you had forgotten us. Weakness of the flesh did not lessen your strong faith in the possibilities of the new woman. There is no telling when we may come round to your point of view in regard to bloomers. Just now we are not prepared to adopt them, either personally or as a proper costume for our friends. We have often wished, for a moment only, when working among our flower beds, that we had a different style of skirt, to prevent pulling tender plants over, snapping off tender shoots or delicate blossoms, or dragging our skirts, which we could not hold with one hand and dig or prune with the other; but upon emerging therefrom and casting a glance downward at our muddy or dusty No. 5's, like the proud bird of Juno, we would feel that it was better for us to be clad in the old-fashioned way.

Doubtless we will become accustomed to them—we do to almost anything. Southern women have learned the distinction made by colored women: "A colored lady tole me de' wena a white 'oman up here wanted sum washin' dum; is you de one?" A young girl of the period, chewing gum and using popular slang, says of a modest, retiring, elderly woman, "She's an old fogey; she's not in it." The fast boy says of the dignified, gentlemanly young man, "He's a chump," or "He's a hayseed; he's too far behind the times to know a good thing when he sees it." Its an age of progress; but when we look back twenty-five or thirty years and remember the hoop petticoats, the sky scrapers and the tilters, which we did wear and thought them just the thing for elegance and style, we think this: it is all in being young and in sympathy with the spirit of the times. It is quite refreshing, Aunt Sabra, to read your outspoken belief upon this or any other subject, and we hope you will not stay away again so long. Many thanks for your kind words. The same to you, with health and happiness added.

Matron relates a very pleasing incident, which testifies to the abiding influence of a good father, as well as the tender thoughtfulness of mother love. Barcus responds to Captain, and wishes her to make more specific charges against his article. He also responds to certain statements of Miss Hughey, and cites certain passages of Scripture which prove they are not perfect. It is a pity, my friend, the necessity which presses upon many of the young women of the day to go out into the world and make themselves independent. Often, more often than otherwise, it is necessary rather than choice which sends our daughters out into the world to seek a livelihood, and since it is thus, and must, in the natural course and trend of the times, continue so, it is well for them that they be prepared to do so intelligently, with dignity, earnestness and modesty.

It is, alas, too true there are giddy married women who are a menace to society, a scandal to their homes and a disgrace to womanhood; but they are in the minority, greatly.

Kitty has our thanks for an entirely new design in chicken pie, and since it is vouched for by her "mammy," we know it must be good; for what was ever known to culinary art superior to what the dear old mummies knew? No French chef can ever approach them in toothsome, satisfying dishes—such as they prepared and placed upon the table three times a day. Not only in meats were they at fault, but in bread, cakes, pickles, preserves, jams and everything else. What a pity that their reign is over. Few remain, and they are for the most part retired, living on the loving charity and in the affectionate care of the "chillum I nussed fo' de wah when ole marster an' ole mistis was quality fo'ks." All honor to their memory and peace to their ashes. Come again, Kitty, and should you make your home in the Lone Star State, be sure to let us know.

Minnehaha, your canter among our authors and poets is more inspiring and delightful even than that of the morning ride over hillside and glade. In the one we followed you among the charming scenes of nature. In the other we converse with you paths trod before we ever pleased, especially when accompanied by one who so sincerely enjoys their charms. We hope you will come often.

THE NEW WOMAN.

AUNT SABRA.

A great deal has been written about "the new woman" of the present day, connecting them with the wearing of

bloomers and mannish apparel, aping men, as it were, and trying to take his place in the world.

Many object to all such aspirations in woman, and some knight of the quill has dubbed her "the new woman," because she aspires to be self-supporting and independent. Glad am I that old Time in his flight has brought about this grand and glorious change in the hearts and minds of women. No longer will they be oppressed with the chains that bind free action and free speech upon subjects that are of vital importance to them and their best interests.

The woman of to-day is progressive and self-supporting. Never in the annals of history has she held such exalted positions as at present, and in such capacities as she has ever graced her position. Let her get wisdom—the more the better. Let her branch out into science and politics. She will purify the latter and has graced the former. Let her grasp the suffrage, if needs be, in behalf of home and country. It is her duty to protect both. "Those who are ruled by the law should have the power to say what should be the laws and who the law-makers. Women are as much interested in legislation as men, and are entitled to representation."

Bloomers and mannish apparel cannot detract from her worth, and they may prove a great convenience and comfort in her new sphere. Certainly she can give them a trial if she chooses to do so, and no harm will come of it, unless some crusty old gossip gets after her and slings "mud."

Custom in apparel has much to do with us and our notions. If women had worn coats, pants and vests for the past century, we would have thought it the proper costume, and it would now have seemed perfectly right and proper in all eyes.

We as a nation are sometimes slaves to our customs and costumes. The latter has, as well as the former, been the ruination of many a man.

A simple bloomer costume, when once recognized as suitable apparel for bicycle riders, will never appear ridiculous; far from it.

The new woman and the bicycle have come to stay, and so I opine has the bicycle costume. It is neat, comfortable and appropriate, and ought to be received well—and it is, by sensible people. The woman has life and energy enough to guide a bicycle, and courage enough to don the costume, let her do so, by all means. Such a woman has a mind of her own, and proposes to use it for her own comfort and enjoyment. She will harm no one, if they do not get in her way when she is learning to propel the tricky traveler.

With us and our notions, the make-up of a self-supporting woman—else how could she manage the wheel? Besides, she has energy, courage and brains, and the woman that possesses these three needful elements of character will do to govern a family or husband, if need be (?).

Men need not rave about the new woman wearing his necktie and other sartorial. The supply is equal to the demand, and she will be a woman for a' that.

Goodrich, Mich.

A BIT OF EXPLANATION.

SHARLOT M. HALL.

It seems such a puzzle to my Household friends that I find out so many new books, and in addition find time to read them, that I am tempted to explain the mystery, lest you all vote me as a drone who does nothing but read. I have lived on a lonely ranch all my life, and society has always been an unknown land to me. My present home is fifteen miles from town or post-office, and often my mother is the only woman I see for weeks. In a social sense, we have no neighbors. I sometimes say that Crusoe was not more alone before Friday came to him. We do all our own housework, and the manifold tasks that come to every woman on a ranch.

Our pigs and chickens are cared for as nearly as possible by Uncle Short's directions, though the former do not have their hair curled daily. Garden and orchard and flowers (I am a real crank about those things) take up time and mean hard work in a country where raining at any proper and sensible season is a lost art. Housework, everything done at home, for a family of five adults doesn't mean much play-time, either.

I have spoken of all this because pos-

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The Premium List of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH will suggest appropriate Christmas presents for every member of the household.

About Bees

THE FARMER AND THE BEE.

Southern Stock Farmer.

The enthusiastic lover of agriculture cannot understand why any farmer, however limited his holdings, can be satisfied without a colony or two of bees. Aside from the position so common to the genuine lover of the bee, and his pleasure in the study of natural history, that is profit to the family supply, if not to the family pocket. It requires the expenditure of but little time, and most of the work can be done by a female member of the family, and soon becomes a real pleasure to the wife and little ones. So far as the fear of stings is concerned, gloves and veil will obviate this. Not only the farmer, but every family in the village can find pleasure and profit in a few colonies.

GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

Winter weather will soon set in, and bees will go into winter quarters and cease operations. The ordinary life of the bee is about six weeks, but all that go into quarters for the winter will live until spring, about five months. It is contended by some that this time is not to be estimated in the life of a bee, but is merely suspension of existence, or state of hibernation. The colder the season and the more complete this state, the less supplies required to carry them through the winter. In either contingency of mild or severe weather, it is prudent to see that there are ample supplies. In the early spring, when the hive has the minimum of honey, it should be weighed and a record made. Early in winter it should be weighed again, and if there is not an increase of twenty or twenty-five pounds, the indication is that feeding is necessary to take the colony safe through to the spring. The best artificial food is syrup made from the best granulated sugar, in the proportion of two pounds of sugar to one pint of water, heated until thoroughly dissolved.

DO THE BEES OPEN THE QUEEN CELLS?

American Bee Journal.

"From the lower end of this cell (a queen cell) hangs a lid, which was cut away by the workers to allow the queen to emerge."—Prof. Comstock, in Manual for the Study of Insects.

Is there not some mistake here? I have seen scores of queens cut their way out of their cells, but I have never seen a worker-bee render any assistance in this operation. Prof. Comstock, unlike many other scientific men who write about bees, seems to have studied them at first hand. That he has made a personal study of the economy of the beehive may be inferred from the following: "There is a large literature concerning the intelligence of bees, but those who love to see rather than merely think about interesting things will find the keenest pleasure in intimate association with those little communists." It does not seem that the author of such a sentence would make a mistake about the one mentioned above, but I am inclined to think that he has failed to make close observation in this case, or else his observation for once must have led him astray. I would be glad to know what has been the observation of others. It is only by the combined testimony of a number of close observers that we can arrive as to what each member of a colony of bees does or does not do.

While it has no direct bearing on the above subject, I am constrained to make another quotation from Prof. C's book, as it shows the keen appreciation he has of apiculture and all rural pursuits.

"Neat rows of hives on a sunny slope, with an orchard on one side and wide stretching meadows on the other, the busy hum of comers and goers of this city of cities, the odor of honey weighing down every passing breeze—these constitute one of the most home-like possessions of the ideal country home."

These are my sentiments, expressed better than I could do myself. If there is any man on earth who has cause to be happy and contented, it is the farmer who owns his home, with not too much land, and has about him "neat rows of hives;" "wide-stretching meadows" (not too wide); loving kind of some improved breed; sleek and well kept, fat and prancing horses; with fine sheep, hogs, poultry, etc., and an abundance of all kinds of rich and delicious fruits which add to his comfort, health and happiness. These, with a

loving wife and contented children, should fill to the brim the cup of human happiness. I may be permitted to remark just here that all of these may be obtained with much less fret and worry than can a great fortune, or even a competency, in a large city, if one is trained for the duties of farm life from his youth up. A German proverb runs:

"Keep plenty of bees and sheep,
Then costly lie down and sleep!"

Said Mrs. Fussy: "You need't show me anything more; there is nothing here that suits me." "Can't I show you the door, ma'am?" asked the shopkeeper, desperately.—Exchange.

Mrs. McSwat—"The reason I object to your spending so much time at that club of yours, Billinger, is that I am sure it is nothing but a resort of loafers." Mr. McSwat—"Great Scott, Maria! What's any club?"—Chicago Tribune.

"The meanest man I know of," he said, reflectively, is in politics." He doesn't know what honor is." "What did he do?" asked the listener. "He bought votes on credit, and after the delivery of the goods repudiated the obligation."—Chicago Post.

Farm and Fireside: We must plant the best if we expect the best. It does not pay to waste ground, and time and labor, in cultivating inferior grains and vegetables, when a little more expensed for perfect seed of the best varieties will increase the yield one or two hundred fold; or as in this case more than three hundred fold, taking quality into account.

The year 1900 will not be a leap year. The rule for determining leap years is that a year divisible by 4 is a leap year, but with the exception of centennial years, they must be divisible by 400. When Pope Gregory XIII reformed the calendar he made this rule in regard to centennial years. This makes the average length of the year to be 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes and 12 seconds, which exceeds the true solar year by 22.38 seconds. This excess amounts to a day in 836 years. Our calendar, therefore, is not yet absolutely correct, but is very nearly correct.—Word and Works.

FASHION NOTES.

Among the fashionable gray-blue dyes, the shade named Napoleon finds greatest favor.

The melon sleeve is in high favor; it is cut in five or seven pieces, and when put together is much like a large nuton leg in shape.

Velvet, both plain and fancy, flourishes as a leading garniture on wraps, waists, gowns and hats.

Dressmakers are sending home with many of their new costumes petticoats made of hair-cloth, or moreen, these fitting very snugly about and below the hips, but finished with one ruffle around the bottom, and with from three to five placed one above the other in the back.

A tailor finished cape in circular shape, 25 inches long and 140 inches circumference, is made of English covert cloth, lined with shot silk. It has a very deep turn-over collar, faced with velvet and fastened with smoked pearl buttons and machine finished cloth straps. The cape is edged with eight rows of machine stitching, etc.—L'ART DE LA MODE, single copies 35 cents. For sale by all news dealers.

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TYLER, TEX. FT. WORTH, TEX. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cousins' League

Edited by Mrs. S. E. Buchanan, Dallas, Texas, to whom all communications for this department should be addressed.

THAT BOY FROM TOWN.

Judge.

They's the 'fraidest boy at Hiramod's place,
Come up to visit Jakey;
I have to laugh right in his face,
He looks so skairt and shaky.

We call him "Silim," because you see,
He's slender, like a willow;
Gosh dern! ef he should tackle me
I'd brain him with a pillow.

Don't look like he could do the things
That we boys does so handy;
He goes to Sunday school and sings
Soft songs—this city dandy!

We're goin' to pester him and make
Some fun about his mother;
He'll just be nuts for me and Jake,
* In one way and another.

Some boys is darn deceivin' chaps;
My legs feel awful shaky,
And seems my head got half the raps
That ruffian aimed at Jakey.

But Jake's front teeth is swallowed, too,
His nose bled on his jacket,
And both his eyes were black and blue
When he got through the racket.

And so I say that boy from town
Ain't fit to have no fun with;
I'll cut him dead and turn him down—
That sort of boys I'm done with.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I am seven years old. I have a pet colt named May. One night she fell into an open cistern in the next yard, and my brothers and papa helped her up. I know my tables and my spelling and my third reader. My parents took me to the fish fry at Bayou Pierre. Your little friend.—TOM SLATTERY, Shreveport, La.

[It was fortunate that you found your colt in time to save it, Tom. Did you catch any fish? I feel sure you ate fish anyway, that is if others caught any.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Here comes another Texas girl to join your happy League. This morning my sister and I walked over a mile to Sunday School. It is very warm now. I dont think I would like to live in town. Yesterday a little baby of the neighborhood died of the membranous croup and the funeral was today at two o'clock. School will commence the 9th of September, and then I shall meet all of my schoolmates again. I am in the 7th grade. There are eight public schools in Denison and we live several blocks from one of them, that is, where I attend school. Papa is a nurseryman, and I therefore can have all the fruit I want. Yesterday my cousin came out on her bicycle to stay all day, and we had a jolly time. I tried to ride the bicycle, but couldn't on account of the sand, so I will have to try some day when I am in town, so that I can ride on the cement side walk. There are five girls and two boys in the family. I am next to the oldest girl. I will have to close as my letter is getting most too long.—NEVA MUNSON, Denison, Texas.

[Now that the August sun has ceased to shine, your walks to Sunday School will be more pleasant, I can imagine. Neva. You are certainly fortunate to have all the nice fruit you wish. I hope you will yet be successful in learning to ride the bicycle. I think it must be very pleasant to roll so smoothly and silently along. Come again.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: I will write you a letter. My papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I am a little girl nine years old. I have three brothers and two sisters. I have been to school two months. My little sister is the sweetest baby in Milano. I will close with love to you and cousins.—LEE ARMSTRONG, Milano, Texas.

[How many sweetest babies in the world our cousins have. It speaks well for them, too, that they love the babies so. Your letter is well written for a girl who has only been in school two months.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: I live away down here in Alabama, but you Texas cousins will let me join you, will you not? We have just commenced taking TEXAS FARM AND RANCH; received first issue yesterday, and I was so interested in the League that I felt like I wanted to write. I wish I lived in Texas; I do not like to live in Alabama. I have a dear brother in Texas. He has been there two years, and I am nearly wild to see him. I wish I could see you,

Aunt Sallie. I love you, though I have never seen you. I hope the cousins will write on something more interesting than pets, and telling what they can do, such as, "I can milk, and I can cook," etc. Aunt Sallie, how I am welcome in your League, as this is my first attempt to write. I would like to correspond with some of the Texas girls about my age, which is thirteen. I will write again if this is printed. Well, good-bye, Aunt Sallie and cousins.—NANNIE M. BRYAN, Yantley, Ala.

[Alabamians are as welcome as Texans, Nannie. I am sure if you lived in Texas you would like it. Very few who come to Texas ever wish to leave it permanently. Thank you, little friend, for your kind expressions to—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: As my other letter was in print, I will write again. I go to Sunday school every Sunday. My school commences the 25th of this month, and I will begin and go until next June. I do not pick cotton. We live five miles from the city. I can do most any kind of work. I cook, wash, iron, scour, or anything that is to be done about the house. I wish you could be here Aunt Sallie and cousins, and help me eat peaches. I will exchange songs, Little Darling or Black Moustache, for Girls Won't do to Trust, and Parting Lovers. I do not have time to think about pets. I like to read good books. I have read a great many. I will go and cook dinner. Good-bye.—MAE CRAWFORD, Waxahachie, Texas.

[If you ride to school over those Ellis county roads, Mae, I am sorry for you in winter, such a day as today has been, raining and cold. Oh, my; how that black mud sticks!—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I am sixteen years old, and wish to join your happy band, if you will permit me to do so. I never have written before. I am not going to school now; it was out on the 5th of April. How many of the cousins piece quilts? I do, for one. I will have nine when I get them finished. I have started a worsted quilt. We had a nice meeting going on which lasted a week, conducted by Mr. Sewell, a Christian preacher. Two joined. Good-bye.—NETTIE STARNES, Oenaville, Texas.

[Nine quilts are a very good showing for one of your age, Nettie. Do you do no fancy work? and do you like to read?—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: Will you allow a country boy to join your happy band? I live five miles northwest of Nacogdoches. I have three sisters and one brother. I go to school sometimes. My papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and likes it fine. I read the cousins' letters, and like to read them very well. I have one pet, and it is a colt. Its name is Beck. With love to Aunt Sallie and the cousins, I will close.—HOLLOWAY PETTY, Nacogdoches, Texas.

[Lots of country boys, Holloway, in the League, and they are all bright and happy. Come right in and be one of them.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: As the girls have been making so much fun at the boys, I will not let them make any more fun at me. Boys, let's catch up with them. I am eleven years old. I can pick 200 pounds of cotton a day. Let's leave out talking about pets—boys of our age. I go to school. My teacher's name is Mr. Ellis. I like him so well. He is kind and good to us. I got a prize for the most headmarks in my spelling class. Our school was out in August, and will begin in November. Your nephew.—EARL CRAWFORD, Waxahachie, Texas.

[Hurrah for your success, Earl, and so your determination not to be outdone by the girls.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: Here comes another little girl, who wishes to join your League. I was eleven years old last February. I came to Texas from Missouri last April. Mamma has not come yet, but will be here in October. I will be so glad to see her. I am going to school this winter. It begins next Monday. My brother-in-law is going to teach. We raised a great many black-eyed peas. I will close, and if this escapes the waste-basket, may write again.—EVY WELLS, Angleton, Texas.

[Evy, ere this you have had the pleasure of meeting mamma, I hope, and I further hope that you all are

pleased with your new home.—AUNT SALLIE.]

I see so many little boys and girls who write such nice letters, I thought I would write a few lines and see if you would let me come in. I am nine years old, and can hoe and pick cotton and help mamma milk. My father is a farmer, and my mother takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and I like to read the letters from the cousins. I have no pet. I have a yoke of little oxen, and my little baby brother, who is pet enough. I like to ride the horses to water, and we have lots of fun gathering grapes and apples. Well, I will go. If I see this in print, will come again.—HURMAN POWELL, Pickler, Ark.

[Can you drive that little yoke of oxen alone? I have heard that oxen are very hard to break. I am glad you like to read the League.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: I have been reading the Cousins' League ever since papa has been taking TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I like the League so much. I am ten years old. I can play on the organ a little. I am taking lessons from papa. I have no pets except two little nieces; they are so sweet. One is three years old, and the other will soon be two. School begins to-morrow. I guess that I will start. Does it get very cold in Dallas? With much love to Aunt Sallie and the cousins, and good luck to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, your true friend—AGNES KRAUSE, Waco, Texas.

[Yes, Agnes, Aunt Sallie thinks it gets worse than very cold. I do not enjoy cold weather. I hope you are studying very hard now. You write a neat hand for a little girl.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Good evening cousins. I want to join your happy band, if you have room for me. Aunt Sallie, dont you get tired of reading about pets? I think the League would be more interesting if we wrote of something else? Dont you cousins? I am not going to school now, but will start before long. I have been picking cotton a week. The most I picked was 155 pounds. I will say good-bye to you all.—EULA JENKINS, Bosqueville, Texas.

[No, Eula, I find the letters from the cousins entertaining sometimes, and I like to read them, and note the progress from time to time.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: If agreeable to you and the cousins, I would be pleased to join your League. I am taking music and art, and like them both real well. I have a few pictures I made myself. I would like to correspond with some of the cousins. I go to school, and have to study one hour and a-half every night. If I see this in print, will write again. Your cousin and niece—JOSIE THORNBURY, Stephenville, Texas.

[Your presence is very agreeable, Josie. I hope you are making good progress in your music and art. I love both the arts—painting and music.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: I have been reading the Cousins' League for some time. Will now attempt to write a few lines and see if I am welcome in your League; if so I will come again. I am a farmer's daughter and like to live on the farm very much. Papa has been taking TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for several years. My pets are two nephews and one niece, whom I love very much. If this dont find the waste basket I may write again. I would be glad if some cousin would send me the words of the song "Two Little Girls in Blue."—WINNIE MILLER, Ida, Texas.

[Of course you are very welcome, Winnie, and must keep your promise. Will some one send Winnie the song she wishes.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: Will you give a little Texas girl welcome in your happy band of cousins? I am twelve years old. I love to read the Cousins' League. Mamma takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and we like it very much. I am taking music lessons. My teacher's name is Mrs. Smith. I can play several pieces very well. I can cook, wash, iron, scour, make up beds, sweep, and help mamma do most anything. I went visiting last Friday and stayed until Sunday. I had such a nice time with two little twin girls just my size. They are coming to see me sometime soon, and if I see this in print

I may bring them with me some time. I am not going to school now, but will start soon. I will close for this time. Love to Aunt Sallie and the cousins.—RUTHIE LEOLA PAGE, Crystal Falls, Texas.

[Bring along the little twin friends, Ruthie. I will be glad to see you all. I hope you will study and practice and make a fine musician.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: I am a little girl twelve years old. I love to read the nice letters that the cousins write. I have a pet cat and a pet dog. The dog's name is Rover, and the cat's name is Tom. I like to go to school. I am a farmer's daughter. My papa runs a market garden. I can do all sorts of house work.

What is the middle verse of the Bible?
I will close. Good bye.—DOVIE HUDWALL.

[I suppose you and Rover and Tom have grand times when you are not busy. Nothing jollier than a race with Rover after school.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: As you so kindly printed my other letter, I thought I would write again to your interesting League. I like reading very much. My papa is postmaster here, and I am always first to get TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I was fourteen years old the 25th of July. I went to school on my birthday, but our school is out now. I like to go to school very much. I have no pets except two little nephews; their names are Owen and Blake. I would like to exchange some songs with some of the cousins. I will send, My Old Cottage Home, and The New Jail, for, We Traced Her Little Footsteps in the Snow, and The Academy Bells. Well, I will close, with love to Aunt Sallie and the cousins.—GERTRUDE LINN, Sage, Ark.

[Gertrude, I am glad you enjoy our paper so much, and pleased to know that you love your school. Our League is kept up by the boys and girls who love to study. Come again.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: I have just finished reading the letters from the cousins. I wonder if you will let a little girl twelve years old join your happy band? I have a good many pets. I have three dogs and two cats. I have just returned from a pleasant trip up in the mountains. I will answer one of Roy Parr's questions:

"What woman had no mother?"—It was Adam's wife, Eve.

If I see my note in print I will write again. Your niece.—SUSAN CLARKE, Clarkton, Ark.

[Why did you not tell the cousins more about that mountain trip? I know you saw many beautiful sights and had pleasant experiences. Write us about them.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: Will you let me write to your happy band? I wrote to your League twice before, and I wrote once in March, and wrote once when Aunt Emma had charge of the League, and we lived out west, but we moved away and I did not get my letter. We have a fine orchard, and we have some of the finest pears around here. Didn't Minnie DuBore live out in McCulloch county? We take TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and we like it fine. I always turn to the Cousins' League when it comes. I wish I could see Aunt Sallie. I have a heifer named Sallie. I think Sallie and Emma are pretty names. I am twelve years old. I would like to correspond with some of the cousins. Well, I guess I had better close. Love to Aunt Sallie and the cousins. Your little niece.—INEZ DRINKARD, Stone Point, Texas.

[I hope you will not miss seeing this letter, Inez, though you have had to wait some time. I am glad you like the name of Sallie. Minnie must answer your question.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: Here I come again to tell you of the nice time I had this summer going in bathing and fishing. Aunt Sallie, I have pieced a quilt and it is really pretty. Do you like pets? I have the sweetest little baby sister you ever saw. She is a year old and can go away up stairs and back alone. She has two teeth, and has black hair, black eyes and dark skin, but is the prettiest little thing you ever saw. Do you like to read? I am very fond of reading, but I do not read novels, but read other good books. Aunt Sallie, I am taking music lessons on the piano

that should not be neglected as it will pay the farmer big to feed his grain in chop.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a list of Texas Transfers of Jersey cattle for week ending October 29th, 1895, taken from the report of the Secretary A. J. C. C.

BULLS.

Belle's Oak 32976—J A Babbitt to J D Martin, Abbott.

Duke of Del Valle 39428—T A Doxey to C U Connelley, Eastland.

King of Horton Hill 41931—J W White to J Roensch, Winchester.

Prince of Tyler 24945—Smith & Tucker to D S Tucker and S N Cross, Tyler.

St. John of Collin 26454—J D Tannehill to R E Jennings, McJade.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Adelaide Sauley 96284—C R Wright to R B Cousins, Mexia.

Bessie Williams 101638—J T Harwell to S C Olive, Waco.

Countess Jean 107082—F C Carter to H Moeller, LaGrange.

Countess of Dawn 107083—Countess of Evergreen 107084—Countess of Fayette 98185—Countess of May 100178—Countess of Night 100179—F C Carter to H Ehlers, LaGrange.

Judy H 63059—Julia Dean 65536—F C Carter to H Ehlers, LaGrange.

Kate Landseer of Lawn 84415—Platter & Foster to D M Bates, Bonham.

L'Allegro's Beatrice 55372—M Marx to M Burgower; Burgower to M W Kemp, Mexia.

Leonora St. Lambert 68391—R F Walker to L Day, Overton.

Little Lizzie 100176—F C Carter to H Ehlers, LaGrange.

Mo-to's Choice 50161—F C Carter to H Ehlers, LaGrange.

Pearl's B 95426—G Anderson to A P & Z Mullen, Midlothian.

Pearl's Conan 3d 82414—S B Hendricks to C H Adams, Marshall.

Pet Jersey 69818—W A Clark to A J Chaffin, Belton.

Ralpheia G St Helier 63552—W A Clark to R S Farr, Belton.

Seymoura 85979—F C Carter to H Ehlers, LaGrange.

Tenella Campbell 97755—Parks & Parks to W S Lancaster, Bowie.

Tormentor's Alice 85623—J W White to F C Carter, LaGrange.

Vera Verdra 65529—F C Carter to H Ehlers, LaGrange.

CANAIGRE.

The following about canaigre is from the New York Leather Manufacturer for October. In addition we would say that large plantations are being opened up for the production of this, apparently the coming tanning agent, in Texas. Near Hookley, in Harris county, 1000 acres or more are now planted, and it will only be a short time until a thorough test will be made of its value to the producer.

"It is gratifying to learn that the experiments made in the last few years at the agricultural colleges of New Mexico and Arizona in the cultivation of the wild canaigre are beginning to have good results. The experiments demonstrate that the wild root will respond to intelligent cultivation to a surprising degree. There can be no doubt that from ten to twenty tons can be grown to the acre, and that the demand will far exceed the supply for many years, if not for all time, and that the price will remain where it is, or advance to a more profitable figure. It will require 90,000 tons of canaigre to take the place of the imported gambier in the United States alone.

"Nearly all the wild canaigre that has gone to market up to this date has been sent to foreign countries. From January 31, 1891, to October 31, 1892, a period of twenty-one months, the Southern Pacific railroad company handled 370 cars of the sliced and dried root consigned to Europe, which was probably more than was consumed in the United States in the same length of time.

"In addition to the shipments of the sliced and dried root, the extract works at Deming have been running full time and sending the product of this factory to eastern tanners and abroad. The market price is \$6 a ton for the wild green root from the land of the diggers, while the sliced and dried root brings \$40 per ton in Glasgow. The supply of wild root within reasonable distance of the lines of transportation will hardly last two years, but the farmers of the arid regions are alive to the fact that a new and profitable farm crop has been brought forth, which promises to exceed

in value all the crops grown in the arid region, requiring less water for irrigation, less hard and expensive labor to produce and market, less liable to damage from excessive drought, wet cold or heat than the average farm crop and prospectively more profitable.

"An already large acreage is planted in the Pecos Valley. Some 800 acres in our locality have been planted, and a large company has been organized in California with ample capital to cultivate and manufacture the Canaigre. This is only the beginning of the matter. Through arid regions millions of acres of canaigre will be under cultivation, and extract works will be as frequently seen as mills in the other states.

"Most of the leather in this country is tanned with oak and hemlock barks and the supply is being rapidly used up as in addition to the home use considerable quantities are exported. With this condition of affairs in the supply and demand of tanning at home and abroad it is not too much to expect that the wild canaigre root of New Mexico and Arizona, brought to a high state of development and production under intelligent cultivation, will be the source of the world's supply of tannin, and as wheat is to Dakota and corn to Iowa and Missouri so will canaigre be to Arizona and New Mexico."

"DONT ABUSE A COW."

Hoard's Dairyman. "Dont drink too much nu cider, and however mean you be dont abuse a kow."

Josh Billings wrote the above. Uncle Josh, in his quaint, old-fashioned speech, spake many living truths. When we were boys, an old Yankee neighbor, who was a splendid farmer and a wise old man, once said: "Mark it down wherever you see it: A man that will abuse a woman or a cow is a human hog." All history is full of kindly allusions to the cow. She is the foster mother of nearly half the children.

Way back in the dim recesses of old Hindoo thought can be found tribute after tribute to the gentle, motherly cow. In old Grecian mythology we are told that the oracle of Delphos told Cadmus, when he started out in search of his lost sister, Europa, to follow a cow, and where she lay down to rest there to found a city. He did so and founded the city of Thebes.

A shrewd thrifty German farmer living near the city, once said to us: "I know of plenty of farmers who have had, ugly hearts. Their cows know it too; so der cows shut nown der milk gate and get even with those farmers every time."

It is very hard to make some men see how much money profit there is in kind, gentle treatment of a cow. Probably they had a rough, brutal father and came up on the farm in that sort of way. But they are beating themselves every day. They have got in a habit of rough talk, rough ways to their children and cows. Step into such a man's barnyard with him and you can tell at a glance whether he is a kind, Christian man. His cows will show it. It would be a good thing if preachers would preach more on the duty of a living, practical Christianity on the farm in our treatment of our farm animals. Humanity, Christianity and good cash profit all teach the duty of gentle treatment of the cow. Still, some men are so constructed that they cannot see it.

THE INTENSIVE SYSTEM.

Clifton (Miss.) Ledger. The Southern Farm Gazette says that sixty-two bushels of corn per acre was the average on the A. & M. College farm last year, but that on several acres the yield was ninety-three bushels, and this without any fertilizers whatever. This year's crop has not been gathered, but it is thought to be better even than last year's.

These are startling figures for the average Mississippi farmer, and no doubt many of those who read this statement will denounce it as false, they never having experienced anything of the sort in their lives and never will through their old, slipshod way of farming.

The A. & M. College farm is located on what was once an old worn-out plantation, such as is to be found in every neighborhood in the state, and when the college first took possession would not produce ten bushels of corn—in fact, would hardly sprout peas.

What the State A. & M. College has

done can be accomplished by any farmer who brings business methods into his work. This is proven by what a Georgia farmer, Mr. George W. Truitt, has done.

"A few years ago," says Mr. H. H. Cabanis, of Atlanta, to a staff correspondent of the St. Louis Republic, "Mr. Truitt purchased what was generally known among the neighbors as a worn-out farm. He went to work intelligently and vigorously. He endeavored to recover and bring into a state of high productiveness a little of the land every year, adding other acres every year. He plowed deep, kept the soil in the best condition, fertilized liberally, and selected his seed with care, and made his farm produce everything in the food line required by his family and his farm hands, making a profitable crop of cotton on all the land which he planted in that staple. He grew corn, oats, and pigs, and peas, and sheep for sale. He is one of the most prosperous men in his country, and asks no favors of any money lender or any one else. Mr. Truitt's crop this year, it is safe to say, will produce over 950 bales of cotton on 400 acres of land, which, before he took the place would not have produced a bale to six acres. He will have 2,000 bushels of corn and several thousand pounds of meat to sell. A few years ago, in competition for a prize, he broke the record and raised fifteen bales of cotton on five acres of land, winning a \$1,000 fertilizer prize, and making his cotton seed famous throughout the South.

Farmer Shaw, Dallas, can sell you as good a Berkshire pig as can be found anywhere. Write him for particulars.

If you want to buy fine Berkshire hogs, or Leghorn fowls, consult the advertisement of E. Liston, Virgil City, Missouri, or send for his catalogue.

Wanted.—Grade Holstein cows, fresh in milk. Send description with price. ROBT. H. WARD, Hurley Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

If you want a first-class Jersey cow, write to Farmer Shaw, Dallas, stating full particulars. He will send you a long list of pedigrees to select from.

Wm. FOLSETTER, V. S.

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

Farmers, Spay Your Sows,

Mares, cows, and gip-dogs with Howsley's Spaying Mixtures. No knife—so no deaths. Easy to use, and absolutely sure. Price, large bottle with syringe, \$5; small bottle \$1; syringe 25 cents extra. Large bottle spays 30 to 50 head of sows. Write us for testimonials and particulars.

Corresponding office, New Orleans, La. SOLE MANUFACTURERS, THE HOWSLEY SPAYING CO., Kansas City, Mo. New Orleans, La.

The Clifton Herd Holstein Cattle

One hundred registered Holstein-Friesian cattle, fully acclimated. All matured cows, on the advanced register, with individual butter records running from 12 to 28 pounds in 7 days test. This great herd took milk, butter and class premiums at the Dallas State Fair 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893. A large number of high bred, young Texas raised bulls and heifers for sale. Also Berkshire pigs. Prices reasonable. Address CLIFTON STOCK FARM, Dallas, Texas. W. E. HUGHES, Proprietor.

FANCY Poland-China Hogs & Gilts. J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Kansas. Write to J. T. Miller, Terrell, Texas, for SHEPHERD PONTIES.

HEREFORD CATTLE. Large English Berkshire Swine and Mammoth B. Turkeys. Address W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex. POSITION WANTED. Man of experience wants place to care for stock, etc. Reference. Address T. H. Care Texas Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Texas.

EXCHANGE.—A first-class upright piano for exchange for hogs and cattle. Apply to R. E. LEE, 148 Motley Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

SPRINGSDALE JERSEY FARM. A. J. C. C. Jersey cattle for sale. Also English Berkshire Swine. W. A. FONDER, Denton, Texas.

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

A. J. C. C. Jersey Cattle. Merino sheep and Berkshire pigs. All stock registered. PARKS & PARKS, Ennis, Texas.

ANGORA GOATS. I have for sale a few more pure bred Angora goats, billies and nannies, extra fine, at \$40 to \$50 per head. crated f. o. b. Address J. F. DEVINE, San Antonio, Texas.

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

DAIRY STOCK for SALE. About seventy head heifers and cows, 1/2 to 15-16 Jersey. Will sell in lots to suit purchasers at bottom prices, if you want good milch cows cheap, write now to W. R. CAVITT, Bryan, Texas.

300 — SHORTHORN — 300 BULLS. I have the largest herd of Pure Bred Cattle in the state, and the largest collection of PRIZE GRASSES SHANKS—130 yearling and two-year-old bulls and 170 calves. Fair held on orders. Inspection invited. W. P. HARNED, Buncheon, Cooper Co., Mo.

ELLIOT'S Parchment BUTTER PAPER. To Dairymen or others we will send half a ream, 54 1/2 inches wide, if they will forward 30 cents to pay postage. Try the Best Butter Wrapper and avoid imitations. A. G. ELLIOT & CO., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Jersey Cattle.

Berkshire Swine. Pigs by BARRON DUKE. The Valley Farm, established in 1887 offers for sale registered Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Swine of the most popular strains. Orders can be filled at once. Address HARRIS & HARDIN, Terrell, Texas.

WORLD'S FAIR JERSEYS.

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

DIRECT-UM BIT.

Best Combination Bit Made. SEVERE OR EASY, as you want it. Sample mailed, Xc. \$1.00 Nickel. \$1.50 Racine Malleable Iron Co., Racine, Wis.

GO BUY A "STAY ON" BURLINGTON STABLE BLANKET. Your horse is always clean, it keeps the hair smooth and glossy. No extra care required. No tight girth. No sore backs. No chafing of hind. No horse can wear it under his feet. No Come Off to Them! Your Harness Dealer Keeps Them. If not, write us for Free Catalogue and prices. The "STAY ON" Burlington is patented. We protect our patents. BURLINGTON BLANKET CO., Burlington, Wis.

Fort Worth Stock Yards Co.

COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE.

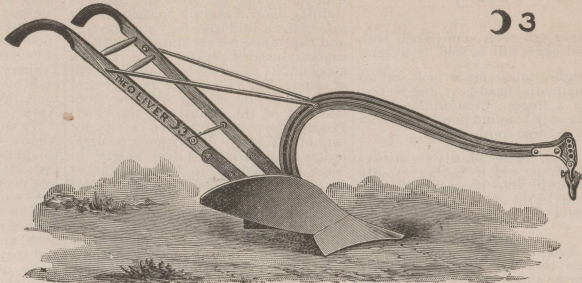
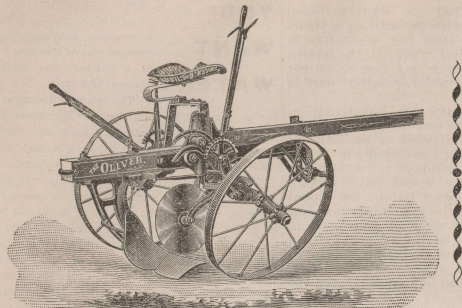
Competitive hog buyers located on this market, who will buy Light, Heavy and Stock Hogs constantly. Prices paid that will not admit of shipping elsewhere. Competitive cattle buyers on this market who will buy all the Fat Cows, Feeders, Light Steers and Canner Cattle offered at satisfactory prices.

Ship Your Hogs and Cattle to Your Home Market.

WRITE FOR MARKET INFORMATION.

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

OUR No. 9 LATEST IMPROVED THE "OLIVER" STEEL BLACK LAND WALKING PLOWS.



Retail Price Reduced to **\$40.00**

This is the only Sulky Plow which has given permanent satisfaction in Texas, where thousands of them are now in use.

Address OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS, - - - DALLAS, TEXAS.

FAITH CURE POSSIBILITIES.

Western Plowman.

There are wonderful accounts of "faith cures" in circulation. We hear of individuals who had been confined to their beds for years under the afflictions of diseases which baffled the highest medical skill, and we learn that by some mysterious process their minds became imbued with a faith that they were cured, and presto, they arose, danced a hornpipe, ate a hearty meal, did a two weeks' washing, or chopped four cords of wood, according to sex and circumstances, and gave other practical demonstrations of a complete cure. The incredulous will doubt some of these minor details, and will not feel quite certain about the main points, but this new school of faith will have its disciples, and if they succeed in convincing the world that faith is more effective than physic, and can furnish a good article at a reduced price, the allopaths, homoeopaths and eclectics must seek new pastures, for their occupation will be gone. We hope the field of this new and great discovery will be enlarged. We should like to see it applied to other than bodily disorders. For instance, that note at the bank which is awakening our painful apprehensions that dishonor awaits it on the day of its maturity—we should like to have our mind comforted with the assurance, that we have only to properly exercise our faith, and the note by some mysterious process will come into our hands canceled. Then those dreadful printers' bills which come as regularly as the changes of the moon, with what assurance we could always meet them and settle them on the spot by faith. But in our social relations, what a bonanza the faith power would prove! We take our neighbor's wife to the theater, leaving our own to stay at home with a baby cutting teeth. No ripple of dissatisfaction is felt in the domestic circle, sunny smiles and honeyed words welcome us home, for our faith has so ordained it. The powers of this new cure may be extended still further. It is a daring thought and may seem presumptuous, but suppose it could be made to reform politics, and put honest, conscientious men in every government office. If faith can cure diseases of the body, why not the derangements of the body politic? There is no harm in hoping that faith may work out some of these reforms, but in the meantime let us do the next best thing. Let us work to accomplish what we would like to see brought about by faith.

BATTLE FOR MORALITY.

Farmers' Voice.

In the rural districts there is a high standard of morality. Freedom from the menacing temptations of city life and a better home training are the cause for this. Besides, people are held to a more rigid account for their conduct in the country than they are in the cities. But notwithstanding all this, the people of our farms and villages are deeply interested in every movement that is instituted for the defense of morality. The corrupting literature, which there are men low enough to publish, finds its way to the children of country homes, and there is no more important duty devolving upon parents than that of a close supervision of the books and pa-

pers which the boys and girls read; and every move to suppress this class of vile reading should receive the cordial support of fathers and mothers. It is impossible to confine city immorality to the people of the city. It spreads its contaminating influence out on the prairie, and it confronts the boy and girl who come to the city either on a visit or to remain. Because the city with its cesspools of immorality, is hundreds of miles from your home, is no reason why you should not shudder at the thought of the possible danger to your child. In some of our legislatures last winter there was an attempt—and it was successful in some—to enact laws for the better protection of children, especially the girls; and if any one ever doubted the danger to which the young are exposed, the speeches of some of the members of the Colorado legislature in opposition to such proposed legislation, ought to have been sufficient to put him on his guard. There were women in that legislature, but notwithstanding their presence, the speeches of some of the male members were vile and better suited to a low dive than a legislative body. There were men there who opposed any legislative safeguard to morality, and their position was enough to arouse the indignation of any parent.

The Princess Louise and the Marquis de Lorne have collaborated in writing an article on household industries for The Youth's Companion. It will be published early in 1896.

BUY FROM THE FACTORY.

The Alliance Carriage Co., of Cincinnati, have extended an invitation to all horse owners in the South to visit their splendid display at the Atlanta Exposition and carefully examine the first-class material, fine workmanship, perfect construction, handsome finish, beautiful styles and latest designs of their vehicles. These goods are sold direct from the factory to the consumer, at the same price dealers have to pay in carload lots. If you cannot get to the exposition, send for a catalogue, showing the pictures and prices. Address the Alliance Carriage Co., Cincinnati, O.

A Dublin clerk informed a young lady that a certain piece of goods was worth "four kisses per yard." "I'll take four yards," said the object between the sleeves. The goods were cut off and neatly wrapped up. The lady smiled and said: "Just send the bill around to my grandmother; she'll pay it."—Exchange.

No. One.—There, I have written the ad. Shall I read it?
No. Two.—Cert.

No. One.—Wanted—Two valettes for bachelor girls; must know how to curl hair and ride a bicycle.—Brooklyn Life.

Do you know a good farm and fruit paper when you see it? Let us send you the *Rural New-Yorker* this week. Send your address; no money.

The Rural New-Yorker, 409 Pearl street, New York.

Chops Exactly as Shown. **ENTERPRISE Meat Chopper** PATENTED

chops, easily, meat for sausage, hash, and mince meat, suet, tripe, cod fish, scraps for poultry, corn for fritters, etc. No. 5, \$2.—No. 10, \$3. The only perfect chopper ever made. All sizes, from the small family chopper to the largest power machine. Ask for it at the hardware dealers. Catalogue free. THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO., 3d & Dauphin Sts., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Made To Fit The Wants of Every Manufacturer

—are our Engines, Boilers, Machinery and Supplies. Cotton Gin Outfits, Steam Cotton Presses, Steam Pumps and Injectors, Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings, Rubber and Leather Belting, Electric Generators and Motors, Ventilating Fans and Electric Supplies of every description. Write HUNTER & BOOSO, 172 Elm St., DALLAS, TEX.

DONT GET LEFT THE KATY FLYER A NEW FAST TRAIN VIA THE MKT AND FIRST CLASS SERVICE TO ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE.

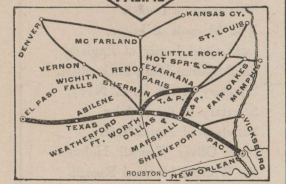
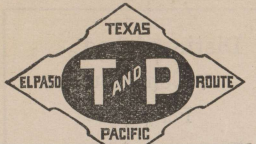
TOP SNAP Extension Rib BOOTLEES Breeches 7-50 Leader **GUNS** BUY-CYCLES

WHITMAN'S MONARCH AND YOUNG AMERICA Corn and Cob Mills. The only mills made with Cast Steel Grinders. Warranted superior to any in use, for all purposes, runs quieter, grinds faster and far more durable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also Hay Presses of all styles. Manufactured by WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

\$77 profit was made in 4 days by one Agent selling my Magnetic Corets, Balls, Brushes, Rings, Toilet Goods and Medicines. Sell at sight. Big profits. Free samples. Address Dr. Bridgman, New York.

PILES Instant relief, final cure in a few days, and never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. Kennedy mailed free. Address, C. J. Mason, Box 514, New York City, N. Y.

YOU WILL NEVER KNOW How easy it is to get subscribers for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH until you try. Simple copies and Premium Lists will be sent you for the asking.



OFFERS THE PUBLIC THE BEST PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN

TEXAS, THE EAST AND SOUTHEAST.

CANNON BALL TRAIN

23 hours to St. Louis.
3 1/2 hours to Chicago.
34 hours to Cincinnati.
63 hours to New York.

Limited Evening Express

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

ONLY TWO DAYS BETWEEN TEXAS AND NEW YORK.

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

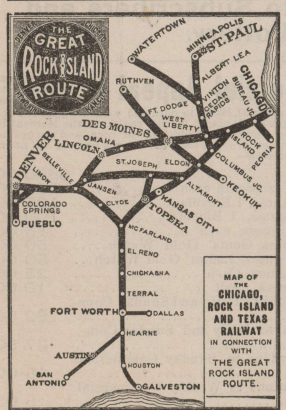
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Offering Choice of Routes to ATLANTA, GA., via NEW ORLEANS, SHREVEPORT, or MEMPHIS.

Excursion Tickets

Greatly Reduced Rates.

For tickets, rates and further information, call on or address your nearest ticket agent.
L. S. THORNE, GASTON MESLIER,
3d V.-P. & Gen. Mgt., Gen. Pass. & Trk. Agt., DALLAS, TEXAS.



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

"Great Rock Island Route,"

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

No. 2 Lv. Fort Worth.....	10:40 a. m.
Ar. Kansas City.....	8:20 next a. m.
No. 2 Lv. Fort Worth.....	8:10 p. m.
Ar. Kansas City.....	5:25 p. m.
Ar. Chicago.....	9:25 next a. m.
Ar. Denver.....	7:25 a. m.

Through Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

Don't overlook the fact that Train No. 2 saves you a whole business day en route to Denver or Colorado Springs.

Your local ticket agent will probably want to sell you a ticket via the Rock Island, but if he don't—insist until he does.

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

WHAT THE PRESS AND PEOPLE SAY ABOUT IT.

Alvarado Bulletin: TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is the greatest agricultural paper in the South. Its special Fair edition is mighty hard to beat.

Wise County Messenger: TEXAS FARM AND RANCH comes to us this week with its State Fair edition. It contains 36 handsome pages on the finest of paper and bound in a pretty colored cover.

Colorado Spokesman: TEXAS FARM AND RANCH came out on the 19th in a special illustrated edition. It was a large paper and appropriately illustrated, and contained many articles of much interest to the farm and ranch.

Williamson County Sun: The Fair number of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH was a daisy indeed. Always good, this last one. cover, contents and all, was a veritable literary feast for all interested in the farm and what pertains thereto.

San Saba News: TEXAS FARM AND RANCH came out October 19th, in a 36-page special edition full of matter interesting to farmers and stockmen. This is the best paper of the kind in the state. Regular price \$1. It and the San Saba News one year \$1.75.

Peoples' Paper, Waxahachie: The current number of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, is out in gay Autumnal colors, and is one of the prettiest and most interesting publications that we expect at this office this year. That one issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH will do Texas incalculable good where ever it may go.

Duncan Banner: TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of last week was a hummer. It is a journal for the southern farmer, stockman and business man. It has merit that few other farm journals possess. It is worthy a place in every home in the South. If you are not taking TEXAS FARM AND RANCH do so at once.

Merkel Mail: TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of last week was a hummer. It was a beautiful edition, with fine illustrations, interesting correspondence on important subjects, and short, pithy paragraphs of general interest. It is truly what its name implies—the paper for the farmer and the ranchman. You ought to have it.

Granbury News: TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, the best agricultural paper in the South, celebrated the opening of the Dallas Fair by donning an elegant new dress and sending out a special illustrated edition that was highly creditable to the publishers of that splendid journal. At the low subscription price of that paper, it should be a weekly visitor at every farm in Texas.

Mineral Wells News: TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, of last week, was the prettiest issue ever sent out from that office. It was beautifully and magnificently illustrated in the finest style of the art and printed on the very finest book paper. And the editorial and general reading matter of this number are simply good, and just such as will interest any farmer or stockman. This number alone is worth the yearly subscription.

Home Alliance, Woodland, California: The special number of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, gotten out for the Fair, is not only beautiful in its typographical appearance and artistic in its make up, but contains many valuable articles in regard to Texas and her various resources. Reading the paper makes one feel like there are more inducements for homeseekers in Texas than in any other state. We are more impressed than ever of the advantages of using our newspapers for advertising the resources of the Sacramento Valley and its many attractions. No pamphlet, however expensive it might be gotten up with the same purpose in view, would ever be so productive of good results as this special number of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

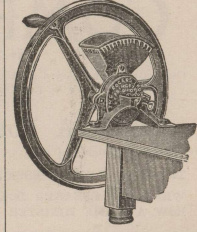
IN TEN ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

Only 7 Per Cent Annually on Unpaid Balance.

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

FAMILY MILL.

Adjusted by one thumb-screw in a moment to grind from fine flour to hominy. Adapted to grinding corn, wheat, coffee, spices or grain of any kind for domestic use or feeding purposes.

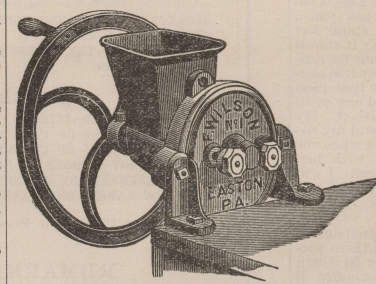


Corn meal, hominy and Graham flour produced fresh and pure in your own home. Grinds one pound of coffee in one minute; flour or meal in a longer or shorter time, as the mill is set to grind fine or coarse. It has large, chilled-iron burrs, 4 1/2 inches in diameter which are ground perfectly true. Steel 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, all parts being made to duplicate.

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

Texas Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Texas.

No. 1 POULTER'S MILL.



This mill is especially made for grinding dry bones, shells, grain and many other substances for poultry.

Weights 35 pounds. No family is at home without one of these mills. Price, with TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year, \$5 each. Purchaser pays the freight from Dallas. We use them on Texas Farm and Ranch Experimental Farm and can fully recommend them.

This mill will be given as a premium for seven new subscribers to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH at \$1 each.

Address Texas Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Texas.

SHELL OUT

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

It Won't Choke. Simple in Construction. It is Durable and Cheap.

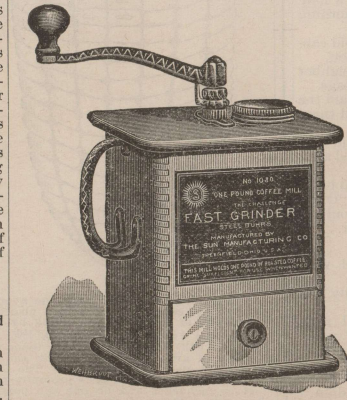
We will furnish this Sheller and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year for \$3.25, or we will send it f. o. b. Dallas for \$3 cash.



Address Texas Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Texas.

The Best Coffee Mill in the Market.

Something Needed in Every Home.



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

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

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

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

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

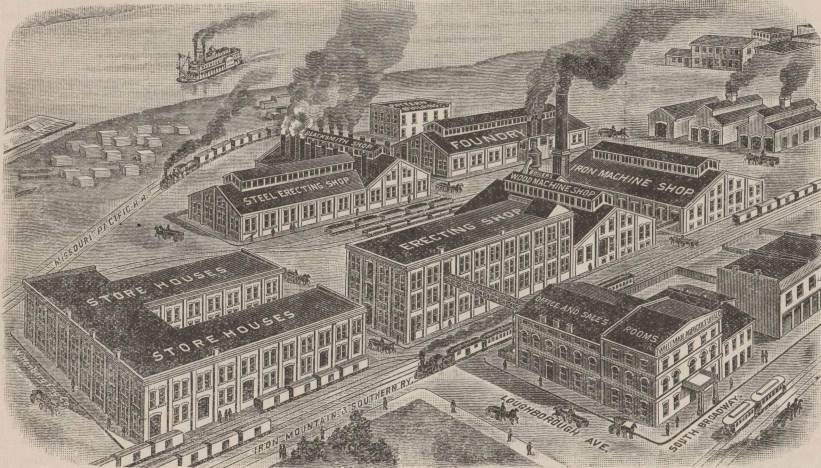
Texas Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Texas.

Farm Machinery

NEW WORKS OF WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY,
Located at 6900 South Broadway Street,
St. Louis, Mo.,

The new works of this Company, consisting of ten buildings, will occupy about seven acres of ground, with a frontage of over 550 feet, extending from Broadway to the river. The Iron Machine Shop is 130x80 feet, one story, light basement and gallery; Wood Machine Shop, 130x67 feet, one story, light basement and gallery; Iron Foundry, 130x72 feet, one story; Blacksmith Shop 60x100 feet; Steel Erecting Shop, 130x60 feet. These buildings all have steel truss roofs with lanterns. Wood Erecting shop, 140x60 feet, three stories; Store Houses, 150 feet front, extending back 150 feet with ell, two stories in height; Pattern Shop, 40x60 feet, two stories; Office Building and Sales-room, formerly Lafayette Hall, three stories, 110x50 feet. These buildings are all of brick and thoroughly well constructed. See illustration.

The new works will be provided with



most excellent railway and water facilities, giving every advantage for shipment, and being within entire reach of center of city by several street car lines, also steam cars. The Sixth Street electric line passes directly in front of office.

Several of the buildings of this plant are almost completely fire proof, having all modern conveniences, heated by steam, a portion of the machinery being driven by electricity, lighted by electric lights. The works are provided with steam and electric elevators and will be equipped with the most modern machinery.

This company having outgrown their present location, are now building and equipping a modern plant, which will be the equal, if not the superior, of any in the Western country.

AMERICAN MECHANICS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Rural Mechanic.

Hiram S. Maxim, the gun inventor and mechanical expert of international experience, compares the mechanics of various countries as follows:

"So far as my experience goes, and I have a great deal of it, I should say that the New Englanders are the finest mechanics in the world. I think any one who has investigated the subject will have to admit this. The tools which are designed and made in America are incomparably ahead of those made in any other country. The Americans also excel in the manufacture of revolvers and sporting rifles, while in wood working tools and machinery they are far ahead of all other nations. They are also ahead in automatic machinery for working metals and also in boot and shoe machinery, etc. There are, perhaps, about as many great inventions made in the United States as in all the rest of the world.

"The English may be considered the most skillful manufacturers of high class woolen goods. They are quite

equal to any in the manufacture of velvets and plushes. The hand-made double-barreled guns used for sporting purposes have reached a higher degree of excellence in England than in any other country. The English also have a leading position as builders of ships and marine engines. Microscopic and photographic apparatus is also well done in England.

"Forty years ago England was by far the greatest manufacturing nation in the world. In America, if anyone wanted a good saw, a good plane, a reliable file, or a chisel that could be depended upon, he insisted that it should be made in England; nothing except of English make would bring a fair price. At the present moment the Americans not only make their own tools, but are exporting largely to England.

"Some few years ago if any one in England wanted a drill press, a turning lathe, a planer or a shaping machine, he was sure to get it from England. When the German government decided to make their rifles on the American interchangeable plan, they purchased from Messrs. Pratt & Whitney, of Hartford, Conn., about \$1,500,000 worth of American tools. These were brought

to Germany, and a very enterprising manufacturer in Berlin, seeing the great advantage of the American style of tools over those of European make, established a factory and commenced to build them on a very large scale. To-day this enterprising manufacturer has not only practically driven the English tool from the market on the continent of Europe, but he is also sending tools to England and selling them at prices considerable below those of English tools, and moreover, as they are close copies of American designs, they are found to be much handier and better adapted to the work than tools of English design.

"I find that the Germans are very good mechanics; they are quick to appreciate the advantage of a new system and to adopt it. The German tool makers have profited very largely by the introduction of American tools. Only a very few such tools, as, for instance, milling machines, etc., are imitated in England, but the Germans imitate any mortal thing of any value made in the states, and their work is only slightly inferior to that of the Americans. I have purchased and compared genuine American tools with German imitations, and have found that the castings of the former are sounder and stronger, and that the deviation from truth, though very small, in the German tool, is three or four times as great as in well made American tools.

"The Frenchmen are all-round good mechanics. The imitation of American tools made in France are nearly as accurate as the genuine articles themselves, while their instruments of precision are quite as accurate as those made in the States, but they are not made in quantities as is done there, and so the price of the French instrument is four or five times as great as the American. The French are a nation of workers; they seem to like it, and I believe, the Frenchman is the best mechanic in Europe."

STEEL HARROWS.

So largely does steel now enter into the manufacture of every conceivable article, that this might, with propriety, be called, "The age of steel," as others are now referred to as "The age of stone," "Copper age," etc. Nowhere, to our knowledge, has steel been productive of more good results, or brought about greater advances, than in the manufacture of agricultural implements, where extra weight has always been argued as a serious objection. The introducing of the use of steel has greatly reduced the weight of agricultural implements, and at the same time made them stronger and practically indestructible.

It remained for the Roderick Lean Mfg Co., of Mansfield, Ohio, to perfect and put upon the market a harrow constructed wholly of steel, and in their Diamond, Zig Zag, Lean Lever harrows, they have a set of implements, the result of twenty years' practical experience, and which leaves nothing, virtually, to be desired in a harrow adapted to all purposes. Write them for circulars, prices, etc.

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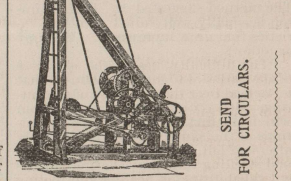
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All genuine Spooner Horse Collars have this trade mark. All others are imitations and of inferior quality.

Farm and Stock

The recent frosts did not hurt the "top crop" of cotton. There was none to be hurt.

The Mexican government recently purchased 600 horses at Kansas City, for the cavalry service of that republic. This is better than canning them to feed the cavalrymen.

In feeding large numbers of hogs they should be sorted as to size, so that those fed together shall be of uniform size and strength. They will be found to do much better this way.

Recently 308 American bees were sold in London at 7 cents per pound, an average price of \$97.58, the herd bringing the snug sum of \$30,054.64. The Polled Angus in this shipment brought full \$100 spot, the Hornfords came next, and next the Shorthorns. The average weight was 1360 pounds. These bees, it is said, reached their destination without loss, and actually in better condition than when placed on shipboard. This shows that the cattle were carefully managed up to the day of sale, and that the breeding and treatment were profitable.

HOW TO BUILD UP AND MANAGE A DAIRY HERD FOR THE BEST RESULTS—No. 1.

EUCLED N. COBB.

As an introductory to my series of articles will say I am just from the North, from the state of Wisconsin, where my youth was spent on a dairy farm, a few miles from the city of Milwaukee, and also what is called the Saratoga of the West, namely, Waukesha. I have always desired to find a country where a late, cold spring would not lap so far on an early, cold fall, or where one could see some difference in the four seasons. In my short stay in your state I have for the first time in my life of forty years, seen flowers blooming out of doors in November. And from a dairyman's standpoint I can cry like the Roman of old (and by the way, I am named after him) eureka. Texas has at last proven to be the spot I seek as an ideal dairy section. All it lacks is a wide awake set of men with ample substance under their hats to take advantage of Nature's grand resources; and the climate that heretofore I have only read about, I am now realizing.

I have been asked by several since my advent on Texas soil if dairying can be made a success here. I answer in every case, certainly it can. It is only a matter of time. Better cows and better methods are all we lack, and both are bound to come. I wish to write a series of articles on How to Manage a Dairy Herd for Best Results, and think a description of our methods on Springside farm will cover the ground with perhaps some side experiences thrown in.

First we will begin at the foundation of our herd and suppose the dam and sire of the dairy are of known butter breeds, or from a long line of butter producing animals. We will first take the heifer calf, for in calfhood is the future of a successful dairy herd formed. Take calf as soon as it is dropped, pit it in clean, dry, light quarters; let it severely alone for twenty-four hours; then take some of the dam's milk freshly drawn and offer it some. Have calf in a corner, stand aside of its neck, place right hand on top of its head and place your fingers of left hand in its mouth and gently force its nose into the milk. It will in nearly every case take the milk at once. After the third or fourth time one can withdraw the fingers and let the calf go it alone. Weigh or measure every feed you use a thermometer so as not to give milk cold—90° is about right—never colder than that, and up to 95° will answer. Do not allow two or more calves to be together loose, for if you do they will suck each other ears, which has ruined more calves than any one thing. Either keep them tied apart, or better still, provide a set of stanchions of suitable size with a small manger in front in which you can set your milk pails with no fear of it being tipped over or your clothes mused by the calves. Keep all feeding pails clean; scald them out often. Keep a bottle of rennet extract in calf pen, and in each feed put two or three drops. This will aid digestion, check any tendency to scour, or cure a case or same. Feed whole milk for eight or ten days; then add skim milk (sweet) gradually, till at the end of ten more days a diet of skim milk alone is fed. Keep within

reach, always, some clean bright hay, and when calf is two weeks old put a handful of oats in manger after giving milk. Do not let calf out of stanchion after drinking before their noses are dry, if you do they will surely suck each other ears. Keep their quarters clean and well bedded in cold, weathly er. Keep from green feed while feeding milk, as they do much better. I have raised calves as above since the advent of the separator, and have had entire success. The calves at one year old were equal to or better than those allowed to run with dam, and for those destined for the dairy, the hand raised ones are preferable for the reason that the food given can be regulated to produce growth and not to form a habit of fat producing, which is fatal to a good milk cow. Feed milk, oats, cotton seed meal and hays that are rich in protein, if you would have a calf that will develop into a large cow that can be fed to the danger line without putting her feed on her ribs, but into the pail where we wish it to be.

In my next I will have something to say about the heifer which is the next step along the road to the dairy cow. Springside Farm, Denton, Texas.

SORGHUM AS HOG FEED.

E. BARNES.

The question of sorghum as a desirable feed for hogs being under discussion, I will give my experience.

I have believed for many years that it was a first-class hog feed from repeated assertions in the agricultural papers, and have practiced and advocated its use accordingly, and when I began to have doubts as to its desirability, tried to quiet them by asserting more emphatically, that it was a splendid feed, and hogs fed thereon were more healthy and easily fattened, but experience has not borne out such statements with regard to the fattening process.

It is useless citing men who raise fine stock for breeding purposes as a safe guide to follow. They always feed other foods to supplement sorghum, which cannot be fed with advantage and profit by the average hog raiser. I know a brother farmer who buys three or four young pigs every year, no matter how poor the stock, and he will make the weight between three and fourteen months old, but he only raises them for his own use. Were he to practice that kind of feeding as a commercial venture, he would come out at the little end of the horn. My experience has been that hogs fed exclusively—note this last word—on sorghum during the summer do not make rapid growth, and do not fatten in the time generally allowed in the fall. I have this year been feeding corn in addition to sorghum with much more satisfactory results. I do not expect to raise hogs entirely on sorghum again while I can command corn and other foods in the future. I expect to use Kaffir corn as the principal green food. Hogs are very fond of it, and will eat it up clean, and the seed heads are as good as corn. They are also fond of Millo Maize. My only objection to that is that it makes so heavy a root that it sometimes stalls a team to plow them, and they are terribly in the way the next season.

What may be the drawback to sorghum, I can not say. I will advance my theory, which is as follows: I think the trouble is from matured sorghum; they do not get sufficient solid food (only the seed heads which are of doubtful value to my mind) but a quantity of sweet fluid matter, very nourishing no doubt as far as it goes, but unfortunately it does not go far enough. Fancy a farmer trying to feed and grow on molasses diluted with water. His stomach would soon begin to feel loud and continuously for free and unlimited solid food. I have a suspicion also, that the seed is not a desirable food; there is a bitterness in the chaff that may possibly be injurious. I know I had a stack of seed one year I could not sell, and fed it to hogs, and they starved on it. Sorghum as hog feed is the question. Experience not theory is what we want. Tote fair. All ridicule never settled a matter in dispute yet.

Inquiry is sometimes made in your and other papers as to the best breed of hogs. Can I settle it? I can but try. For big bones and coarse meat, try Duroc Jersey; for real rustlers, try Berkshire; for a barrel of grease, try Poland China; for quality, not quantity, try Essex.

Florence, Texas.

J. H. CONNELL ANSWERS QUESTIONS.

To C. J. Howard, Sherman, Texas.

It is not known just what it is in cotton seed or cotton seed meal that kills hogs. It is evidently not the lint from the seed which might obstruct the air passages, since post mortem examination of hogs killed by eating cotton seed have shown the presence of no lint in those air passages. Our experiments here, however, indicate that hogs under the same conditions, and eating practically the same amount of seed (where all the conditions are carefully noted) will sometimes die, while others (under the same conditions) will not be affected in the least.

We have carried on repeated experiments to learn the cause of these differences, but thus far the solution has escaped us. There is something of the same danger in feeding hogs upon cattle droppings containing cotton seed meal as when the hog is fed either of these food stuffs, but the death rate is not apt to prove so large. I have reports of hogs following after cattle fed both of these food stuffs, that did well and showed no signs of sickness.

The ashes of manure, straw, or other substance do not represent all of the fertilizing material of that substance. The essential mineral elements only are found in these ashes, namely, potash and phosphoric acid. The other essential element of manure which is destroyed by fire is nitrogen. This is that important element which is always lacking in worn soils. It is the same element that leguminous crops restore largely to worn out lands. It is found in large quantities in barnyard manure, urine, cotton seed meal, nitrate of soda, castor pomace, slaughter house refuse, etc. Your stack of wheat straw contains but little of this nitrogen in proportion to the other fertilizing elements. If this straw consisted of corn fodder, or oat straw, or millet, it would be richer in nitrogen.

In addition to the plant food elements supplied, it is probably well to consider that the application of straw to your soil may improve its mechanical condition by rendering it more porous or friable—if this change in your land is desirable. The addition of vegetable matter (without being buriable to soils usually renders them less fertile to the effects of severe drouths and results in carrying off much of the surplus rainfall, warms the land, and makes it more easy of cultivation. Below I give the analysis of wheat straw and other products, showing how many pounds of nitrogen were destroyed by burning these materials and how many pounds of phosphoric acid and the land as ashes.

575 pounds wheat straw (dry matter) contains 4.8 pounds of nitrogen, 5.8 pounds potash, and 2.6 pounds phosphoric acid. Total manurial value per ton, \$2.94. 830 pounds oat straw contains 5 pounds nitrogen, 10.4 pounds potash, and 2.5 pounds phosphoric acid. Total manurial value per ton, \$3.54. 850 pounds corn stalks contain 8 pounds nitrogen, 33.2 pounds potash, and 7.6 pounds phosphoric acid. Total manurial value per ton, \$4.19. 741 pounds alfalfa hay contains 21 pounds of nitrogen, 13.5 pounds potash, and 4.5 pounds phosphoric acid. Total manurial value, \$8.52 per ton.

The money values given above are obtained by rating the nitrogen at 18 cents per pound, the potash at 6 cents, and phosphoric acid at 10 cents. Thus it may be seen that the most valuable element (nitrogen) is destroyed by burning such materials. A direct advantage is often gained, however, in burning off stubble land by the destruction of weeds and harmful grass seeds.

To M. W. Cook, Houston, Texas.

In reply to your favor of the 4th inst., which I just now find time to answer, am pleased to recommend the following ration of feed to be fed in combination with alfalfa hay: The daily maximum ration per cow to consist of three pounds of cotton seed meal, three pounds wheat bran, and four pounds of corn meal. The grain ration to be combined with prairie hay to consist of three pounds cotton seed meal, five pounds wheat bran, and two pounds corn meal. I cannot determine just what the quality of your prairie hay is. The appetite of the cow, however, will be a fair index to its quality. She should not eat less than twelve pounds hay per day. If she will not eat the prairie hay, then it will be necessary to use the alfalfa ration in order to get the best re-

GOLD DUST.

Making Tracks

The farmer who comes from the barn, from the field, from the stockyard, can't help making tracks, and his wife must make the best of it. The way to do this is to wash them away with

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER.

This famous preparation will make the steps, the porch, and the kitchen floor as white as it was when the house was built. It makes everything clean. The grocer will sell you a large package for 25 cents.

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER has an additional value to the farmer for destroying insects. Send us your name and address, and we will mail you an important booklet containing recipes for making kerosene emulsions, for spraying crops and trees and livestock.

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HESTER GROVE BERKSHIRES. Registered stock for sale at all times. Write us. BARTH & HESTER, Box 125, Corsicana, Tex.

W. J. COOPER, Holland, Bell county, Texas, breeder of Registered English Berkshire Sows, Milk Durham Cattle. Pigs in pairs not related. Correspondence solicited.

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DUROC JERSEY SWINE. Choice young stock for sale of the best strains. Breeders record. Write for Catalogue. JOSEPH VOGEL, Benson, Ill.

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

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The home of thoroughbred Berkshire and Poland-China Hogs. All stock recorded and eligible to registration. Pure blood and good quality our motto. Pigs of different ages for sale. Address J. A. H. WELCH & SON, London, Tusk Co., Tex.

POLAND CHINA PIGS.

From Texas Claude, one of the best sows of the great World's Fair Success makes Claude. From sows of noted strains, Stock registered. Prices to suit the times, Satisfaction guaranteed. C. W. THOMAS, Fortbarron, Texas.

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

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

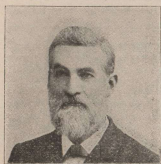
My Berkshire Herd contains the direct offspring of nearly all the prize-winning boars at W. Fair. My Poland-Chinas are of best strains. Essex hogs for sale. W. L. FOSTER, Shreveport, La.

have been requested in the issue of November 21, to send their reports and trees to the Texas Experiment Station, November 9th this notice was changed and parties were requested to send reports and trees to Dr. A. M. Ragland, editor Orchard and Garden, at Pilot Point, Texas. Later, a letter from Mr. Stringfellow to Dr. Ragland asked that he further test the trees by reuprooting and replanting them. Having no room for testing the Doctor cannot undertake the work, so that in issue of November 16th he requested reports and trees be sent to Prof. R. H. Price at College Station, where the further test asked for by Mr. Stringfellow can be carefully carried out under the best possible conditions. We regret the tangle into which matters have fallen, but as the only desire of all parties is to get at the facts concerning the root-pruning system devised by Mr. Stringfellow, we repeat the request that all parties who are contesting for these valuable premiums send their reports to Prof. R. H. Price, College Station, Texas, and later to send the trees to him to be measured and a decision rendered. This is final. Let contestants read it carefully and act accordingly.

THE "SCIENCE" OF IGNORANCE IN HORTICULTURE.

T. V. MUNSON.

At various times articles appear in horticultural publications, and—I say it with mortification—such sometimes have appeared in Orchard and Garden columns of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, such as that in issue of August 1st with the greatest degree of complaisance, the most erroneous statements and impossible occurrences, as scientific truth. Such statements, unrefuted in the same columns, read by uninformed persons, cast discredit not only upon the publication containing them, but upon the intelligence of horticulturists as a class. This criticism is ventured in the kindest spirit, although it will seem severe, because the statements it criticizes are so glaringly erroneous and misleading. I am not desirous of combatting persons, but purely erroneous teaching in horticulture, hence shall mention no persons, and proceed at once to call attention to the incorrect teaching.



In a long bygone issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, which some of its readers may remember, the statement was made that one method of producing hybrids was by accurately splitting a bud from each of the two species to be hybridized, and fitting one-half of a bud of one species to one-half of a bud of another species, and then to insert both together into the stock, etc. carefully, and if successful, the two half buds would soon unite and send forth a shoot that would be a true hybrid. I have heard it asserted by persons believing and advocating this as true that the apricot was the product of such a hybridization between the peach and plum; also that the nectarine was another product from the same source, but from a combination of different varieties. The facts are, that the apricot is a true natural species from Asia, known among botanists as *Prunus Armeniaca*; and the nectarines are only smooth-skinned pure peaches, simple sports of the species *Prunus Persica*, and no such "bud hybrids" are possible. I hereby agree to pay \$5 for every tree or shoot grown from such spliced buds, and a true combination of both, that any one may bring me. This is no bluff. I wish to give the advocates of such hybridization a chance to make money.

In TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of November 2d, '95, page 10, it is stated in the article headed "Pollen in Reproduction," that "There is both male and female pollen." Pollen is always male in character and function, as any one can learn from works on structural and physiological botany, and by practical work with plants. In the same article follow several equally erroneous and misleading statements, given in the most positive and unqualified manner, such as "The use of stamens is to fertilize the seed that grows at the base of the pistil." Possibly it was intended to mean that the use of pollen is to fertilize or impregnate the ovules (the female element) which lie within the pistil, which is correct. The pollen

grains are produced within the anthers which are borne at the upper end of the filaments when such are present, otherwise attached near about the pistil, if in hermaphrodite flowers. The filament and anther, with contents, constitute the stamen. When we undertake to speak or write of such things in a scientific way we should use ordinary scientific accuracy if we know; if we do not know we should have discretion enough to hold our peace until we do know.

Again comes the statement: "The pollen of either male or female may become perfect or imperfect, and show in its products, sometimes by producing seedless fruit, and abortive seeds." This is perfectly bewildering and mere guess work. In the so-called Zante currant—a small seedless grape—and the seedless Sultana and Thompson's seedless grapes—they all produce seedless fruit, whether the ovules receive pollen or not. The ovules never develop, but the ovary develops its flesh all the same into a delicious, meaty, seedless grape. The same occurs in the Navel orange, and the Tane Nashi and some other persimmons. Such fruits are said to be abnormal. Their ovules are in some way defective, so that they cannot be stimulated by pollen to develop into seeds.

Again, "Can a seedless fruit be produced by the use of pollen by crossing it on the flowers? Yes, on some kinds of fruits that are attached to it by a thread; but on stone fruits that are directly attached to an outside stem, like the peach, it is next to impossible to do." Now that sounds very exact and scientific to one knowing nothing of botany, but it is entirely untrue and perfectly befogged. There is no known method by which seedless varieties can be produced. Such are all accidental.

Again, "How are nules in fruit obtained? By uniting stock, or pollen, of two different species of fruits. For illustration, at Anjou, France, a russet apple tree, pollenized one bunch of grape flowers. That one bunch grew and matured twenty-nine perfect shaped apples of small size, but still larger than the common grape. They showed the regular blossom end of the apple, and in those apples were found eleven poorly developed apple seeds, but they were so abnormal none came up when planted. These apples were practically nule fruit. * * * * * And these apples being grown upon a grape vine and no apple stock made on it, there was no chance left to continue to produce that apple again. This is one of the curiosities of the age and the occurrence has attracted the attention of all Europe," etc.

This caps the climax over all such wild newspaper canards I ever read. Of course it is all poor ignorant moonshine. Every person who knows anything of the principles of biology and structural botany, can but smile in mortification to see such statements published as sober, scientific facts, especially so in a practical agricultural journal. However, since such errors are allowed, repeated and believed in by some uninformed persons, the statement of them by their advocates and their refutation in the same columns in which they appear, will make for enlightenment and benefit all.

It is a gratification to know that TEXAS FARM AND RANCH in all its departments has ever been ready and generally has promptly let the wind out of all such fallacious bladders. Denton, Texas.

THE PERENNIAL EVER-BEARING FRAUD.

J. M. HOWELL.

Inclosed find letter from our friend, Willard Robison, of Cisco. I think the public generally should be posted upon the wonderful discoveries in horticulture. This mesquite stock certainly will lay the whole root system in the shade, and I think grafting fruit trees, roses, etc., on the mesquite is about on a parity with the statement made at one of our horticultural meetings, that "a certain apple would grow and do well anywhere; that it would do well grafted on a pine stump." There is no hope for adults who can be taken in by such frauds; but it is to be hoped that the next generation will be taught enough natural science and common sense in the public schools to escape such shams.

I will guarantee that if a careful investigation was had not a subscriber of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH has been taken in by these fellows. People who

The nervous system is weakened by the

Neuralgia Torture.

Every nerve is strengthened in the cure of it by

read such papers as TEXAS FARM AND RANCH book better. The Fair issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is a credit to the publishers, the state of Texas, the South, the United States, or to any age or country. Dallas, Texas.

WONDERS NEVER CEASE.

Friend J. M.: Much is being said about the great strides in horticultural development, but the Cisco nursery is "way yonder" in the lead, with Dallas following next in her train.

An enterprising "tree missionary," with order sheets from the Paragon Nursery, Nashville, Tennessee, has worked West Texas, along the Texas & Pacific railroad, for all there was in it, selling trees, roses, etc., all grafted on native mesquite roots, and all guaranteed to be grown in and delivered from the Cisco nursery, but in some cases where his victims were a little fastidious in their choice, he granted them the privilege of getting their stock from their Dallas branch. This work was done last April, to June or July, but I was never informed of the fact that I would be expected to furnish such stock until two weeks ago, and as it is about time to make the delivery, I will be obliged to draw heavily upon you or some other enterprising Dallas nurseryman for my stock to fill all my mesquite root orders, but for the 6-foot arbor vites on red haw, I can get them at any common Texas raw-hide nursery, when my stock is exhausted. I have just returned from Baird and Abilene, where I find I have deliveries to make to the amount of hundreds, and perhaps thousands of dollars worth, and my object in writing you is to have you assist me in locating the Dallas branch.

It is very strange that living here in the heart of the mesquite country I have neglected the opportunity of making a fortune by working my mesquite racket on the "heathens" until getting this pointer from an agent from "way back yonder."

Some of the victims who advanced livery bills, repairs and horse-shoeing on their orders are anxiously looking for this enterprising chap, who registered as L. H. King, drove a beautiful chestnut sorrel horse, and carried with him a female assistant, who generally accompanied him in his rounds among the residents of the towns, presumably to give assurance that it was a "square deal." He claimed to be a son of the proprietor of the Paragon Nursery.

The common one dollar seedling peach agent is a back number, and must invent some other world beater or step aside for progress to advance, as this fellow has specialties in peach, apple, pear, apricot, and many other seedlings, all on the mesquite roots.

If you can locate the mesquite root Dallas branch, let me know; if not, you can hand this to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, perhaps they may find me an assistant in my mesquite root delivery. This is locating things pretty close, but if nurseries will persist in or allow their agents to work their villainous robbery on the unsuspecting public of West Texas, they must leave me and my mesquite roots out of the swindle, or suffer the consequences. I have instructed officers all along the line to see that no Cisco nursery stock is delivered without a written guarantee that it positively was from the Cisco nursery, and to arrest any person making such certificate.—WILLARD ROBISON, Proprietor Cisco Nursery, Cisco, Texas.

Fruit Grower's Journal: On the Rumph orchards, between Marshallville and Fort Valley, Georgia, are 1,000,000 peach trees and 20,000 pear trees. These orchards, during the good fruit seasons, have been marvellously profitable. One peach crop sold for \$52,000 and another for \$64,000. Mr. Rumph has also the largest plum orchard in the world. There are 15,000 Japanese plum trees on the place, and in the nursery near by 200,000 seedlings, worth \$15,000. There are also 30,000 raspberry bushes in cultivation.

Warm yourself with the Texas Farm and Ranch Heater.

FRUIT TREES FOR SOUTHERN ORCHARDS.
Catalogue for 1895-96 free. Address JENNINGS NURSERY CO., Thomassville, Ga.

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35 years experience on this black land. Everything tested. No droops in the orchards we select. Large stock. Prices reduced. Catalogue free. Fortunes in our Texas varieties. We pay express. RAMSEY & SON, Austin, Texas.

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Yet unsold, consisting chiefly of Alexander, Sneed, Japan Dwarf, Mammie Ross, Rivers, Thurber, Lee, Mixon Free, Mixon Cling, Elberta, Strump and Elberta Cling. 3000 Burbank plums. We want to make prices on large orchards. RAMSEY & SON, Austin, Texas.

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Eye, Barley and Alfalfa, Creole Onion seed, and a full line of seeds of every description. Write for prices. Texas Seed & Floral Co., 306 Elm Street, DALLAS, TEXAS.

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Black Land Fruit Trees. NO INSECTS. NO DISEASE. Latest and best home and commercial varieties. Immense Stock, Marvellous Growth, Perfection in Form. Prices down on honest basis. Send for list. Special rates on large orders. Try our trees and be well pleased. E. W. Kirkpatrick, MCKINNEY, TEXAS.

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Anxious Inquirer (to crusty old gentleman)—"When do you suppose this rain is going to stop?" Crusty Old Gentleman—"When it gets to the ground, of course."—South Boston News.

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THOUGHT HE HAD 'EM.



1. Jones—Horror! what's that? By gracious I'll never drink another drop.

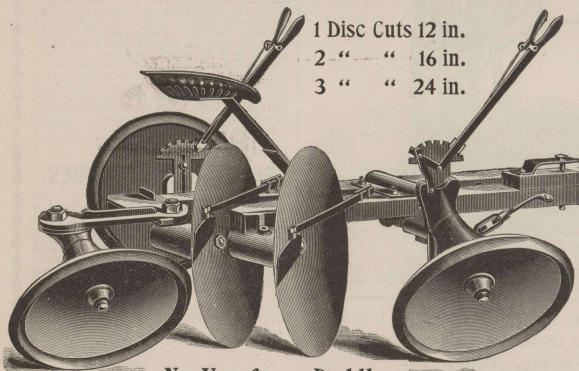
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We unhesitatingly recommend the Midway as being without an equal, and offer it not only as a competitor of the many cheap sulky, but **guarantee it** to be the equal of any sulky plow ever put on the market, **regardless of price.** The mould-board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

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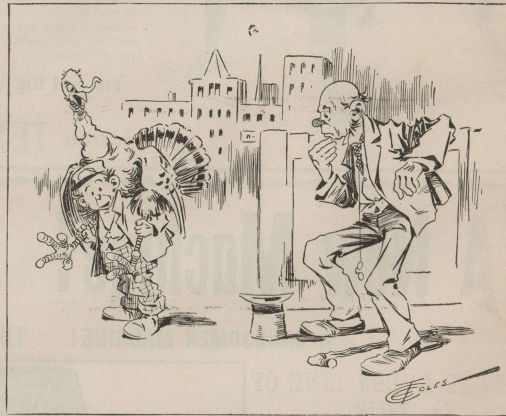
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F. E. ROESLER,
Land Commissioner Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Co.,
Office in Texas & Pacific Ticket Office,
Trust Company Building, 155 Main Street, - - Dallas, Texas.



2. Boy—What's that you said, mister?
Jones—Why—er—I—er—said that you must be careful and not let that turkey drop.

Fine Fruit Lands Near Galveston; \$10 per acre; one-third cash, balance on long time. Will take corn on cash payment. 3000 acres fine land within sight of Galveston, and almost adjoining the beautiful Fair Grounds at Dickinson, \$20 per acre and up; easy terms. Choice section near Houston, \$6 per acre. Call or write for maps and circulars. **CASH & LUCKEL,** 38 1/2 Main St., Houston, and 403 Tremont St., Galveston, Texas.

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Lands, town property, live stock for exchange. \$3000 in vendor's lien notes and \$2300, \$3700 or \$6200 in lands for goods. Everything exchanged. What have you? Wanted: Stocks of goods, oil launch, ice machine, live stock—everything. Send for list. Jersey cattle, fast pacer, Standard stallion, Shetland ponies for sale. **R. L. JENNINGS, Marshall, Texas.**

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A QUANDARY.



Pat (after eating a green persimmon)—
Oi dont know whither O'im whistlin' or singin', begob, since Oi' ate that plum.