

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

VOL. XII. -No. 8.

DALLAS, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 24, 1894.

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

HOG TALK BY HOG MEN.

ANNUAL SPRING MEETING OF THE TEXAS STATE SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, HELD AT TAYLOR, TEXAS, FEBRUARY 13 AND 14, '94.

The meeting was called to order at the Taylor Opera House by the President, Wm. H. Pierce, who addressed the assemblage as follows:

"Gentlemen: We meet to-day under auspices that are good. In looking back over the last year, the swine business has been better and more favorable than any other business on the farm, the most breeders being unable to supply the demand for pure bred stock. And whilst the breeders of to-day are performing a missionary work, the people are just beginning to realize it, and that they send the proceeds of nearly one-fourth of the cotton crop out of the state each year to buy meat, and that they cannot afford to raise cotton and give nearly two pounds for one of bacon, and that they can raise one pound of bacon as cheap as one pound of cotton. So we do not represent here to-day any insignificant industry, and it becomes us to stand up for the consideration due us. We inaugurated at our last meeting at Dallas, a plan by which we hope to have a successful exhibition of swine this fall at some point to be ascertained hereafter, and hope to be able to offer premiums that will bring stock from other states and all the good stock in our state. For the information of some here that probably are not informed on the object of our meeting, I will say that we meet for the purpose of giving our experience to each and all, for the benefit of each other, on the manner of care, breeding, feeding, and the general management of swine, and while each of us breeds his favorite, we do not allow the relative merits of any breed discussed in our meetings. There are several swine record associations that offer premiums at state fairs on their respective breeds, and some of them have been recognizing the fair held at Dallas as such. Now as said Dallas Fair has nearly ignored us, I recommend to this meeting that we request all of these record associations to place the disposal of these special premiums in the hands of this Association, to be used wherever we may hold our exhibition. I would also recommend that we have an expert judge or judges, to be procured out of the state, and wherever we may hold our exhibition, that we try to procure comfortable quarters for our stock. I would also recommend for the consideration of this association that they take some action in relation to the number of mixed blooded hogs, that are not eligible to record,

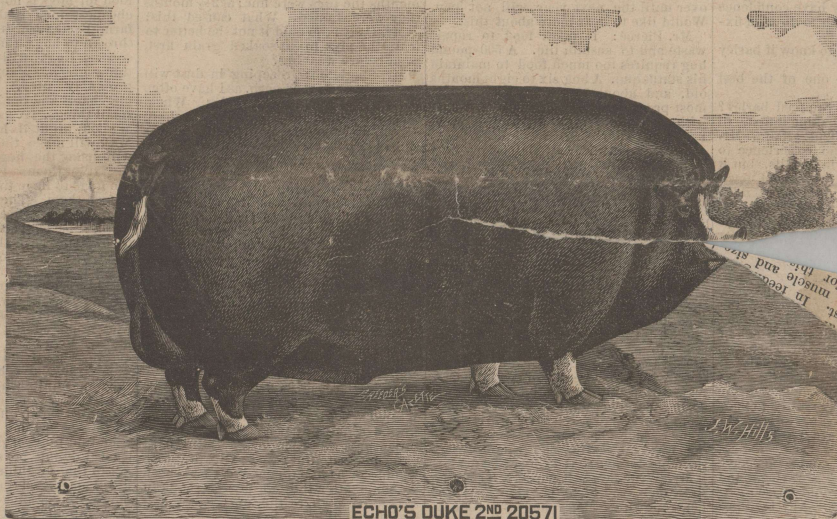
being sold as pure bloods, while some stock that are not eligible to record are pure, the great mass sold as such are mixed with the scrubs, and parties buying such as pure stock, and they not doing any better than their own stock, injures the sale of stock of real merit. I recommend that all hogs should be exhibited and kept at fairs in pens adjoining each other, at whatever point we may exhibit, and should any one desire to exhibit and keep his hogs at a distance from these pens, he should not be allowed to compete for a premium.

We have invited the Dallas and Fort Worth Packing Companies to be here, and hope they will help us in every way they can, as their interest demands more and better hogs. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH has always been ready to publish anything that would help us along,

"how" is rather difficult to explain, because so much depends on circumstances and surroundings. The time to commence this process has been often discussed, and different views have been expressed. The time to begin the feeding of a pig is before the sire and dam have met, and much depends upon beginning in time. Both parents should be well matured and properly fed. They should be neither too fat nor too lean. Remember there is a difference between this good condition and "big fat." A hog in the best condition for pork and lard is not in the best condition for breeding purposes. You may think it is too long to wait, but from sixteen to seventeen months is the best age, and such breeders have made me more money than any others. The boar should be strong, active and in good flesh. To

daily, with alfalfa, corn and sorghum. The best hogs I ever raised were fed chiefly on sweet potatoes, which is not only the best, but one of the cheapest foods we can raise. I feed them to young hogs cooked, and to older ones raw. I mix cooked potatoes, corn meal and milk. Those who have no milk, of course must use something else. Many advocate sour food, and that is all right if not too sour; slight acidity is good, but decomposition should be avoided. I like soaked food, and soaked corn is good, but there is not enough muscle-forming elements in it. I would not feed so much corn, but I raise it and want to convert it into money, and can best do that by feeding it to hogs, and it pays to feed even costly feed to fine hogs. But we want something to make cheap pork, and corn can always be fed to hogs profitably

—not to razorbacks, but to good hogs—hogs that know what to do with corn when they get it, and any of the thoroughbred breeds know this. Just as a mill must be kept in good fix to grind well, a hog must be kept in good health to assimilate his food and make it profitable. One man



CHAMPION BERKSHIRE BOAR OF AMERICA IN 1889. BREED AND OWNED BY F. A. SCOTT, HUNTSVILLE, MO.

and Mr. Loving, of the Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal, says they are willing to do the same."

This was followed by an address of welcome by Mayor Doak, of Taylor, and an appropriate response by R. F. Butler (Uncle Snort). These addresses contained some valuable suggestions, which were further developed in the discussions which followed.

On motion a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, consisting of H. E. Singleton, W. C. LeBaron and G. E. King.

Committee on Programme—G. E. King, W. A. Clark, H. E. Singleton and F. P. Holland.

Mr. Williams announced that on tomorrow, at 2 p. m., the horse men of Williamson county would exhibit their stock on the public square, and inviting those attending the Swine Breeders' Meeting to attend. Adjourned to meet at K. of P. Hall at 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Programme Committee reported, and the subject of hog feeding was accordingly opened by Mr. W. C. LeBaron, of Gonzales county.

In all callings, including hog feeding, it is necessary to "know how," and this

have such condition he must have the right kind of food and feeding. The sow should have plenty of grass and close attention. Whoever breeds hogs successfully must stay with them. They must have good flesh—the right kind of flesh. One man asked me if slop was good food. My answer was, "Yes; if not too sloppy." Pigs that have to be nursed to keep them alive are not worth nursing. They should be fed while the sow is carrying them, and after they are farrowed see that they get plenty of milk, but not too much. If the sow gives too much, feed her less. In such cases a little slop will be good for her, made of greasy dish water with a little meal in it. A pig that is too fat while young will not learn to eat readily. Pains should be taken to learn them to eat gradually and before they are weaned. Keep them sleek, but not too fat. All this you can see requires close attention, and a good deal of "know how." At five or six weeks they should eat pretty well, and at the age of seven or eight weeks they will eat enough to sustain themselves, and should be weaned at ten weeks, and if properly done they will not squeal for it. Now we begin to feed the pig itself, for it is ready to eat anything that is good and clean. I use 150 gallons of milk

a corn state, and corn will always be a staple food here, and one of the best, but it should never be used as a sole feed. Even where acorns and pecans (the favorite food of Uncle Snort) are used, corn is good. Corn fed to hogs will make more profit than can be made from cotton. Don't be afraid to feed corn and plenty of it—it is corn profitably spent. But mind you, throwing corn in the mud is not feeding it.

Question by Mr. Pumphrey: What would be the effect of putting pork on the free list?

LeBaron: Never studied that question. Am a hog man, not a politician.

Mr. Singleton wanted to know if a hog could be raised to eighteen months old on corn alone.

LeBaron: No, not profitably. Sow barley, peas, plant potatoes, and feed corn all the time—that will work all right, and in the fall you will have a hog that will not only be fat—but big fat.

Singleton: How about fall feed?

LeBaron: Sow wheat, oats, barley, and buy some bran; use milk and sweet potatoes. Potatoes boiled and mixed with corn meal, as I said before, is good feed for hogs, especially young ones. Do this and you will do well.

Mr. Holland wanted to know of Mr.

P432249- wadon



Devoted to the interests of Home Builders, and Published Weekly,

BY
Texas Farm and Ranch Publishing Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Copy One Year.....\$1 00
ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertisements are charged for at the rate of THIRTY CENTS per agate line, each insertion. Fourteen solid agate lines make one inch. Special position, 20 per cent extra. Discounts on large space. No advertisements inserted for less than one dollar each insertion. Texas Farm and Ranch, Boyce Building, No. 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., P. G. VAN VLEET, Manager.

J. C. BUSH, Special Eastern Representative, Room 55 Times Building, New York, N. Y.

Address all communications to
Texas Farm and Ranch Publishing Co.,
348 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

Entered at the Postoffice, Dallas, Texas, as Second Class Mail Matter.

NOTICE!

No one has authority to contract debts, receipt for money, or enter into any contracts for this Company, unless they can show written authority for doing same, signed by the President or Secretary. We do not accept drafts or orders made out by canvassers, agents or employees.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH PUBLISHING CO.,

F. P. HOLLAND, President.

In making remittances to Texas Farm and Ranch for subscriptions and premiums, always pay a Postoffice Money Order, Express Order, or send by Registered Letter. If either of the above orders cannot be obtained, money sent in ordinary letter, or Postal Note, cannot be recovered if lost or misdirected.

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

We must ask our friends to be patient. A large amount of correspondence is crowded out of this issue by a large crop of hog matter, but will all appear later.

Let the Jersey cattle club confer with the State Fair officials and get in line that they may aid in making the next Fair a grander success than any ever held before.

SCIENTIFIC breeding can do as much for the human race as it has accomplished in other directions, and the sooner its principles are applied to civilized races the better for future generations. The same questions are involved in the one as the other.

The best politics the world has ever known are evolved from the well cultivated farms of the country. Every farmer who is living within his income is reasonably prosperous, and must desire good government, without any questionable experiments, and may be depended upon to consider his vote carefully, and cast it intelligently. Nothing counts but votes.

The success of a fair is dependent on the number and class of people who enter its gates, and a large and desirable attendance cannot be secured without attractive exhibits, good will of the people, fair weather, and the hearty co-operation of the railroads. All these except the weather are at the command of the Texas State Fair management, if they will only do their part.

TUESDAY afternoon, January 9, at the Clifton hotel in El Paso, Ill., the National Duroc-Jersey Association held its second annual meeting. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: G. R. Russon, President; R. J. Evans, Secretary and Treasurer. Directors: Jos. Vogel, Benson; O. K. Rockwell, Geneseo; J. B. Davis, Fairview, Kan.; J. H. Lathrop, Oxford Junction, Ia.; and Clayton Borrardale, Camden, O. The Association is in a very flourishing condition, and the outlook is most encouraging. New stockholders are being added, and many animals are being recorded.

SWINE BREEDERS AND THE FAIR.

The committee appointed by the State Swine Breeders' Association in session at Taylor last week, to confer with the Directors of the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition, proceeded to the discharge of their duties immediately upon adjournment. The committee were the right sort of men, actuated by the right spirit, and, we are glad to say, were met by the directors in the spirit indicated in their letter to the Association at Taylor. When two parties differ, and really wish to do what is right, there is no difficulty in getting together. The committee was composed of old exhibitors who knew precisely what was due them as such, and they wanted nothing more, and as a result the conference was pleasant throughout, and the directors acceded to every request of the Swine Breeders' Association. The Fair will offer in cash premiums for hogs \$875, and will provide quarters and regulations in accordance with the resolutions of the State Swine Breeders' Association, published elsewhere, and will also provide a class for Essex swine. At the close of the conference the committee adopted and signed the following statement:

We, the committee appointed by the Texas State Swine Breeders' Association, in session at Taylor on the 13th and 14th instant, to confer with the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition Directors, desire to express our appreciation of the liberal spirit exhibited at our meeting to-day with said Directors, and on the part of the Texas State Swine Breeder's Association we guarantee the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition our hearty co-operation and the best exhibit of swine ever shown in this state.

W. H. PIERCE,
H. E. SINGLETON,
G. E. KING,
Committee.

Now if the Fair Association will, in a similar spirit of intelligent liberality, treat with the Jersey Cattle Club, the State Horticultural Society, the Texas Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association, and other substantial interests of the state, we will, next fall, have the grandest, best and most popular Fair ever held in the state. Such a course pursued throughout will cause thousands to visit the Fair who would not do so otherwise. The swine breeders will evangelize, each his own section, and urge his friends and neighbors to attend. This will be business as well as pleasure with them. Other organizations will do the same if they are treated with the same consideration by the Fair authorities. Let this good work go on.

A MEMBER of the Swine Breeders' Association stated at the Taylor meeting that some papers were advertising "small boned Berkshire" hogs, and recommending them as best for the South. There is no such breed, and purchasers should not permit themselves to be imposed upon by such representations. Any man can have small boned Berkshires by taking the common Berkshires and feeding them on dishwater from the kitchen of the farmer who does not raise his own meat, and that, consequently, has little nutriment in it. Such Berkshires will not only have small bones, but small bodies to correspond.

At the Taylor meeting of the Texas State Swine Breeders' Association, there was an evident and unanimous determination to make membership in the Association a guarantee of good faith in the sale of stock. The resolution condemning certain questionable methods which had been brought to the attention of the body, was unanimously adopted. The resolution, though brief, is intended to cover the entire subject of good faith in every sale. The members of the Texas State Swine Breeders' Association have thus placed themselves on record,

and will, undoubtedly, maintain the high character of the Association at whatever cost. We state this from a personal knowledge of the gentlemen in question, and unhesitatingly say to all who want good breeding stock that when they purchase from members of this Association they will get precisely what they bargain for, and that they may order without inspection with entire confidence.

FINE HORSES AT TAYLOR.

The horse show at Taylor, on the second day of the Swine Breeders' meeting, was a pleasant revelation to visitors from a distance—the people of Williamson county have got used to it. Everybody at all informed on the subject expected to see some good stock, but expectation was out-classed. The number and quality of the stock, amply confirm the reports which have spread over the State, that the horses of Williamson county are not surpassed for blood and breeding by any in the State. Most of the animals shown were standard bred trotters. Among these we notice Capt. H. H. Bassett's Laurel Hill 13814, and others: H. Bland's Clay Jax, 2:25, and Parnell, 2:23; J. S. Hildreth's Gem M'Gregor, 2:17½, and others, which we have not space to mention at this time. There were also exhibited some very promising colts, one eighteen months old having a 2:50 record with less than two months training—a competitor of the famous Lena Hill. Sorry we have not space for a more extended description of these splendid animals. Williamson county horseflesh will be heard from at our State Fair next fall, and at other meetings.

THIS issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH will be found to have a genuine thoroughbred hog flavor. That is all right. Other similar interests will have their innings in due time.

FACTS AND FIGURES, by Wood Brothers, of Chicago, live stock commission merchants, is an elegantly printed and carefully compiled compendium of statistics of the Chicago live stock trade. We shall keep it on file for reference, and as authority on the subject of which it treats.

THE liberal manner in which the Directors of the Texas State Fair met the committee of the State Swine Breeders' Association should inspire other organizations with confidence in the new management. A continuation of the broad spirit manifested on the above occasion by the Fair directory will, in due time, convince them of the wisdom of such a policy, even if viewed from a selfish financial standpoint, and place the Fair on a firm and profitable basis. In unity there is strength, and especially so with institutions dependent on public good will.

MR. CLARENCE W. SIMPSON, son of Col. G. W. Simpson, president of the Fort Worth Packing Company, on his return from the Swine Breeders' meeting at Taylor, was interviewed by the Fort Worth Gazette, and expressed himself as much pleased with the interest manifested at the meeting. "I never witnessed a more flattering prospect," said Mr. Simpson, "Texas is forging ahead, and those of her farmers who combine forage crops with the raising of cattle and hogs, have nothing to fear. They will make money, and make it more rapidly and easily than the one-idea farmer can possibly do."

THE MAN WAS RIGHT.

BIRDVILLE, TARRANT CO., TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:
I was not the man that advised Uncle Short to kill his hogs at six months old, but that man was right in my opinion. It takes a well bred and well fed hog to weigh 200 pounds at six months old, but

that is the way to make cheap meat. Push them from pighood, and feed them as much a variety of feed as you can, and don't keep them in a close pen while small. I will give the weights of some I have raised: In February, '93, I sold three hogs 7 months old that averaged 260 pounds each, and again, January 27th, '94, I sold to the packery six pigs 5 months and 19 days old that averaged 190 pounds, all one litter. There were five of these that weighed 1000 pounds. I paid 45 cents for corn, and I think I made money by feeding them. Don't keep pigs longer than six or seven months unless feed is cheap and hogs are high.

W. R. MICKLE.

WHO CAN BEAT IT?

GUIDE, ELLIS CO., TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I killed one Poland China pig one year and fifteen days old. I fed him six bushels of corn during the months of November and December. That is all the corn he had (two-dollars worth). He made 160 pounds meat, 120 pounds lard, 35 pounds sausage, besides the head, back-bone, feet, and ribs, not weighed, and made 40 pounds soap from the scraps.

CHAS. ABBOTT.

HOGS FOR PORK.

NEBO, CHEROKEE CO., TEX.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I have been a reader of your valuable paper one year, and think it is the best agricultural paper I ever read, and I have just read the article in issue of February 3rd on page 8, headed "A Fair That Will Do Good," and will say that it struck me more forcibly than anything that I have seen in regard to a fair, and I hope that the day is not far away when we can boast of having such a fair in our great state of Texas.

I will now give you the weights of four hogs, my last killing: 248, 291, 326, and 468, pounds, making a total of 1333 pounds. The age of the three first mentioned was one year and five days; sired by a thoroughbred Poland China Boar, and out of a common sow; and I will further say that I did not try to make any extra weight out of them. Believe that I could have made them weigh 100 pounds more each, with very little effort at the same age. J. H. BLOW.

SOME KANSAS SWINE.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Allow me to give weights of three pigs I butchered: Two Poland Chinas, dressed and ready to cut up; one weighed 555, the other 530 pounds, and one English Berkshire, 552 pounds, after hanging twenty-four hours. I have several large ones on hand—one that will weigh at this time about 800 pounds.

I see a quotation which endeavors to explain the different bloods that constitute a Poland China hog, and will say that the English Berkshire blood figures more than any other one breed in constituting the good qualities of the Poland China, for there is where they get their black coat, their fine action, and their symmetrical form.

I would never think for a moment of giving a sow sour milk when suckling, as it would sicken the pigs.

V. B. HOWEY.

JERSEY BREEDERS NEXT.

SEALEY, AUSTIN, CO., TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

That committee appointed by the Swine Breeders' Association to meet and confer with the Dallas Fair Association about premiums, better accommodations, etc., for their stock, is a step in the right direction. Why don't the Texas Jersey Cattle Club follow suit. We need larger premiums for our cattle, and better roofs to keep them dry. Let us see to it in time to secure a better exhibit of Jersey cattle at the Fair this fall than we have ever had. And now a word about our spring sale: The time is drawing near, and it seems to me we ought to be getting in shape. We will want a special rate on the railroads, and to get the catalogues scattered, to have the thing advertised, and oh! ever so much more. I want to hear what has been done. Speak out gentlemen, (no woman in it but myself). I will try to be still long enough to hear what you have to say. Your correspondent did not do Cedar Hill Jerseys justice in your last issue. That is simply a herd you will have to see to appreciate. My Jerseys are doing well; growing in beauty each day, and giving promise of making grand cows. (All I have are young).

Mrs. VADA G. KIDD.

Cheap Homes for the Homeless.

For Red River lands in Montague and Clay counties address **VERNE & GOLDON, Ringgold, Montague Co., Texas.**

LANDS, LOANS AND ABSTRACTS.

I do a general business in the above lines. Safe investments made. Parties seeking homes or investments would do well to communicate with me. All correspondence given special attention.

P. W. HARRISON, Paris, Texas.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., AND VICINITY.

Real estate and claims of all kinds collected. Estates settled and attended to. Insurance Notary Public. Copies of Wills, Deeds, Deaths, Marriages, etc., furnished.

THOMAS M. CARLIN, Attorney-at-Law, 608 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHEAP PANHANDLE LANDS.

For good land at \$1.50 to \$4 per acre, write to the undersigned and state what you want. Improved and unimproved. 37 residence lots for \$370.

M. E. BEAUFORT, Hartley, Hartley County, Texas.

Farm at a Bargain.

157 acres near Wills Point. Rich black sandy land 100 acres in cultivation, balance pasture and good timber. House, stable, crib, splendid well and abundant stock water. Price low, terms easy. Address **C. H. COOPER, Dallas, Texas.**

FOR INFORMATION

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

MONEY LOANED ON FARMS

AND ALL KINDS OF

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

FARMS BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED. Address, for particulars, **KIRKWOOD & CO., 132 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.**

DeCORDOVA & SON,

Land and Tax Agency,

No. 704 Congress Avenue, Austin Texas.

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

For Sale at a Bargain.

2 1/2 miles s. e. of Alvin, the great fruit country, one fruit farm of 24 acres, well drained, good house of 4 rooms, 2 galleries, chicken and well, barn—in fact, well improved; good orchard of 600 trees, besides grapevines bearing; 2 acres in strawberries. Public road on two sides of place; 3/4 mile to good school. Terms, \$4,500; one-half cash, other in two notes, one and two years. Call on or write to **JESSE HOBBS & CO., Alvin, Texas.**

TO FARMERS.

We have for sale improved and unimproved farm and ranch property in Brazil, one of the leading agricultural counties of Central Texas. For sale cheap and on easy payments. Do not buy until you see our descriptive price list, which will be sent free on application. Address

Journal Real Estate and Investment Bureau, W. R. MCLELLAN, Mgr., Stephenville, Tex.

A HOME CHEAP.

Don't rent. Buy a home. Good black land homes to sell at from \$12.50 to \$25 per acre, on long time. Western lands cheap. Apply to

P. A. Huffman & Co.,

Box 464. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

TWO READY-MADE FARMS.

For sale in the famous Wichita Country, each of 60 acres, five miles south of Bellah Station, on Wichita Valley R. R., in Baylor county, 14 miles east of Seymour, 35 miles west of Wichita Falls. On one, small house, 180 acres fenced and cultivated, 120 acres in wheat; on other, 320 acres fenced, 150 cultivated, of which 120 acres is in wheat. Good prairie land—no black mud. Crops go with the land if sold before January 1, 1894. Price \$10 per acre for either or both. Terms, one-third to one-half cash. Write for circular.

S. M. SMITH, Fort Worth, Texas.

Farmers, See Here!

Why will you pay rent when your annual rental outlay will put you in possession of

YOUR OWN HOME

in five to ten years? I have for sale cheap, on long time and easy payments, a large number of improved farms in Northern and Central Texas. As these farms are the property of non-residents, they will be

Sold Without Regard to Value.

No arid, drouthy region, but in the old, well settled portion of the State, with plenty of rain, fall and good seasons, where good society, good schools, churches and markets are already established. Address

GARDNER WORK, WACO, TEXAS.

T. F. KING & CO.,

101 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

GRAVEL ROOFERS

And dealers in 2 and 3 ply Prepared Roofing, Building and Sheathing Papers, Coal Tar, Pitch and all kinds of Roofing Material. Orders solicited.

WON THE PRIZE

In the Voting Contest for the

"BEST COUNTY"

—IN—

TEXAS, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, OKLAHOMA, or INDIAN TERRITORY.

HASKELL

COUNTY, TEXAS,

Was Voted to be the one Offering the Most and

Best Inducements

To Immigrants and Home-Seekers.

Fertile and Cheap Lands, Good Schools and Churches, Low Taxes, Big Profits Sure to Come from Early Purchases.

Come and see for Yourself or write for Information to

JUDGE J. E. POOLE,

Haskell, Texas.

BLACK SEAL READY ROOFING.

Water, Fire and Wind-Proof. Any one can apply it. Costs 25c. per square to lay it. Cheaper and lasts longer than shingles.

2 Ply, \$2.50; 3 Ply, \$3.00 Per 100 Square Feet, all Complete Ready to Apply.

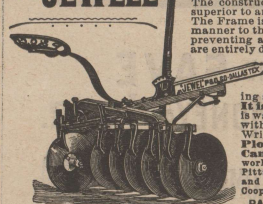
RED AND BLACK CREOSOTE PAINT.

For Wood and Shingle Roofs, Barns, Out-houses, etc. Guaranteed to outlast any cheap paint made. In barrels, 45c.; 1/2 barrels, 50c.; 5 and 10 gallon cans, 55c. per gallon.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT TO ANY POINT IN TEXAS.

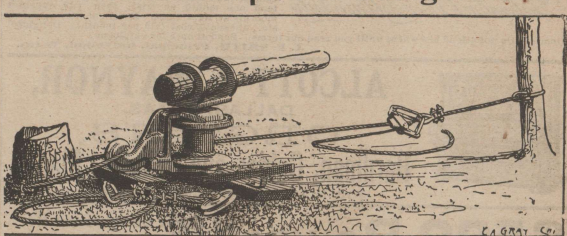
W. E. CAMPE ROOFING & MFG. CO., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Write for circulars and samples. Mention this paper.

THE JEWELL STEEL FRAME DISK HARROW

The construction of the Jewell with Centre Cut makes it far superior to any Harrow ever presented to the Farmers of Texas. The Frame is made of T shaped steel, curved down in a graceful manner to the supports for the frame at the journal bearings, thus preventing any undue strain on the frame. The journal bearings are entirely dust-proof and provided for oiling in a most convenient manner. There is absolutely no end thrust to wear on the wearing bearings. The Centre Cut is the greatest of all improvements, and disposes of that objectionable feature found in most disk harrows, of leaving a ridge in the centre. It is entirely without side draft. It is all steel, does perfect work, runs perfectly level and is warranted as represented, or money refunded. Furnished with full or half length force feed seeders when so ordered. Write for circular. We manufacture all kinds of Gang Plows, Disk Harrows, Steel Harrows, Stalk Cutters, Canton Clipper Plows, and are State Agents for the world-renowned Superior Grain Drills, Mowers, Hay Presses, Pitts Threshers, Wagon Scales, Sweep Rakes, Sorghum Mills and Evaporators, Buggies, Carriages, Carts, Harness, Bait, Cooper and Olds Wagons. Write us for your wants.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., Mfrs., DALLAS, TEX

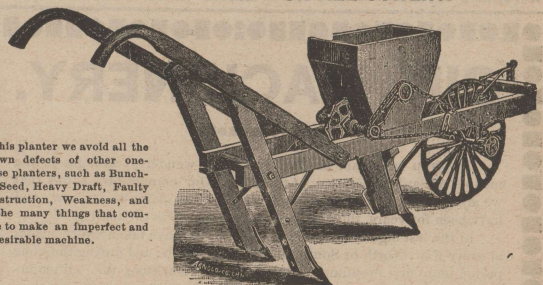
The Worlds Champion Crubbing Machine

This machine is simple, strong and durable in all parts. It clears up an area from 150 to 300 feet in diameter, according to length of cable, at one setting, and can be moved with team and reset in two to five minutes. The stump in cut represents the anchor that holds the machine in place. The hitches for cable, lock for spool, lever for throwing in and out of gear, giving and taking up slack, are all simple and sure. It is provided with a three-fourths steel cable, 27 tons strength. It will pull green timber up to 12 inches diameter without any cutting of roots, and in some soils much larger. Like other work, much depends on the men and their chance to get at the stuff to be pulled. It makes a pull in 1 to 3 minutes. In open timber one of our men pulled 160 trees, from 4 to 10 inches in diameter, with a single hitch in 2 hours, an average of one every two minutes. We have appliances for all kinds of pulling. For prices and terms apply to

MOHME & KRAMER, 113 Bridge Street, WACO, TEXAS.

ASK YOUR IMPLEMENT DEALER FOR**STANDARD PLANTER.**

IT HAS THE "DROP" ON ALL OTHERS.

**No. 151-2 Standard Texas Combined Corn and Cotton Planter, WITH SAFETY-PIN ATTACHMENT.**

which we confidently assert is the best one-horse planter made, and the reason why is that:

This Planter has a shipping device to throw the Seed Wheel in or out of gear. No seed is wasted.

It has a large reservoir for seed.

It has an agitator like that used in the STANDARD PLANTER ATTACHMENT.

It has a draft-bar that can be raised or lowered at the point of hitch.

Has the best arrangement for increasing or decreasing the flow of Seed without Bunching the Seed.

THE CORN DROP is located in same box, and will drop Corn as accurately as is done by any of the High-Priced Two-Horse Planters.

This cut shows the Corn Dropper part of the Planter, and is so constructed that the delivery is sure and without breaking the grain.

We sell these goods under the fullest guarantee. Our guarantee means something.

Emerson, Talcott & Co.,

WENDELKEN, Manager.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

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 principle value of Mississippi Triumph potatoes is that it produces a second or fall crop with greater certainty than any other variety yet tried for that purpose. There are plenty of these to be had at prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bushel, so no one need pay a fancy price for them.

Dr. Stell is a believer in the doctrine that teaches us to "try all things and hold fast to that which is good," hence the munificent offer Orchard and Garden makes to test the value of the String-fellow plan to convert young trees into "rooted cuttings," at time of planting. Send your subscription to Texas Farm and Ranch, one dollar, and we will forward the six trees for the planting test. See advertisement.

The cool breezes of old Boreas are still holding nature in icy bonds. Good results may be expected from this to fruit growers; the longer the fruit beds remain dormant the more surely they escape the frosts that so often injure or destroy the crop in blooming or just after.

In the next issue of Orchard and Garden we shall begin the publication of a series of papers on Gathering, Packing and Shipping Fruit. We consider the problem of marketing one of the most important that we can bring before our readers. Such as have fruit to dispose of who have not yet acquired experience will be profited by a careful perusal of these papers, and as none of our progressive horticulturists ever grow too old to learn, we shall expect benefit from a free interchange of experience. There is an art in every step in the process of marketing, from the time the fruit is separated from the tree to that in which it passes from the city vendor to the consumer; however, our interest ends with the disposal of the package by the commission man to the retailer. Fancy fruit in attractive packages commands the highest prices. There is a class of customers in every large city willing to pay almost any price for such fruit. Only a few retailers attempt to cater to this class of trade, and they are willing to pay the producer well for such goods as meets their requirements. Let every fruit grower seek to reach the top round in the ladder of perfection in the quality of the fruit he sends to market, so that profits will be the greater. To reach such results sorting is an absolute necessity. Orange growers have generally adopted the rule of sizing their oranges by the use of a sorting machine, so that from the same orchard will come boxes containing all the way from 135 to 250 oranges to a box. It is past our comprehension why growers of apples still hold to the old plan of packing apples big and little, good and bad, all together in the same package. If it pays orange growers to sort and size their crop, why should not the same rule be applied to apples? We are free to give it as our opinion that the time is at hand when apple growers and shippers will be compelled to cease facing their barrels with a few layers of choice fruit, and filling the middle with the small and wormy stuff we so frequently see. People cannot be fooled by such practices, and the packer and shipper who adopts the method of sorting and sizing into grades, marking not only the name of the apple, but the grade upon the package, will reap a rich harvest for his pains. The largest, most perfect fruit, will go at fancy prices, and the smaller, second grade, be they smooth but perfect, will sell for more than the mixed grades when choice fruit is mixed indiscriminately with poor, knotty stuff. Of course, this applies with equal force to packing peaches, apricots, etc. It is a rule that holds good anywhere, "choice fruits honestly packed in neat, attractive packages, always sell."

THE MARIANNA.

L. T. SANDERS.

I see in last Texas Farm and Ranch that Dr. Stell talks a little about Marianna plum stocks for plum and peach. I was one of the first to use that stock in Louisiana, as I was the introducer of the plum in this state. One year I budded quite a number of peaches on the above plum. I found that all varieties did well the first year, only the peach outgrew

the plum to some extent. The second year quite a number of peach trees died in nursery rows. The white varieties suffered the worst, especially Heath Cling; red and yellow varieties were less affected. I shipped twelve trees of my famous October peach, "Hughes IXL," (which is yellow), to C. Falkner, of Waco, Texas, about six or eight years ago, six on Marianna, and six on peach. He wrote me in answer to inquiries several years since, that he saw no difference in the trees. If he sees this I trust that he will let us hear from him.

For the Japan plum the Marianna stock seems to be especially adapted, but Prunus Simoni does not do well on it for me. In fact, that variety is a failure here. But the Japan plums so far fruited here (except Kelsey, which blooms too early), are a perfect success. I was very much in hopes that I would see fruit on my Satsuma orange this year, but I fear that my trees are so badly injured by the January blizzard that they will not bear. Temperature dropped to 12 degrees, and of course, that was too low for them. I have been fruiting here for several years a new native ever-bearing mulberry. In wood, it resembles the Hicks, but more spreading, a better berry, and wonderfully prolific, ripens fruit four months, and is very hardy and a fine grower. I had budded trees grow twelve feet last year. I don't think the peach crop here is hurt so far. I see a few blooms on a late seedling, but generally they are not much advanced. I find that the Kieffer pear is just suited to this country, and handled properly it is a very fine fruit. I am planting largely of it in my orchard. Had one tree last year that was ten years old that produced eight bushels of pears. The fruit brought in near market \$1.50 per bushel. Another blizzard raging to-day. Thermometer 22 degrees above.

Plain Dealing, La.

MARIANNA PLUM FOR A STOCK.

DAVID H. WATSON.

In TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of February 10th, Dr. Stell has a letter on the Marianna plum as a stock, and asks you to get reports from those who have used the Marianna as a stock. I have had some experience with it, and must say that it has proven a failure with me, both as a fruit tree and as a stock for other plums. At the time that the introducers were booming the Marianna as the plum for the million, I bought a few trees from Prof. Munson, and when the trees came into bearing I found it a failure as a fruit tree. These trees made a splendid growth, and when four years old were beautiful to look upon. But they were all dead by the time they were six or seven years old, and have long ago been grubbed up. From these trees I propagated some by cuttings, and planted six of them in my orchard in January of 1887. They have all since died and been grubbed up. In January or February of 1888 I planted ten more trees in my orchard. One of these trees is now alive, all the others having died and been grubbed up. In 1887 I budded Kelsey's Japan into Marianna stock, and in December of same year planted 22 of these dormant budded trees in the orchard; the next spring the buds grew out, well and made nice trees by the next winter. The second year they made a good growth and bore some fruit. Now fully half of these trees are dead, and have been replaced with pears. The remaining trees are a sickly looking lot, and I suppose will die this year. These trees were planted in rich, black soil, while the other three lots of Marianna were planted in a good sandy loam, underlaid with red clay at a depth varying from six inches to one foot. None of these trees died of root knot or root rot.

I grafted Kelsey, and several varieties of Japan plums on the Marianna, and transplanted to the orchard since planting the above 22 Kelsey. Some of these I planted in sandy soil, and some in black soil. A number of these are now dead, and the others are making but little growth. With me plums grafted or budded on the Marianna make a good growth the first, and usually the second year, but after that they begin to fail, and seldom live longer than seven years. With me plums worked on the peach make better trees in the orchard and last longer than those on the Marianna. As the Marianna makes such nice, smooth roots, and the plums worked on them make such nice trees the first year, they are just the thing for the nurseryman who only cares to please his customers by the appearance of the trees but I don't think they will do for planting in the orchard.

I have not tried working the peach on the Marianna, because I lost faith in the

plum as a stock for peaches. Several years ago when I tried growing the peach on wild goose seedlings and our native wild plum, these trees grew off well the first year and made nice trees. I then transplanted them into the orchard. They grew off very well for two years, when they began to fail, and now I have one tree left. In this lot of trees the peach only died. In every instance when I dug them up the roots were alive and perfectly sound, and what roots I did not dig up threw up plum sprouts, and I now have some good plum trees in place of the peach.

I agree with Dr. Stell, and think the light should be turned on this subject. The Marianna has been boomed as a stock in such glowing colors that numbers of people will not plant plum trees unless they are on the Marianna root, and thousands of such trees have been and are now being planted, which will, in all probability, prove a failure in a few years.

At the Rockport meeting of the State Horticultural Society last June I talked with fruit growers from North and Central Texas and the Coast country on the subject of the Marianna as a stock and its longevity, and the experience of all was that it was a failure, and usually died by the time it was six or seven years old. It has been claimed by the Marianna boomers that it is not subject to attack by the anguillula or root rot, but this claim is not true for I have seen the root knot on two trees.

Brenham, Texas.

NOTES ON AN EXPERIMENTAL PEACH ORCHARD.

PROF. R. H. PRICE.

Of the 180 varieties of peaches now under test upon our horticultural grounds, over 80 varieties fruited last summer. We have selected from these twelve of the most promising, and give them in the following list with a short descriptive note of each variety.

Mamie Ross.—Half free-stone, very large, cream colored, striped and splashed with red; prolific. Ripened June 20th.

Lady Ingold.—Free-stone, very large, yellow, with yellow flesh, flavor good; prolific. Ripened June 25th.

Family Favorite.—Half free-stone, very large, greenish white streaked with red, flavor good; prolific. Ripened June 25th.

Stump The World.—Cling-stone, very large, red cheek, cream colored, flavor good; prolific. Ripened June 28th.

Foster.—Free-stone, large, yellow with deep red cheek, flesh yellow, flavor very fine; prolific. Ripened June 30th.

Chinese Gling.—Cling-stone, very large, greenish white, good flavor; prolific. Ripened July 4th.

Spottswood.—Free-stone, very large, resembles Chinese Gling in color and shape, flavor good. Ripened July 4th.

Figuett's Free.—Free-stone, very large, greenish white, sometimes streaked with red, flavor good; prolific. Ripened July 10th.

Ford's No. 2.—Free-stone, medium size, yellow, flesh yellow; prolific. Ripened July 30th.

Price's Free.—Free-stone, medium size, white; prolific. Ripened August 5th.

Lord Palmerston.—Free-stone, medium size, skin and flesh yellow, flavor good; prolific. Ripened August 1st.

Smock.—Free-stone, medium size, cream color. Ripened August 25th.

Ag. Exp't Station, College Station, Tex.

ONIONS FROM SEED.

WILLARD ROBISON.

In TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of February 10, I see an article on growing onions from seed as an experiment. I was under the impression that it was a well settled fact that onions can be raised much cheaper and easier from seed sown in drills where they are to grow, than by any other process.

In raising onions for market for eighteen years in Texas, the bulk of all my crops have been from seed. I have sown from October to June, and have seldom made a failure, and such partial failures resulted from drouth destroying the seed when sprouting, or killing young plants, but nothing less than a very severe drouth will do this. When I have no small onions left over for first early, I buy what sets I think will last for two or three weeks, first marketing in bunch. By this time the seed onions are large enough to begin to sell, and sell more readily than larger ones from sets, on account of being so fresh and crisp looking. Here is a method, if practiced year in and year out, will give more satisfaction, more

onions, and more money to the ordinary truck gardener than any other plan. Sow lots of Silver King, White Queen, and Pearl onion seed, any time from January to June. Sow tolerably thick in row, don't thin at all, take out and sell all you can, or all that get large enough. When ripe, plow out and pick up everything; scatter in shed, under building, or even under trees, if the climate is not too moist. About October, in North Texas, prepare ground and set in rows eighteen inches apart, six inches in row, one and one-half to two inches deep, cover with garden plow or hoe entirely, to prevent winter killing, and you will have fine large onions by the time "store sets" are well started, and no matter if the onions you plant are two inches or upward in diameter, fine single onions of this size I have had three onions three and one-half inches in diameter, and no seed stem, and have had single onions four and one-half inches in diameter, by May 30, and was shipping bushel onions just as other gardeners were beginning to have good bunch onions from commercial sets. Pearl and Queen seed, if sown in October, and get as large as wheat straws before freezing weather sets in, will make bunch onions two weeks ahead of sets. I have never taken any care to keep my varieties separate, always pulling the largest first, but the King makes the largest and latest. Pearl is about as early as Queen, but gets nearly twice as large. Queen onions one and one-half inches to two inches in diameter are often ripe, and tops fall over in six weeks from planting the set, if put out in spring, and it has always been a wonder to me why set growers in the East never grow these varieties for sets, for they are good keepers, and two to four weeks earlier than the silver skins and red varieties.

Cisco, Texas.

THE LATE FREEZE ON THE COAST.

H. M. STRINGFELLOW.

Perhaps a few notes on the freeze and its effects in the coast country, may interest your readers. On the 24th of January the thermometer fell to 18 degrees, and killed a great many cabbage and young vegetable plants, and damaged seriously the larger celery and cabbage though some of those will make. The last freeze did little harm except to kill off the young strawberry and blossoms that had put out since the 24th. This second freeze dropped the thermometer 24 degrees. Neither of these cold spells damaged my top budded Oonshu at all, though all the sweet oranges were cut down to the ground, and some quite large Oonshu grafted on Florida sour stock were badly damaged. If we could have a fall to 12 or 15 degrees, and the top budded trees escaped, we might go ahead and set largely. We have such a temperature about every ten years. I notice you offer a root pruned pear tree as a premium with TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. To those who accept, I would say, be sure and pare off the ends of the roots afresh just before setting, and be sure to tramp well. Pear trees are entirely dormant, and prospect good for full crop. Hitchcock, Galveston Co., Texas.

TRAINING THE GRAPE.

NATT STEVENS.

I have been asked frequently how to train the grape vine; almost everyone has a way to suit himself regardless of nature's way to help itself when it has an opportunity to do so. A tree, bush, or a fence, is its natural place to climb or rest upon, and climb it will when given a chance, and go the different countries over, this is the case with all wild grapes. They are all provided with their own clinching fingers at nearly every joint, and nowhere do we find it natural for the vine to run on the ground, because it is contrary to its very nature. Try it as they do in California to make grow so, and at the end of the first year it will look like an umbrella with the handle in the ground, with the central portion raised above the sides, and often interlacing and clinched by its numerous fingers in one heap. This shows most conclusively the natural requirements of the vine, for a tree or bush to run upon, while the continual cutting away of all growth leaves a stump behind it to grow from each year afterwards. Some call this system a renewal each year. But where does this renewal stop? Naturally it stops at the stump, and as a consequence, when the stump dies, the roots die with it, and also if the roots die, that stump dies with them, and taking all things together, it must of necessity make a short lived vine at best. But man has many curious ways to deal with the vine. They make it climb a post artificially, and tie it up with a wire that often

cation was received, the object of the resolutions explained, and the report and resolutions adopted as follows:

Resolved, That we view favorably the communication received from the State Fair Association, and are willing to meet that body in a spirit of fairness and conciliation, and that all we request or desire is the consideration due the industry we represent in view of its importance to the state.

That a committee of three members be appointed to meet the Texas State Fair Association, and confer with said Association in regard to rules, regulations, and premiums to govern future swine exhibits.

That the members of this Association hereby bind ourselves as an organization, and individually to endorse and abide by the acts of this, our committee in the premises.

That the committee appointed to confer with the State Fair Association be instructed to insist that all swine competing for premiums be exhibited in one place, or continuously, and that all swine exhibited separately from the general swine exhibit be not permitted to compete for premiums.

That the Association ought, of right, to be consulted in the selection of superintendents and judges for the swine exhibits, and requests that the judge or judges should be a disinterested person or persons from outside the state of Texas, and that comfortable quarters be provided for the stock.

Messrs. W. H. Pierce, H. E. Singleton, and E. G. King were appointed a committee to confer with the Dallas Fair directors, with instructions to proceed with the discharge of their duty immediately upon the adjournment of this meeting.

The following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

That this Association condemn the practice of persons who sell unregistered stock, or stock ineligible to registry, representing the same to be pure bred, and that we warn purchasers against such practices as detrimental to the swine industry, and unjust to reputable breeders.

Resolved, That this Association recommend to the different Swine Registry associations that their special premiums be placed at the disposal of the State Swine Breeders' Association, to be placed by them to the best advantage for the swine breeding interest.

Mr. Holland: The object of the last resolution is to prevent the selling of scrubs for thoroughbreds; to prevent swindling.

Mr. Butler: I want to talk some more, because I have something to say that ought to be said. I said before, and repeat now, with all the earnestness I possess, that I am proud of the swine breeders of Texas. I know these men, and that is why I am proud of them. They are not here to advertise themselves—they don't need it. They are known, and can sell all their stock for future delivery. They are out doing missionary work for the good of the country. They want to see Texas prosper, and are willing to help. If you think there is not much in this swine business you are mistaken; many of the best men in the State are in it. I know these men personally, and I say with all the energy and integrity I can command, that there is not a nobler, better set of men in any business anywhere, than those who compose the Texas State Swine Breeders' Association. I am glad they have condemned the dishonest practices of those who deal in counterfeit stock. When you buy from one of these men you know you get just what the bargain calls for. These men all have good stock, and devote their whole time to the business, and this makes a big difference. Good stock is all the better if well cared for. Some men will sell you a hog, and when you ask if he is registered they will say, "no, but he is just as good—registry would not make him any better, and then he is cheaper." And people who do not know any better are swindled. These men know what good hogs are, and they have them, and their reputations are guarantees of square deals.

Mr. —: I know cases of scrub hogs sold for thoroughbreds that could not be registered. I raise both sorts; registered, eligible to registry, and ineligible. I have had men ask me: "Is this one registered and that better one ineligible?" I tell him that often of two hogs, the best individual is not eligible to registry. A neighbor of mine ordered a registered hog from Pennsylvania. He got a Poland China, spotted, and with a snout on him more than a foot long. He got no pedigree, of course, but his money was gone. We must put the people on guard against such practices, and let

them know where and by whom they will be treated right.

Mr. Simpson, representing the Fort Worth Packery, being present, and called upon, said: It has been my practice from boyhood to keep my ears and eyes open and my mouth shut. But I wish to signify our sympathy with the objects of this meeting. We are as much interested in hogs as the members of this Association. I am glad to say that the finest hogs we have had were Texas hogs, and we are getting hogs from Kansas, Missouri, and elsewhere. One of our young men wanted to go on a ranch to raise hogs, and when asked what kind he preferred, said "thoroughbred razor-backs." He knew more about killing than raising hogs. We want you people to raise good hogs. We have been paying very close to Kansas City prices, and last week we paid for Texas hogs 1½ cents more. We ask you to watch the markets, and if satisfied with our prices, patronize us. In reply to a question as to weight of hogs preferred, Mr. Simpson replied that from 175 to 300 lbs. was the range of weight best suited to their purposes.

Mr. Butler: You all know I don't like to talk (applause) but it does me good all over to see the packery represented here, and that good fellowship with hog producers prevails, and I am proud to see both these interests growing. We put our hogs on the cars and sent them North, and then have them shipped back to us, and besides paying the manufacturers' profits we pay the freight both ways. I believe Texas hog raisers will patronize this packery, and I hope both will prosper.

Mr. LeBaron:—What is the capacity of your plant, Mr. Simpson?

Mr. Simpson: We can now use 1500 hogs and 500 cattle per day, and will increase our capacity to 2000 hogs and 1000 beefs. We have capital enough to run the business, and buy all the hogs raised for sale in Texas.

Mr. LeBaron: We must, of course, sell where we can sell best; but we greatly prefer to patronize a Texas concern.

Mr. Humphrey: We ought to patronize these people who come from the North and invest their money here. We should try to build up this packery, for it will be a benefit to stock men as well as themselves.

Mr. Wedel: A market is as necessary to raise hogs. Local buyers are not sufficient, as their demand and prices are not reliable—high to-day and low tomorrow; that will not do. Neither should we ship off our hogs and buy them back as bacon. We want to make meat for the local markets and sell our hogs promptly when they are ready for slaughter.

CONSTRUCTION OF PENS FOR BROOD SOWS.

Mr. King: I first built floored pens with no fenders and lost pigs; put on fenders and lost pigs. Then I built a LeBaron pen, and have not lost any pigs. The pens are 8x16 feet, one-half floored, the other half not floored; good plank roof sloping hors, over half the pen, so the sun can shine in. These pens are made close 2 feet high, and then built openly 6 feet high in front. Put on sloping plank nailed to braces, leaving 12 inches underneath. Eighteen inches at back of pen has no floor. I have 12 pens all in a row. It would be better to have all pens separate; built mine together for economy in material.

Mr. LeBaron: Mr. King has given an idea how this pen is built. My pens are high enough to walk under, 10x12 feet, connected with a lot 40x50 feet for each sow. I give plenty of bedding before farrowing. A good roof is important. The sow will work the bedding back under the sloping plank, and here the pigs will stay satisfied while the sow goes out. I use iron for roofing. We don't have to have a hog house painted without nor varnished within, but it must be comfortable.

Mr. Singleton: My pens are cheap, but good, but Mr. LeBaron and Mr. King have both confirmed me in this: I condemn the floor entirely; they condemn half of it, why not the other half as well? I condemn it because neither sow nor pigs like it. Then why have it? I don't believe in Mr. LeBaron's fenders; sows will push all the straw back under them before farrowing. I rarely lose pigs, and when I do it is generally my fault. My success is due to my sows being in good condition. I keep my sows in good flesh and good health. Uncle Snort has been ridiculing what he calls the high-toned fare some of us use, and he has just been discriminating between varieties of sorghum for hogs. It should be the Early Amber variety. We must

prevent constipation in our brood sows. Oil meal is best for this; linseed meal, and not cotton seed meal is meant. I consider cotton seed in any shape a dangerous feed, though some claim to use it successfully. If we have laxative food we don't need oil meal. But little oil meal is required; half a pint at a feed is enough. We do not use it for its nutrition, but for its medicinal effect; even less than half a pint is enough in many cases.

Mr. LeBaron: I do not agree with Mr. Singleton about the floor; sows root the ground into holes. My sows do not push back all the bedding, but much of it, and that does no harm.

WATER FOR HOGS.

Mr. Wedel: Hogs should have water, and should have as much as they want, and when they want it. But a hog can't live on water alone. They don't need water to wallow in. I give clear water in troughs. Hogs love a good cool drink as well as anybody, but they don't need mud; if they wallow in it the sun dries it, and blisters the hog, and takes the hair off.

Mr. Butler: I wish to call attention to a mysterious occurrence here to-day. It is well known that Clark has been going loaded for Wedel, and Wedel for Clark. In fact, they have "gone off" a few times through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Mr. Clark was here this morning, and stated that Wedel would not come—presumably because he (Clark) was here—and was afraid to champion his theory of feeding, and breeding from two-year old hogs. Now here is Wedel, but lo, where is Clark? I am told that a cloud of dust was recently seen down the road toward Killean, and high above it waved the snapper of Clark's buggy whip. I would like to have this thing explained. [The expense of the laughter will be divided between these two champions.—Ed.] Mr. Butler proceeded: You men have got me confused. Last summer my hogs were panting so I made them a bathing tank and bottomed it with galvanized iron. Now Mr. Wedel says that is no good. Another man says it is good. I confess I am a little credulous about the importance of pure water for hogs. I have been in Texas 35 years, and can tell the truth if I am connected with TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and I have some old fogey ideas. But I am credulous even if all these men say hogs need pure water.

Mr. Wedel: Uncle Snort don't believe in clean water for hogs, and yet he has made for his hogs a bathing pool lined with galvanized iron. Is that consistent?

Mr. Singleton: We have our baths, but we do not bathe and then drink the water. We take in a bunch, or make a tank in our hog lot. All the filth of the lot accumulates there, and the hog will wallow in it, and if thirsty will drink there rather than go 40 or 50 yards for pure water. Can such water be good for him? Does it make wholesome meat? Wallowing is no benefit and no injury—the injury is in drinking filth.

Mr. LeBaron: My hogs wallow in the San Marcos river; pure clean water and sand, or gravel. They will wallow in the mud on the brink, and go out where the water is clear to drink. At the fair I noticed that Terrell's hogs panted, mine did not; mine bathed, his did not. Putting his hogs in condition for showing may have had something to do with it. I don't believe wallowing in mud will hurt hogs if they have clean water to drink.

Mr. Cooper: I believe in mud for hogs. I have a tank bottomed with old railroad ties; hogs root down to these, and no further. I notice my hogs revel in the mud, and then when thirsty they go off and drink clean water, and then lay up in the shade. I believe the bath is beneficial to hogs.

Mr. Cunningham, Assistant Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, then addressed the meeting. He was glad to see the organization, and to learn that it was fully alive to the importance of the swine industry. He had visited the Ft. Worth packery, and found 10,000,000 pounds of meat in store. Looked like business. But they could not get hogs enough in Texas. They ship meats to foreign countries. Once, it was useless to fatten hogs in summer, for you could not sell them. Texas is the best hog country in the world, but there are not enough hog pens nor enough hogs. Every land owner will give his tenants a good chance to raise hogs. The 40 acre men Mr. Williams speaks of ought to be here; it would do them more good than all the politics they will hear in a year. Politics is now doing the farmers of this country an injury; you will find the poorest men and worst farmers are the

most enthusiastic politicians. I have farmed—begun an orphan boy at the very bottom, and worked hard and always did reasonably well. Any farmer who manages right can own a farm of his own in five years of good honest labor. Go home, Mr. Williams, and stir these poor people up; tell them to study farming more and politics less, and they will prosper. Gentlemen, I hope this organization will grow and prosper until the Fort Worth Packery cannot handle half your hogs, and others like it will be required to keep up with the swine products of the state.

Mr. McCuningham then explained the quarantine and national inspection laws, and said the proper administration of these laws will greatly benefit the stock interest. Stock men should sustain these laws; if the laws are not good, have them repealed or changed. He was the first inspector ever appointed from Texas, and would do all he could for the State.

ADVANTAGES TO FARMERS OF THESE MEETINGS.

Mr. Butler: I do not like to talk so much (laughter), but I would like to have five minutes on this subject. I love farmers, for I am one myself; am sorry that there is and has been unpleasant differences among farmers. They need encouragement and to be taught to look out for No. 1 more than for this or that candidate. We want to encourage the breeding and raising of better hogs, and in a better manner. That is what these men are here for—not to advertise themselves, for they do not need it. I know many farmers are feeding hogs at a loss. A few little red shots in a close pen is a tax. One of my neighbors fed some little hogs like this for three months on corn and they gained only 10 pounds. Such as this causes poor farmers to think they cannot raise hogs in Texas. We want them to come here and learn a better way. The farmers are the mudsills of society. Did you ever know a farmer who raised his own meat to mortgage his crop or his farm?

Mr. Williams (Populist editor): I was raised on a farm. I am sorry to see so few farmers here. I used to raise hogs—the small boned Berkshires. (Laughter.) The farmer's tenants want to learn how they can raise hogs. In this organization they cannot learn this. They are too poor. Why, 90 per cent of the farms of Williamson county are mortgaged now.

Mr. —: I would like to correct Mr. Williams. I have the official figures here, and the farm mortgages amount to a little less than 10 per cent in Williamson county.

Mr. Holland: I noticed my friend Williams at the Georgia Wonder Show last night, and I think I know what is the matter with him; he lifted so hard on the little boy that he sprained his knowledge of hogs so bad that it won't work. I would like to speak further of Mr. Williams, but I am a long way from home and want to return uninjured, so you will have to excuse me from expressing my opinion of him as a breeder of—of—red-boned—no, small-boned Berkshires. He knows nearly as much about hogs as a jackass does about Populist politics. I see Mr. Vorie P. Brown, of San Antonio. We have been looking for him and would be pleased to hear him.

Mr. Brown: I do not feel competent to instruct hog men about their specialty. I don't know anything about big-boned nor little-boned Berkshires, like Mr. Williams, but I do know that plain Berkshires are good. I also know that we need more and better hogs of all good breeds. Three-fourths of the hog meat consumed in Southwest Texas is imported from other states, and takes away from Texas a vast amount of money. We can raise pork cheaper here than in the North. The Fort Worth Packery says the only thing that can prevent its complete success is the lack of hogs. We must produce more hogs in self defense; there is prosperity in such a course.

On motion of Mr. H. E. Singleton, seconded by Mr. W. C. LeBaron, TEXAS FARM AND RANCH was unanimously adopted as the official organ of the Texas State Swine Breeders' Association.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following additional report: Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are hereby tendered to the Mayor and citizens of Taylor for the public spirit with which they have aided this Association for their kindness and hospitality to us as an organization and individually, and that each and every one bear away with us the kindest recollections of our pleasant visit. We desire also to thank the press of Taylor—the Taylor Journal, Taylor

Household.

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

GOOD-BY.

We say it for an hour or for years;
We say it smiling, say it choked with tears;
We say it coldly, say it with a kiss,
And yet we have no other word than this:
Good-by.

We have no dearer word for our heart's friend,
For him who journeys to the world's far end
And sears our soul with going; thus we say,
As unto him who steps but o'er the way,
Good-by.

Alike to those we love and those we hate,
We say no more in parting. At life's gate,
To him who passes out beyond earth's night,
We cry, as to the wanderer for a night,
Good-by.

—Boston Traveler.

CHAT.

Wildflower comes to brighten our drear old February day, for the wind is whistling and whirling away, and the ice is everywhere. The clouds are trying to shield the sun from old Boreas' fierce blast, so that the combined forces of nature make us realize that winter though long delayed, is no less winter when she does appear, and the cheery sweet face of a wildflower is very inspiring on such a day. We had scarcely thawed out from the blizzard which swooped down upon us a fortnight ago, when this last norther came upon us. In fancy our flower beds were growing so eager were we to get the seed in. It is hard to learn the lesson which Dame Nature has been trying to impress upon us these years, that a few weeks or days of warm sunshine in January do not mean that spring has come, but every year we have to learn it over.

Mrs. M. E. Cooper, of Crystal Springs, Miss., it does not matter if you are not a subscriber to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Our Household circle will bid you welcome, and I am sure you will find a hearty welcome in our big state wherever you may decide to locate. Doubtless the responses to your inquiry will be bewildering, for every sister will think she lives in the best town or county. There is no state which gives her citizens more liberal or better school privileges than Texas. Churches of all denominations are numerous; people are hospitable, refined and progressive, and we think we Texans—that Texas is the grandest state in the Union. So you can hardly fail to be satisfied when there is so great diversity of climate and soil to choose from.

Miss Mattie Daniel comes bravely to the defense of the country girl, and ably champions her own. We suspected that Oklahoma would hear from some of our bonny bright country girls when he wrote that letter. If Oklahoma could see the elegant chirography of the letter he would be obliged to confess that this, together with her easy and fluent diction were sufficient proof that he had failed to portray the character of the country girl correctly.

Mabel Clair is on the defensive, too this week, and she fires into the ranks promiscuously, but, Mabel, we're half a mind to tell you. You say you have no heart. What about that—well, we'll wait; won't tell just yet what we do know, since you are so saucy and withal so charming.

Earnestine, we are glad you find the Household so inviting that you seek its cosy circle when you are lonely. We welcome you most cordially, and hope to have you come again.

Mr. H. E. Amoor contributes some interesting Pen and Ink sketches of Japan, which we are sure the Household will enjoy.

We have several very interesting contributions from correspondents which we will give to the Household as soon as possible. We need more room, but the manager says we can't have it yet, dear friends, so we will have to abide by his dictum, hoping for a little more elbow room some of these days. It is natural for we women to love to spread out, and we have found out that some of the other sex are imbued with this praise-worthy spirit, vide, the Household. Understand, however, that you are welcome, gentlemen, else we would not admit you.

A REPLY TO MABEL CLAIR.

ANNIE B. BAILEY.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Have just finished Mabel Clair's letter in issue of January 13th, and with your permission I lay aside my paper and take up my pen in defense of love.

No, Mabel Clair, love, true love is not a mistake, neither has the age of love

passed; it has always, and still exists in the hearts of the noblest of God's creatures. At some time in the life of every individual the smoldering fire is fanned by the wings of Cupid, and if the object be a worthy one the flame will continue to burn, steady and bright as long as life lasts. Dear Mabel Clair, you surely must wear colored glasses. Tear them off! Throw them aside, and look around you, and behold the devotion of a loving wife. In poverty, sickness and sorrow she is the same self-sacrificing, devoted wife. Should reverses come she bears poverty without a murmur. Should sorrow and death come she forgets self and comforts her husband with loving words and assiduous attentions.

There are no human wrecks for which Cupid is responsible. True love implanted in a loyal, noble heart, and above all let it be a Christian heart, always leads upward and onward to a happy, contented future, and our future is what we make it. 'Tis in the power of every individual to make or mar their future.

Let not love be lightly or thoughtlessly bestowed, but true and free from deception, and there will be many happy homes such as your "Imagination pictured;" homes that will be a haven of rest and quiet to the tired husband when he returns from his day's work, whether it be standing behind the counter, or following the plow since early dawn. Such homes the demon, jealousy, is never allowed to enter, for pure love cannot exist where there is not the most implicit confidence.

Brenham, Texas.

PEN AND INK SKETCHES OF JAPAN.

H. E. AMOOR.

Of all countries in the world the "Land of the Rising Sun" is now the Mecca to which the residents of the Pacific coast have turned with longing eyes, and within the past few years constantly increasing numbers from all parts of our continent have had their ardent wishes gratified.

Visiting, as a rule, however, only those places of interest mentioned in guide books, and getting their information in broken English from guides, the weaknesses and peculiarities of which class are known the world over, (and which are, perhaps, more marked in Japan than elsewhere), the same opportunities have not been afforded them of seeing and studying the inner life of this interesting people, as has been enjoyed by those who, having acquired a knowledge of the language, have had extended intercourse with them.

The majority of the natives with whom one comes into contact at the most frequented places, (commonly known as "Treaty Ports"), have lost most of the courtesy and gentle manners which attracted so much attention ten or twenty years ago and more, and which was universally spoken of as a national characteristic, unsurpassed by any people in the world. Tradesmen and small merchants, for example, in Yokohama and Kobe have become unreliable and grasping, seemingly bent on present pecuniary advantages regardless of maintaining a reputation for honesty and truthfulness.

This may have been induced by the way in which visitors generally make their purchases, who, not knowing the local value of any articles, and having but a limited time at their disposal, often, without doubt, thoughtlessly, and perhaps, unavoidably, try to accomplish too much. They enter a store hurriedly, take up one article after another, and at once offering less than they are asked, they are surprised at its acceptance, being ignorant of the fact that even at what appears to them a low price, they have paid more than a resident would, and that later on in the day the Jinteksha coolies and the guide will call at the store for their commissions.

The "fixed price" system does not prevail except in a few of the very best class of stores to which the foregoing remarks do not apply. Now contrast this with what obtained in Japan many years ago and does still in interior cities! The intending customer approaches the proprietor in a dignified manner, and being asked to "come in and take a pipe," he slips off his shoes, (or more properly, sandals), and steps up to the raised dais, or floor of the store, then smoothing the folds of his long robe so that they will not crease as he turns under the front part, he kneels on soft cushion placed for him on the delicate straw matting. They then both bow very low to the ground, and in fifteen or twenty seconds simultaneously raising their heads, make some remark about the weather, the pleasure of meeting, or some other formal speech. This is repeated once or

oftener, according to the rank of the customer, or the degree of politeness which the storekeeper desires to express. From their "voh," or their sashes around their waist, each then draws out his pipe case and tobacco pouch, filling the bowl with as much as would lay on a nickel, and lighting them from the charcoal in the brazier.

Two whiffs exhausts the tobacco, and by the time it has been filled twice or thrice, the severe, (a boy), brings in tea. Then, and not till then, do their thoughts turn to business.

The assistant places before them the articles selected, which have been in full view of passers-by, but the choicest goods, such as crystal balls, swords, porcelains, and pictures, are kept, (each in a separate box, which is often worm eaten and old), and not opened unless there is a good probability of a sale, and then one by one is brought from a room at the rear and slowly opened with the greatest care.

Subsequent proceedings are conducted with the same utter disregard of the value of time, and to one of us accustomed to do the greatest amount of work in the least possible time, the effect is not easily described. I think I am justified in saying that the rough and ready way of doing things in these days of electric railways and phonographs, has operated injuriously on the manners of a people whose idea of perfect etiquette has been to take matters quietly without getting ruffled or losing their temper, together with external deference to the feelings of others, and maintaining a dignified bearing under all circumstances. There is a different reason for the change in the manners of the lower classes in the treaty ports, whose respectful bearing is so noticeable in the country. With the influx of foreign shipping a decidedly undesirable element finds its way in. The crews of steamers in the aggregate run up to thousands yearly, and their conduct while in harbor is often such as to cause a blush of shame when we have to acknowledge to a people having but meagre powers of discrimination, that these men too, are denizens of Christian lands, and the outcome of Western civilization.

San Francisco, Cal.

AN ABLE DEFENDER.

MATTIE DANIEL.

Mrs. S. E. Buchanan: Will you admit a country girl into your Household, who wishes to say a few words in reply to "Oklahoma," in his defense of city girls? Do not understand me to say that I am prejudiced against city girls, for such is not the case. Some of my best friends are girls whose homes are, and ever has been in the city.

First, let me say that Oklahoma's acquaintance with country girls must be limited indeed, and judging from his letter, his two years stay in the country was, doubtless, spent in the backwoods, or else in a community where girls are very scarce.

I admit there are country girls who have not had the advantages of an education, nor an opportunity to mingle in good society, and when thrown in company with educated people, are at a loss what to do or say. Yet, is she alone? Are there not plenty of city girls who are in the same condition? I say yes; plenty of them.

It is no wonder that there are so many country girls who are ignorant of the ways of the world, especially if they live in a country where cotton is raised. For do they not have to spend much of their time in the cotton field? Their chances for obtaining an education being slim.

The average country school usually lasts six months, and during that time the girls are prevented from attending regularly on account of rainy weather and muddy roads.

Now, let's take a view of the city girl. Besides having a ten months school she has good cement side walks on which to go, thereby giving her the advantage of girls in the country.

I cannot censure you, Oklahoma, for your defense of city girls, but you should have taken into consideration the fact that your letter was read by many girls in the country who have some feeling, as well as those in the city.

I am sure that if you will lay all prejudice aside and will look about, you will find girls in the country who are quite as "refined, courteous, and sympathetic," as those in any city.

It is easy to see that the soft spot in your heart is more for the city girls than for her unsophisticated country cousin.

As to the cooking, well, I know some country girls who can prepare a meal that even Oklahoma would relish. I am sure, we country girls shall appreciate

any and all help that will enable us to make home attractive, for I am sure most of us think that home is the sweetest place on earth.

Now to other subjects. I very much appreciate the good advice given to girls by members of the Household. Especially do I enjoy the letters by Mrs. Vanderhoef, Stella, Cotton Planter, and Wandering Bachelor. The latter I have met. Calhoun, Dallas Co., Texas.

WANTS TO COME TO TEXAS.

MRS. M. E. COOPER.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I have only read one copy of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and am very much pleased with it. Will come, seeking admittance into your well ordered Household. You may say, "she is not a subscriber, and therefore is not entitled to enter our circle." I will answer, "yes, I am a joint subscriber with F.S." It was at my suggestion he subscribed to find out something desirable of the Lone Star State. I trust you will give me a hearty welcome. I have been contemplating making my home there in the near future. I thought perhaps some of your readers would be kind enough to write and tell me what they knew about their country. Such information as you can give, dear readers, will be thankfully received. I wish to find a healthy and prosperous locality, with good society, good schools, churches, etc., where one with some income can invest profitably; where I can give my little ones the proper advantages necessary to their mental and spiritual training.

Mrs. Rice's warning to girls ought to be read with care. Girls, beware of the wolves in sheep's clothing who would steal the lambs from their mother's bosom. That woman, I think, must have been beguiled by the old serpent. I will make my exit, trusting sweet charity that suffers long, and is kind, will intercede in my behalf.

Crystal Springs, Miss.

MABEL CLAIR.

ERNESTINE.

Dear Household: As I am alone with my thoughts to-night (and they keep turning to you), I'll try to write a few lines to express my appreciation of the Household. I enjoy reading the letters very much, especially those of Wandering Bachelor. Oh, that we had more men like him in the world!

I cannot but differ with Mabel Clair when she speaks of love, that ruling passion of the human heart. Surely, Mabel, you have never loved. I do not think that a woman ever fully knows herself until she has loved. She does not know what she can or will do for love's sake until she is tried. I do not mean the passing fancy called love, but the true heartfelt love that is content to suffer that someone else may be happy. I think, too, that a great many people are deceived about love. God pity them above all others. I hope Mabel will not feel offended at what I have said, for I am sure no offense is intended.

Best wishes to Mrs. Buchanan and the Household.
Wrightsboro, Texas.

THINKS THE BOYS NEED TRAINING TOO.

WILD FLOWER.

I am glad that some of the girls have ventured to express a desire to have the boys' duty pointed out to them occasionally, along with the wholesome advice given to the girls. I hardly know which sex to thank for the superiority of the gentler sex. I am half inclined to believe it is because they—the men—demand it of us, and we are faithful and assiduous in meeting their requirements. Now why should we not point out to them their duty and show them the high standard of moral excellence to which they must attain, else it will not be worth while for them to humble themselves upon bended knees to plead for our hearts and hands, which have been kept pure through all the years of our girlhood. Positively and persistently teach them that they must stray no farther from the path of rectitude than they would have us, else they will have to pay the penalty of being excluded from our society. A young man, speaking of a family that lived in the same town in which he was working, once said to my brother, "I can afford to go there, but my sister can't go." Now how or where does he expect his sister to find a worthy companion if all other young men do as he did? What excuse can any young man render for not walking as blameless as he would have the woman whom he would choose for his wife? There is no reason why young men should not be just as virtuous as young women. True

Cousins' League.

Address all letters relative to this Department to UNCLE MIKE, Secretary, Hamonton, N. J.

I am a little Texas girl, 7 years of age. I love to read the Cousins' League, and many other things in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Papa takes it. I have three sisters and one brother. I love to go to school. I am in the fifth grade.—TEMPLE CLARK, Terrell, Texas.

[Did we get your name right, Tempie? I am glad you take such a deep interest in the League.—AUNT EMMA.]

I have a sister older than myself who has written several times to the League. I am a farmer's daughter, 15 years of age. I am five feet and seven and one-half inches in height, and weigh 120 pounds. While I have an older sister, I am the tallest. We live one and a half miles from town. I go to school. I have four sisters and two brothers. Four of us go to school, and there are a good many of us girls and boys go together. There are eleven or twelve of us, and nearly all girls. I had a very pleasant time last summer after school closed. I had several fishing trips, and was grape hunting with some of our friends, and we enjoyed ourselves very much. We take your paper, and think it a good one. There have been several protracted meetings going on in this neighborhood, and there have been a good many conversions. I have no pets except my little brother. He is two years old and just learning to walk. Mamma has a good many flowers. I think flowers are very nice to beautify the home and the surroundings. In the spring time I like to gather flowers on our way to school. We live in a beautiful country, and it is prettier when the prairies are covered with wild flowers that perfume and beautify the sweet homes that God gave us.—MINNIE AUTHON, McGregor, Texas.

[That is a grand letter, Minnie, and full of interest. I am always glad to receive such interesting letters.—AUNT EMMA.]

I hope you have not forgotten me yet. It has been several years since I wrote last. I have but one pet, a little lamb. Her name is Lizzie. I am 14 years old, am five feet and two inches high, and weigh 115 pounds. My papa is a farmer, and likes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH very much. We live three and one-half miles south of Frelsburg, and one-half mile south of our school house. I love to go to school. I have five sisters and three brothers alive, and one brother dead. My brother and sister are teachers. I have two calves, one red, named Flossy, and a spotted one named Daisy. I love to ride horseback.—VIC. FRELS, Frelsburg, Texas.

[Well, Vic., we almost did forget you. How could you stay away so long? I know those calves are pets. We, too, have one named Daisy.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am ten years old, and weigh 85 pounds. I have two pets—a little baby brother and my doll. The doll's name is Emma, and my brother's name is Chauncey Cleo. I can do most any kind of housework. I think Texas is the prettiest country I ever saw. Papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—GEORGIA L. SCHAEFFER, Boydston, Texas.

[A very welcome little letter, Georgia, and I am glad to know that you have two such good pets.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am 12 years old and weigh 87 pounds. Mamma had a nice garden. I have three pets, a little baby brother—and he is as sweet as he can be. I think he is the prettiest baby in Texas—and I have a doll I got when I was 10 years old. I have one brother married, and I think my sister-in-law is very nice, and also very pretty. God bless you all, is my prayer.—MAGGIE L. SCHAEFFER, Boydston, Texas.

[I am sure your sister-in-law thinks a lot of you, Maggie, and I know that dear little brother is ever happy in your presence.—AUNT EMMA.]

HISTORY CLASS.

I will answer C. S. Rutledge's question: Santa Anna left his wooden leg in the battle of Buena Vista. Annie Cox's question: "Who was 'Old Put?' " General Putnam. "Who was called 'Uncle Robert?' " Gen Robert E. Lee.—ALLIE WEEKLEY.

By Lula Martin: What were J. Q. Adam's last words?

WANTS.

Will some of the cousins please send me the piece, "Rosebuds," "Lovers," or a "Cruel Revenge?"—VIOLA BRYANT, Plainview, Hale county, Texas.

A College Education FOR TEN CENTS A DAY!

YOU CAN HAVE A **UNIVERSITY**
IN YOUR OWN HOME.

THE HIGHEST TRIBUTE that could be given to the great practical value of the Encyclopædia Britannica, and one which attests its unrivaled excellence, is the fact that many of its articles have been adopted as text-books in our leading institutions of learning.

Harvard University, Cornell University, John Hopkins University, Columbia College, Ann Arbor University, Stanford University and others have thus honored the great Britannica.

Here are some of the articles adopted as text-books by such institutions:

Algebra,
Anatomy,
Annals,
Architecture,
Astronomy,
Atom,
Attraction,
Biology,
Breeds,

Bridges,
Building,
Botany,
Capillary Attract'n,
Clock,
Comet,
Constitution of
Bodies,
Curve,

Diagram,
Diffusion,
Dynamics,
Elasticity,
Electricity,
Electrolysis,
Electrometer,
Energy,
Equation,

Ether,
Figure of
the Earth,
Ferns,
Fungus,
France,
England,
Political
Economy.

These are only 33 of the 25,000 articles to be found within the 28 volumes of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

The average cost of a text-book in cloth binding is about \$1.50. These 33 subjects alone, bought separately, would cost you more than the entire 28 volumes offered by Texas Farm and Ranch, which cover every branch of human knowledge.

Heretofore this work could be obtained only at great cost—from \$125 to \$200. It is now for the first time placed within the reach of the masses. A saving of only 10 cents a day gives you this never-failing fountain of knowledge. Is it not worth so slight an effort to obtain it?

DO NOT FORGET that the new Britannica is complete in 28 large quarto volumes, revised to date, the revision consisting wholly in adding to the original and not a line is taken away.

DO NOT FORGET that the maps in this edition are new and brought up to date, costing \$30,000 to produce.

DO NOT FORGET that this is the only Encyclopædia in the world revised to date.

DO NOT FORGET that this edition is superior to the English edition, which costs \$8.00 per volume.

DO NOT FORGET that only 10 cents dropped each day into the little dime registering savings bank, which we present to each subscriber, will give you this king of Cyclopedias, in any style of binding you may choose, half the set being delivered to you at once, or we will deliver the entire set of 28 volumes on payment of \$5.00 per month.

DO NOT FORGET that this remarkable offer is made to readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH alone.

DO NOT FORGET that this is an introductory offer, and is simply for the purpose of getting this edition before the people.

DO NOT FORGET that we furnish a hardwood book-case to hold the set for \$1.00, f. o. b. Dallas.

DO NOT FORGET that TEXAS FARM AND RANCH has no new contract with the Britannica Publishers—it is simply an extension of the old, and may, at the option of the Britannica Publishers, be cut off this week, or it may be extended two weeks. The only way to be sure of this valuable library at our reduced prices is to write at once to

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Tex.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

I would like to know what is the matter with my mule. I noticed a small lump on the muscle of her arm, in front, just below point of shoulder. In a few days I noticed a lump shaped a little; put her to work, thinking she had sweened; then noticed a twitching of the skin covering muscle of arm; then decided I could detect a little fever there; thought it was capped elbow, or shoulder strain; then had a surgeon to open the tumor and take out the fatty substance. Some think the tumor on the muscle the cause of lameness. In walking she steps longer with the lame leg; in standing she places it out in front. Can travel down hill very well; limps worse when going up hill, especially when drawing a load. Have examined her foot, and nothing wrong with it. The strange part with all who have seen the mule is the jerking of the skin—J. J. CASEY, Queen City, Cass, Co., Texas.

ANS.—From your description I think your mule has a sprain in the coffin joint. Apply ointment of 2 drachms of powdered cantharides and 1 ounce of vaseline mixed, and well rubbed in over heel, and do not work animal till well.—FOLSETTER.

Please inform me best remedy for garget in the udder. It is now swollen from an attack some months ago, and cow going to bring another calf.—J. WOOD, Waketon, Denton Co., Texas.

ANS.—Commence milking cow as soon as udder commences to fill. If it gets very full and heavy, apply a suspensory bandage by taking a piece of strong muslin about 12x15 inches; fasten a piece of strong tape to each corner, and fasten the ends of them together over the joints, draw up tight, so as to support the udder, and bathe well several times a day with hot water, and keep cow as quiet as possible. No exercise, and keep bowels open by giving Epsom salts in pound doses.—FOLSETTER.

We are feeding beets here on cotton seed meal and corn, and let the hogs in the pen with them to eat the beets and the hogs have been dying. When cut open their hearts and livers are swollen twice their natural size, and as full of blood as can be. When they commence to get sick they are short of wind, breathe hard. Seems to kill more of the shoats and young hogs than the old hogs. Is it cholera, and what remedy is best for them?—J. P. MORRIS, Driscoll, Nueces Co., Texas.

ANS.—Cotton seed is not generally considered good hog feed unless cooked, and then only in moderate quantities mixed with other food. The post mortem appearances you describe are not indicative of cholera. The sick ones should be removed from the well ones on general principles, and plenty of fresh water furnished them.—FOLSETTER.

Will you please inform me through your paper what is the matter and a remedy for my horse? His right leg is swollen from the first joint above the hoof to the knee; it is worse at the first joint. First noticed it about two weeks ago. Was riding him regular till about a week ago, when he got so lame that I could not use him. It don't seem to get any worse or any better. If he strained the joint I don't know where he did it.—MARCUS SHERRIDAN, Greenville, Texas.

ANS.—Examine your horse's foot thoroughly and see if he has not stepped on a nail, or some other foreign substance. If so, by this time there will be matter in the foot, and perhaps running out between the hair and hoof. If so open up the original wound and poultice the foot. If you find no trouble in the foot it must be a sprain of the tendons. Then give animal complete rest and apply the following liniment once a day till well blistered, then grease, and when well of the blister, and if lameness still exists repeat liniment: ammonia liq., oleum terebinthi, and tinct. cantharides, of each 2 ounces; olive oil, 1 ounce; mix, and use as directed.—FOLSETTER.

I have a young mare that got cut on wire over twelve months ago. One of her fore feet was cut so bad that it grew all to one side, and on the other side of her foot there is something like a blood tumor formed, and looks raw all the time, and at times bleeds profusely. Can I do anything for her that will make her able to bring me a colt? If so please answer me through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, one of the best everybody's papers I ever saw, and oblige.—M. E. BOWERS, Alvord, Texas.

ANS.—This will not prevent her from breeding. Take her to a blacksmith and have him pare her foot straight, and get it as near natural as he can; then throw her down and cut off the tumor below the level of the skin, and sear it well with a hot iron, and then throw dry slaked lime on it twice or three times a day, and keep a dry scab on it till it gets well.—FOLSETTER.

I wish to know what is the matter with my mule. It is a mare mule, 20 years old; plowed her last May in cultivating my corn. After finishing I turned her in the pasture, and in about four days she was so stiff in her back and shoulder that I could not use her. She is now well. I notice that she cannot turn short without giving down in her hinder parts. Can you tell me what is the matter with her, and what to do for her?—J. H. ROUSSEAU, Gonzales, Texas.

ANS.—Your mule is paralyzed, and most likely will not get well. Give her twice a day one of the following powders: Iodide of potash, 4 ounces; nuxom vomica, 1 ounce; make into twenty-

four powders. Give in feed, or put on tongue with table spoon. Let run on green pasture.—FOLSETTER.

I have a horse, 10 years old, that has had a cream colored discharge from his left nostril for a year or more. His left eye has also been sore with a little matter. Lately he has got worse, and his jaw swelled up underneath on left side, and finally it broke inside of his nostril, and ran a thick, offensive matter. As the swelling did not all go down, I opened it underneath his jaw, close to the throat-latch, and it ran about a quart of matter and blood, the most offensive imaginable. He has been in good order, but is now getting very poor in flesh, and does not eat much. He also seems stiff in his joints. What is the matter with him, and what can I do for him?—J. R. K., Iowa Park, Wichita Co., Texas.

ANS.—Your horse has either a bad case of nasal catarrh or caninus teeth, or perhaps both. The nasal cavities should be trephined and washed out, and if teeth are diseased, remove them. Should only be attempted by one acquainted with the anatomy of the parts.—FOLSETTER.

You will please give the process for manufacturing gun flints if you can, and oblige a subscriber.—JAS. A. NORRIS, Russellville, Ark.

ANS.—Gun flints are not manufactured. They once were, but were long ago superseded by percussion caps, and other eliminating contrivances. Gun flints were formed from flint rocks by hand, by splitting along the lines of cleavage until the proper form was approached.

I have eight or nine pounds alfalfa seed; how much ground will it plant? Please tell me how and when to plant. Does it re-seed itself? My patch where melons were planted, and I have about 12 or 15 loads of scrapings from barn and cow lots.

Where can I get black locust seed?—L. E. ORAN, WALKER, Nelson, Ia.

ANS.—Your seed carefully handled will plant one acre in 18-inch drills. In broad-casting, three or four times that amount would be needed. The ground for alfalfa should be rich, well drained and clear of weeds and grass. It is best to plant in drills and cultivate the first year. It is a perennial, and once well seeded, it will come for many years.

2. For black locust seed correspond with seed houses advertising in this paper.

Kindly answer the following questions in your excellent paper which is, with me, almost sine qua non in farming: 1. When and how to plant Jerusalem artichokes? 2. How early may Silver Hull buckwheat be planted?

3. How does Chufa, or Earth Almond yield, and is it easily gotten rid of or destroyed? It is apt to spread or scatter over farm?—J. T. JOHNSON, Graham, Hartman Co., Texas.

ANS.—1. Plant artichokes after danger of frost is past, in rows three feet apart, dropping tubers twelve to eighteen inches apart. Cover two to three inches deep. Plant alfalfa same time in drills, about eighteen inches apart, so it can be cultivated the first year with small sweep.

2. Plant buckwheat rather late—when the weather is warm and settled.

3. Chufas yield profusely (don't know how many bushels per acre) nutritious nuts near the surface. Pigs or poultry will find the nuts and destroy the plants. They are easily gotten rid of in this way.

Please inform me in next issue of your valuable paper if Japan clover makes good pasture for hogs, and oblige—T. P. COOK, Wellborn, Brazos Co., Texas.

ANS.—It does, but if allowed to graze it too close they may eat out the crown and kill it. It is better to cut when green and tender and feed to the hogs that way.

1. Will you please inform me how I can purify land? I killed a male hog, not knowing that it was a male, and the land is so strong that I cannot use it.

2. I have a plum tree that the plums fall off when they are about as large as a marble. Please inform me what will prevent them from falling off.—MRS. MAYDAY [No postoffice.]

ANS.—1. We know of no process for purifying the land you speak of.

2. Don't know the cause of your plums falling off. If the tree is on poor soil, or choked out by other plants, the remedy is plain. If insects cause it, early and frequent spraying will do good. If an innate weakness of the tree, cut it down and plant two more somewhere else.

I will thank some one having practical experience to inform me how to use cotton seed meal on the land as a fertilizer, quantity to use for the several crops, and how and where to apply it, also which crop it is best for.—J. W. WOOD, Waketon, Denton Co., Tex.

ANS.—For corn or cotton, drill in the row from 200 to 800 pounds per acre. Different soils require different amounts, 400 to 500 pounds being customary. Mixed with other fertilizers and sown broadcast, similar amounts can be used. Experience is required to determine the most economical amount to be used on any given soil.

A child is naturally an inquisitive being, and with a little care in providing means to satisfy his curiosity, you can develop in him the habit of investigation. Put Britannica in your home.

De Lamater-Rider or De Lamater-Ericsson HOT-AIR PUMPING ENGINE.

WATER CROPS, STOCK, HOUSE AND LAWN. WILL Pump Water from shallow streams or deep wells, either dug, driven or artesian. The operation is so simple that a child can manage one, and they are perfectly safe. No labor is required or time lost. A farmer can irrigate crops, water stock, sprinkle lawn and have running water in any part of house or barn, or extinguish a fire. Send for illustrated catalogue to THE DE LAMATER IRON WORKS, 87 S. Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK, N. Y.

THAT TOBACCO COUGH

Goes with the pale bloodless countenance—the glittering restless eye and over nervous movement of the hands and feet. Thousands of people are smoking and chewing away vitality to let consumption get another victim. Judge of the effects in your own case. Try the simple, economical experiment of the use of a single box of

NO-TO-BAC

because it acts directly on the nerve centres, destroying the nerve craving effects, builds up and improves the entire nervous system. Makes WEAK MEN STRONG. Many report a gain of ten pounds in ten days. You run no physical or financial risk. NO-TO-BAC sold under

OUR GUARANTEE

PUBLISHER'S IS PLAIN AND TO THE POINT. One box, \$1.00; three boxes, \$2.50; six boxes, \$4.50. GUARANTEED TO cure TOBACCO HABIT in any form, or money refunded. We don't claim to cure every one, but the percentage is so large we can better afford to have good will of occasional failure, than his money. We have FAITH in NO-TO-BAC. If you try NO-TO-BAC, you will find that it is to you

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Book called "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away" mailed for the asking. Buy No-To-Bac from druggists or mailed for price. Address THE STELLING COMPANY, Chicago Office, 48 Randolph St.; New York Office, 10 Spruce St.; Laboratory, Indiana Mines Refining Co., Evansville, Ind.

Agents Wanted In every town and country in TEXAS to sell the Kirkwood Steel Mills and Steel Towers. Send for prices and circulars. Manufactured by the KIRKWOOD WIND ENGINE CO., Arkansas City, Kans.

Free Steel Wind Mill

Excels them all for Economy, Strength, Durability, and Simplicity. Most Reliable Mill Made. Perfectly Regulated. Best Constructed and Strongest Steel Tower Made. Write for our Illustrated Catalogue of Wind Mills, Feed Cutters, Seed Sowers, Fanning Mills, and Grinders, Horse Powers, Engines and Boilers, etc. S. FREEMAN & SON'S MFG. CO., 103 Bridge St., RACINE, WIS.

FOOT POWER MACHINERY.

Complete outfit. Wood or metal workers without steam power, can successfully compete with the large shops by using our New Labor Saving Machinery, latest and most approved for practical shop use; also for Industrial Schools, Home Training, Etc. Catalogue free. SENECA FALLS MFG CO., 41 Water St., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

W. HILL & CO., 207 State Street, Chicago.

World's Fair comes to "THE PAGE"

At least the President does when he wants fence. Last month his Manager called on our agent and bought 500 rods. It is now delivered and paid for, at the same price you can buy. Plenty of fences "just as good" were offered at lower rates, but four years' experience has placed with Hon. Thomas W. Palmer, PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

MORGAN STILL GROWING. 20,000 sold past 3 years. SPADING HARROW. Highest Award Columbian Exposition. 49th Year.

The best pulverizer. Don't confuse this tool with other many Harrows. It is a general purpose Harrow. Will work wherever a Harrow is needed, and where others fail. Send for circulars. Also of latest improved SPRING TOOTH HARROW. D. S. MORGAN & CO. BROCKPORT, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLID COMFORT

"THE WONDER on WHEELS." Self Guiding. Uses a wheel lads. Two horses instead of three. A ten year old boy instead of a groom. No pole. No side draft. No neck weight. Nothing at corners. Easier driving. Strangler harness and LIGHTER DRAFT than any plow on or off wheels. Equally adapted to western prairies and hard, stony ground or hillides. Brakes prevent plow running on bank. Wood or steel beam. Our book "PUN ON THE PLOW" sent free to all who mention this paper. ECONOMIST PLOW CO. "SOUTH BEND" INDIANA. Special prices and time for trial given on first orders from points where we have no agents.

YES THERE'S MONEY IN IT. FARMERS WHO MAKE THE MOST MONEY USE THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED MACHINERY. JUST SEND FOR OUR CIRCULAR OF CLARK'S CUTAWAY HARROW AND SEE WHAT IT WILL DO. THAT'S WHAT COUNTS. THE CUTAWAY HARROW CO., HIGGANUM, CONN. NEW YORK OFFICE, 18 CLIFF STREET.

Mr. G. & C. P. CECIL, Danville, Ky
P. O. Box 100, Dallas, Texas, care of McLeod Hotel.

Texas, and The Peoples' Sentinel for the customary favors of the press, freely accorded. We are also under obligations to Mr. G. E. King, a citizen of Taylor and a member of this Association, for his unceasing efforts on behalf of this meeting, and for numerous courtesies to this Association, and to its members individually.

That our thanks are also due to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Texas Stockman, and Texas Live Stock Journal, and the press of the state generally for the attention they have given to this meeting.

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote, after which the meeting adjourned sine die.

GOOD BACON ON A SMALL SCALE.

The following, by a member, was intended for the Swine Breeders Meeting at Taylor, but for want of time was omitted:

There are many families in town and country who would buy a dressed hog every winter, or raise and fatten a pig if they knew how to make it, or most of it, into bacon with but little trouble. I will attempt to describe a process that I have used successfully for a number of years.

Cut up the carcass as it is usually done; cut the sides into three or four strips, according to size. Trim every

Send to the nearest wood shop and get a bucket of hard wood sawdust and fire up. This will make a very dense smoke. After smoking one full day examine the meat, and if not smoked evenly change the pieces. At the end of three days take out the meat and boil each piece from one to two minutes in a strong brine, and when cool pack away in a box with hay between and over all. This meat will be equal to the best smoked breakfast bacon, and will keep sweet and free from insects for a year. The pieces may be canvassed, using cast off sheets and pillowslips. When canvassed each piece should be dipped in a thin corn meal mush, boiling hot; this will exclude air and flies. It may be a little neater, but it is more work, and really no better than packing in hay or straw. This bacon should be kept closely covered. Bacon thus made will not be too salty but it will be fresh and good. The smoke preserves the meat as much as the salt. If this simple process was generally known it would make a ready sale for many dressed hogs, especially in towns, and be profitable alike to farmers and the public.

BACK FROM TAYLOR.

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Yes, the Swine Breeders' Association

the company of my friends, and the latch-string of my door hangs on the outside."

The only Frank Holland in the world was on hand—rotund and rosy, the very picture of health; a real laugh and growl fat kind of fellow, in whose company you can never look serious nor ever enjoy a sick headache, and when you look into his face you can read, "I live to enjoy life, and I am going to do it if it costs me every dollar I have on earth."

And then there were W. A. Clark, B. F. Wedel, Joe Cooper, and Ford and Smith, of Collin, and many other live, wide-awake men, whose names I cannot just now call to mind. Of course we had a grand, good time, and I should have enjoyed the meeting very much had it not been that some of the first named gentlemen formed a combination right in the beginning of the meeting to hold Uncle Snort down if it killed every pig in the pen. They kept me awake more than half the night, and then because I did not get up by daylight they sent a man to my room who went back and declared that I was not there, and then they appointed a committee to go and search the calaboose for me. And then, during the deliberations of the body, if some big idea struck me, and I arose to unburden my mind, they would all laugh or make some remarks about me, and if I said anything about feeding

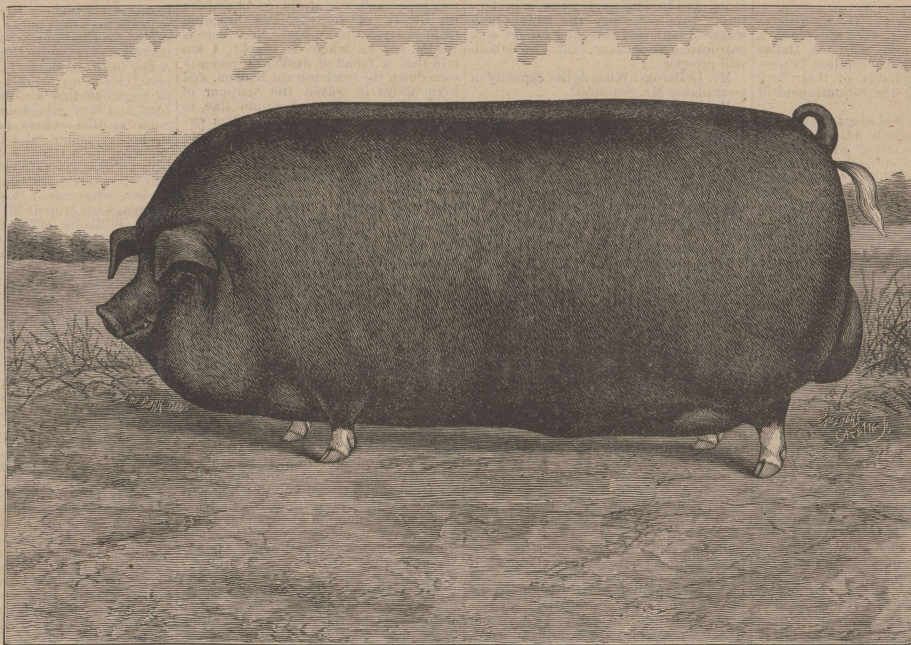
ing of the Swine Breeders' Association was both pleasant and profitable. Think with proper encouragement it will now grow yearly in members, zeal and usefulness. With plenty of meat, bread, milk and butter the country is safe. Am sorry to note the misunderstanding between the Texas Fair people and swine breeders. This ought not to be. They are of the same family and should dwell together in brotherly love. It is decidedly to our mutual interests that we help one another.

In your Galveston letter you asked me if the Secretary of Texas Fair had made an Essex Class. Am not prepared to answer. More than a month ago I wrote him on this subject, but received no reply. I wrote to know not only for myself, but for the benefit of other Essex breeders in Nebraska, Illinois, and Michigan, and for this reason was surprised and disappointed in not receiving a reply.

With very best wishes for your success, I am yours very truly,

W. B. CAVITT.

[We are truly sorry Major Cavitt could not be present at the Taylor meeting, and especially so for the cause of his absence. The Dallas Fair Association has agreed to make a class for Essex Swine, and we hope to see that fine old breed well represented from Texas and other states.—Ed.]



YOUNG WHISPER 22381 A. R., 22,335 O. R.—PROPERTY OF SINGLETON & COTHES, LEBANON, COLLIN CO., TEXAS.

piece neatly, and if the weather is not cool take out the blade bones and upper bones of hams. Take salt, 5 pounds; sugar, three pounds; salt petre, half a teaspoonful, to each 100 pounds of meat. Rub each piece with this pickle, and pack down where it can drain, skin sides down; hams and shoulders on top. At any time after one week, when the weather is cool and dry, prepare to smoke as follows. Take a large barrel, or hogshhead, remove one head, and bore a two-inch hole in the other. Take a sheet of tin (one side of a kerosene oil can is just the thing); roll it cone-shaped and insert small end into the two-inch hole. This tin is the flue to conduct the smoke into the barrel. Anywhere (a corner of the back yard, for instance) spade out a fire-box, lay one or two pieces of tin or iron over it, set up the barrel so the large end of the tin flue will just enter the fire-box, or furnace; cover with earth to prevent escape of smoke, and we are ready to hang the meat, and fire up. Put three small pieces of brick in the barrel, and lay on them a piece of tin or sheet iron over the opening of the flue. This is to scatter the smoke and prevent meat from catching fire. Hang the meat on sticks laid across the top of barrel, so the pieces will not touch. If the pieces swing together, separate them with little sticks about an inch long. Spread an old sack over the top of the barrel.

which convened at Taylor is over, and now to the hog men who did not go, I wish to say, you missed a grand meeting, full of interest and information from first to last, and I am happy to say that I passed through the ordeal and came out like the brave boys who "charged upon a flock of geese, nor lost a single man." I say it was a grand meeting, because it was composed of grand men. First, our President, W. H. Pierce, of Denton, a man of manly form, a manly face—a pleasant and genial gentleman who carries in his face an index to his life, so open that all who look into it can read the "soul of honor."

Our H. E. Singleton, who is always on hand, of rather slender form, a soft, innocent blue eye, with a rather peculiar far-off dreamy look—but at times there floats in sight a twinkle of mischief, which says, "I am always ready for a tilt at pleasantry."

Our W. C. LeBaron, of Prairie Lea, Texas, rather tall, as straight as an Indian, a smiling face, a laughing eye, and an independent look which seems to say, "I am master of the situation." A man who delights in the company of his friends; full of witticisms and pleasantries, and never loses an opportunity to use a good joke on a friend.

Our G. E. King, of Taylor, not quite six feet six, with weigh over 200 pounds, carries a face which plainly says, "I attend to my own business. I delight in

hogs, they were ready to say, "Acorns! acorns!" Not one of them could make a talk on the floor without personating me and making some remarks about me. Well, I don't care, for I know that acorns are good hog food, and I know that green grass won't kill a goose, and I will now notify these gentlemen that I am in it, and that I expect to attend every hog meeting that is held in the state, and I will always come loaded with small shot for their special benefit. In this meeting these gentlemen talked a great deal about bone and muscle food. I would suggest that at the next meeting they discuss the subject of brain food. We could not get Clark and Wedel face to face, hence that fight was deferred till the next meeting.

UNCLE SNORT.

LETTER FROM MAJOR CAVITT.

BRYAN, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Thanks for your very kind letter of sympathy and good will. Since writing you at Taylor not a day has passed but that we thought that it would be the last with our little child, until yesterday she seemed slightly better, and to-day we still have hopes for her recovery, though but little if any better than on yesterday. The last eight days have been those of bitter experience and much disappointment to me. Am glad to know the meet-

A GREAT BOAR.

Young Whisper 22381, American, and 28335 Ohio record, the great ribbon eater of 1892, showing at ten shows that season, and winning ten places, among them such great shows as the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois State Fairs, the great St. Louis Fair, and Texas State Fair, was bred in Ohio, and at a cost of \$200 was put at the head of the Cedar Vale herd of Poland Chinas, owned by Singleton & Cothes, of Lebanon, Texas. When in show flesh at 23 months of age, he weighed 830 pounds. An exception to the rule, this great sire combines size with uniform good quality, and has clearly proven his power to transmit his excellent qualities to his offspring. SINGLETON & COTHES.

We call special attention to the credit sale of Kentucky Standard Bred trotting horses advertised on page 4 this issue. Mr. J. B. Perry is well known as a sales manager of the highest integrity, and the stock may be depended upon to be precisely as represented. This will be a rare opportunity to secure fine stock on easy terms.

When an implement is represented to be equally efficient in planting such dissimilar seeds as corn and cotton, it will bear close scrutiny. There are several makes of combined corn and cotton

cuts into the tender vine, and stops the free circulation of sap, and that vine soon dies—the victim of man's folly—frequently roots and all. The cutting away of the top vines, or the highest part of the vines every year naturally destroys that much of its roots every year, and soon its effects can be seen on the health and vitality of the whole vine, eventually killing it, while an uncut old vine on trees may grow and live to be 100 years old, perhaps, while one of these continually cut vines reach scarcely twenty-five years at best. Another reason is that we often plant our vineyards on dry high ground, where the moisture soon dries out, and it helps to kill the vine. We never find them growing wild in such a place; low ground and shaded is their natural requirement, and the best place to grow on is a tree or bush, the next is a lattice worked wooden arbor, or trellis, that they can climb and lay and rest on top of without being tied with wire or strings. It is but little trouble to grow vines and have a succession of grapes for three months on a stretch, with proper care and little attention. Forney, Kaufman Co., Texas.

Dr. A. M. Ragland, Dear Sir: Please answer through Orchard and Garden if red cedar seed will come up when planted. I have planted several times, but cannot get any to come up. Respectfully—K. S. WHITESIDE, Hubbard City Texas.

[Will some of our friends engaged in nursery work please answer above query?—Ed. O. & G.]

For a disordered Liver try BEECHAM'S PILLS.

THE ABILENE COUNTRY.

The garden spot of the great Southwest, cheap lands, good society, good schools, numerous churches and the most healthful and delightful climate. The Abilene Reporter is the leading weekly newspaper of this most favored and rapidly developing country. If you are seeking for information send 25 cents for three months subscription and receive, in addition to the three months subscription to the Reporter, a splendid railroad map of the state and descriptive printed matter handsomely illustrated. Address Abilene Reporter, Abilene, Texas.

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

We are working hard to induce settlers to come to Texas. Will you help us, both for your interest and ours? For maps, time tables, etc., call on your nearest local ticket agent or address:

J. C. MCCABE, G. T. & P. Agt.
Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE.

One of the best known and most thoroughly equipped county newspapers in Northwest Texas, and in one of the best towns of about 6000 inhabitants in the state. Paper well established. Campbell country press. A good job office, steam engine, and fixtures, a large subscription list. Will sell office and good will at a bargain. Now is the opportunity for the man that wants one of the best paying country newspapers in Texas. Reason for wanting to sell, wants to engage in other business. Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

VINELESS YELLOW YAM Sweet Potatoes, strictly pure. Got my seed from J. B. Burkett & Son, Abbott, Mo. Price, 50c. per peck; \$1.50 per bushel. C. J. TORNO, Carmine, Fayette Co., Tex.

VINELESS YAM POTATO SEED.

\$1.50 per bushel. Slips or sets in season at \$2. per 100. O. F. YANSON, 341 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

SPRAY PUMPS.

EXPANSIVE DOUBLE THOUSANDS BUCKETS, ACTING IN USE. Largest Pump and Hay Tool Works in the U. S. CATALOGUE FREE. Write for Particulars, Prices, etc. Ask your dealer F. E. MYERS & BRO. Ashland, O. Street Pump Co.

PINE TREES.

Oliver Fisher, Wilton, Little River Co., Arkansas, can furnish pine trees for ornamental purposes at the following low prices: 5 for \$1; 12 for \$2. Any one wishing choice young trees will do well to write me (inclosing stamp) for particulars.

Sherman Nurseries.

THE BEST of everything for the Orchard, Yard, Lawn, or Park. Write for lowest prices. Express paid to your door. JOHN S. KERR, Sherman, Texas.

THE DENISON NURSERY FORGING AHEAD.

A NEW ERA IN AMERICAN For Descriptive List and General Fruit Catalogue, Address T. V. MUNSON, Denison, Texas.

Root Pruned Trees.

To test Stringfellow's method, Dr. W. W. Stettin and the writer offer every one subscribing to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH a free—2 pears, 2 peach and 2 apple, one of each pruned as Stringfellow directs, the others as usually trimmed. Reports to be of results to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Send subscription, \$1, to A. M. RAGLAND, Pilot Point, Tex.

Fine Cotton Seed.

14 CENTS PER POUND.

I have a limited quantity of these fine, long staple cotton seed for sale. It measures from 19-16 to 18 inches long. It has produced as much lint per acre as the short staple varieties which I have thoroughly tested this past season. Apply to JAS. B. ALLEN, Port Gibson, Miss. This is to certify we bought from Jas. B. Allen, Port Gibson, Miss., 30 bags of long staple cotton at 14 cents per pound net. LAMKIN, KEEVE & CO., Vicksburg, Miss.

Plant Now. TRUE STOCK.

BLISS EARLY TRIUMPH POTATO. (Fall grown.) Vineless Sweet Potato, Pumpkin Yam, Wonderful Peas, Jerusalem Artichoke. Send for our new Spring Catalogue. DRUMM SEED & FLORAL CO., 800 Main Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

SEEDS
O WARRANTED, O Best in the World.
By mail, postage paid, 1 cent a package and up. Grand lot of EXTRAS given with every order. Prettiest and only FREE Catalogue in the world with pictures of all varieties. Send yours and neighbors' address. R. H. SHURWAY, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

FERRY'S SEEDS
Are just what every grower needs. The merit of Ferry's Seeds from the foundation upon which has been built the largest seed business in the world. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1894 contains the sum and substance of the latest farming knowledge. Free for the asking. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

PEAS! PEAS! PEAS! PEAS!

2 GRAND PEAS FOR THE SOUTH. 2

THE WONDERFUL PEA.

Quart, 45c., postpaid. Peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$6, by express only.

LATHYRUS SILVESTRIS.

(FLAT PEA.)

Best forage plant. Will make four tons of cured hay per acre. Will stand protracted droughts. Will endure sixty years without reseeding. This is the pea you want. Peck, 10c.; ounce, 80c.; 1 lb., \$1.10; \$3.50, postpaid.

Storm-proof Cotton, Improved Gold Dust and Southern Hope Cotton Seed.

Best Selection of Seed Corn in the South. Write for prices. Beautiful Catalogue free. Write to-day to

Texas Seed & Floral Co., DALLAS, TEXAS.

GREAT FRUIT BELT.

We have improved and unimproved fruit farms for sale in the Coast Country. For full information address or call on

DURANT & GOAN, ALVIN, TEXAS.



1838. NEW APPLE, PEAR AND NUT TREES 56 YEARS. 1894. 300 ACRES.

Starr, the largest only apple; Paragon, and other valuable sorts; Lincoln Coreless, Seneca and Japan Golden Russet Pears in collections at reduced rates. NUTS—Ferry's Giant, Pedigree, Mammoth, Paragon and other chestnuts. Walnuts—French, Persian, Japan, English and American. Pecans, Almonds and Filberts. Elegance, Loupripes, Hardy Oranges, Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherries, free from insects, black knots or other diseases. SMALL FRUITS, Grape Vines, Currants, etc. SHADE TREES—Immense stock of Poplars and Maples, Ornamental Shrubs and Vines. Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue Free. POMONA NURSERIES. WILLIAM FERRY, Farry, N. J.

JEFF WELBORN'S Fall Grown TRIUMPH POTATOES.

Seed for spring planting are absolutely pure, and grown from large select seed of the spring crop, and have been grown here a number of years without change of seed, and have improved each season. They are in every way perfect, and will give a perfect stand out to a single eye, and will produce the earliest, largest, and best flavored potato in existence. They do not bloom, seed and die in the middle of season, as Northern potatoes, thus storing the food in seed that should go to the tuber, but grow as long as food and moisture lasts, consequently will double any Northern potato in yield in our long seasons at the South. Sold this season by mail only, at 25 cents per pound, prepaid, or four pounds and both of my books for \$1.00. One pound will produce two bushels for August planting, and never again need you be out of the best seed or eating potatoes. Write immediately for circulars of highest improved Cotton Seed, Gobbers, and earliest and most prolific Peas, to JEFF WELBORN, New Boston, Bowie County, Texas.

Farmer's Friend Straw Stacker

Hundreds in Use.

No Dust. No Man on Stack. Straw Stacks Perfectly. No Settling or Moving Stacker.

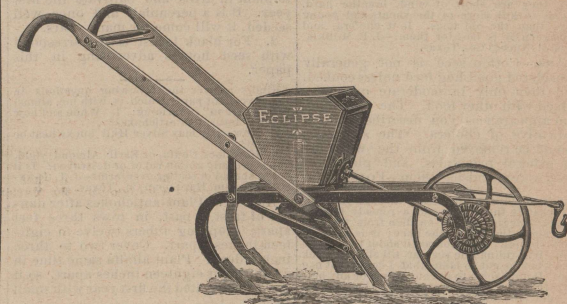
FARMERS GLADLY PAY MORE FOR THRESHING.



Take Notice! This company owns ten patents issued and pending covering every patented, pertaining to practicable, pneumatic or centrifugal stackers. The exclusive right to make, sell or use these inventions, in the United States or Canada, is vested in the company and its licensees all infringers, users as well as makers, will be vigorously prosecuted. Take no infringing company's warranty against prosecution; such company will be occupied in taking care of itself. Every stacker made, or authorized to be made by us, will have thereon the trade mark shown here. A reward will be paid leading to the discovery of machines in use without it. Write for Catalogue showing attachment to different Separators. Sold by All Leading Threshing Machine Manufacturers.

THE INDIANA MFG. CO., INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

ECLIPSE COTTON AND CORN PLANTER.



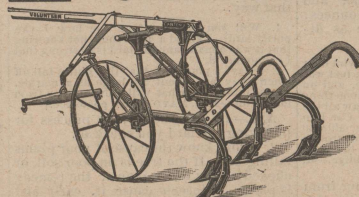
STEEL FRAME. 5,000 SOLD FIRST YEAR.

We have invented and placed in this Planter a Vibrator which vibrates and will not allow the cotton seed to bunch, the finest thing out in a Cotton Planter. Combines lightness with strength, adjustability with simplicity with perfection of work, beauty of design, thoroughly practical in all its bearings. We have aimed to make this planter so that it will drop with regularity cotton seed and corn; the distributing device discharges the seed without injuring it. Investigate the Eclipse thoroughly before buying a Planter. It will bear the most critical test.

OHIO CULTIVATOR COMPANY, Dallas, Texas.

G. FINKLEA, Manager.

THE VOLUNTEER CULTIVATOR



Is without doubt the most perfect Walking Cultivator ever introduced to the Farmers of Texas. It stands to-day as one of the most modern implements of the times. It has been implemented by nearly every manufacturer in the West, but the SUCCESSFUL FEATURES of the VOLUNTEER cannot be used by any one but ourselves. The VOLUNTEER is the SIMPLEST, MOST EFFECTIVE, has less complicated parts than any other, is peculiarly adapted to Heaviest Black, Waxy Soils of Texas, and adjustable, so as to work equally as well in the lightest soils. The sure before you purchase.

VOLUNTEER has to be seen to be appreciated. Examine it

THE VICTOR COMBINED CULTIVATOR

Contains every essential feature necessary to a first class Combined Riding and Walking Cultivator, and never fails to win the enthusiasm of the purchaser. The VICTOR contains all of the very latest improvements that skilled mechanism can produce, and is fully guaranteed in every particular. The cut shows it with rigid gangs. We furnish them with the parallel movement when desired, same as shown on the Volunteer.

Examine our goods before you buy. Any implement upon which is stamped our name is fully warranted and can be bought without the least hesitation. If your Dealer don't handle our goods, WRITE US DIRECT for Circulars, Prices and Terms.

We are State Agents for BAIN & COOPER WAGONS, and carry a full line of Buggies, Carriages, Carts and Harness. WRITE US FOR YOUR WANTS. PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

love is not the source from whence all sorrows flow. Sorrow often has its origin in the depravity of man and an emotion which is mistaken for true love. Sad, nevertheless true, is the fact that there are many young men whose hearts, if they were given their proper hue, would be as black as night, who are admitted into the society of pure, good girls; who are skilled in flattery, and they know well how to use the arts of voice and eye to lead unsuspecting girls astray. Then teach the boys to be noble and true as the girls are pure and good, and no girl's mind will be filled with such doubts as are expressed in Mabel Clair's letter. Oh, my dear girl, how can you speak so doubtful of that holy attribute which emanates from God himself and binds true hearts together? One reason why there is so much discord in the domestic circle, is that so many impulsively rush to the conclusion that they are suited to each other, without once stopping to listen to the voice of reason.

"Now heed my words, my precious girl: Affection is the richest pearl. Nor lightly should be thrown away. On those who cannot love repay; But choose the one whose honored name Thou canst be proud to share and claim."

I don't much believe in evidencing partiality "in school," but I cannot refrain from mentioning the pleasant personal correspondence which I enjoy with Grace Glen. I have her photo. Her letters, which are rare treats to me, are in every way characteristic of the intelligence and sweetness which beam forth from her lovely countenance.

Now, Mistress Edith, you and Peggy must not devour those delicious strawberry-blossoms all by yourselves.

Whitewright, Grayson Co., Texas.

A SHOT AT ALL.

MABEL CLAIR.

Ruby May Beard wishes to know if it isn't a disappointment in some love affair that caused me to write as I did. My kind friend, if that had been the case I would have been too astute to have commenced the argument, and when I tell you that I have never entered society, do not receive company, do not attend parties, you will readily see the discrepancy in such an assertion. "What is life to Mabel Clair with her present views?" our friend has asked. What does Ruby May know of my life? My views have nothing to do with my happiness, and did you know me better you wouldn't have to ask such a question as that. My life isn't a failure at all. On the other hand, it is full of sunshine and happiness. Do I understand you to say life without connubial love is a failure? According to that statement I suppose little children are never happy. It is nothing unusual for Mabel Clair to arise in the morning singing. In fact, she is merry all day, and could you peep in at her churning sometime you would be at a loss to know which was keeping the most racket. Now do miserable people ever do that way? I was taught early to love home, and where other girls love society, and are never satisfied unless on the go, I, on the other hand, have never cultivated such a disposition, and love home far better than the world. And methinks you over-estimate the worth of love when you place it as the brightest star of life.

You remind me of a lawyer who, in order to carry his point, will clip a few half sentences and stick them together, and in his hurry doesn't perceive they do not fit. You cut the nose off my sentence only to put it on the wrong side of the face. Did I not say I gathered my ideas by studying the faces around me? Had you read the sentence more carefully you would have seen that I did not refer to myself at all, and by clipping the sentence in two you destroy the sense and break the connection. You don't think that our imaginations could paint such unhappy pictures if there was not such a thing as love! Did you never hear of people being color blind? Can Ruby May tell me what makes grass green? Why isn't it blue? answer me this and I will tell you more about it.

Now Alice don't entertain any fears of Mabel's falling in love. It is an impossibility, making an Iduna out of an Ellevoman. The little blind god would have to first find a heart, and if he is blind he will scarcely find his way to that closely guarded treasure. Cupid is shrewd, and knows it is useless to waste his arrows shooting in space.

Now, Joe Farmer, don't you hide behind a goods box and think you are whipped. No such thing, stand up for your rights, and fight like a man. I could pity you a little if you had been on my side of the fence, but as you are perched on the rail don't neglect to shoot

an arrow now and then, but please remember I am on the left hand side, and don't wish you to shoot in this direction.

Mrs. Buchanan, John is in Utopia, and I shall not furl my banner, but gently fold it around the staff.

Let us hear from all the circle on this important discussion.

Pittsburg, Camp Co., Texas.

Germs

of disease feed on life, and are only overcome by the making of sound, healthy tissue.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, is an easy, palatable fat food that makes new tissue quickly and gives strength. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

10% ABOVE FACTORY COST

88.78 Buy a \$10.00 Singer Style Machine.
18.98 Buy Highest Grade modern style machine in the world, 25 differential, low intermediate prices. We are the only manufacturer selling machines direct. Liberal terms for securing a sewing machine FREE.

CHICAGO SEWING MACHINE CO.
54 Halsted Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

SAVE MONEY

\$30 Top Buggy	\$52.50
\$35 Top Buggy	\$67.50
\$75 Spring Wagon	\$92.50
\$40 Road Wagon	\$24.75
\$120 4-Pass Surrey	\$77.50
\$15 Texas Saddle	\$4.25
\$45 Cowboy Saddle	\$25.00

Single Harness \$17.50, \$25.00 and \$40.00, same as sell for \$20, \$30, \$35. We ship anywhere to anyone at **WHOLESALE PRICES** with privilege to examine without asking one cent in advance. Buy from manufacturers, save middlemen's profits. We exhibit Fair medals awarded. Write at once for catalogue and testimonials free. **CASH BUYERS' UNION**, 158 W. Van Buren St., B 36 - Chicago, Ill.

A Wonder-working quarter is the 25 cents invested in a box of Beecham's Pills

(Worth a Box.)

Pills

(Tasteful.)

—a medicine that in numberless cases, will give relief promptly.

A GOOD BROTH IS HALF A DINNER

ONE QUART 20 CENTS

EVERY ONE can afford to use Clam Bouillon for Lunch, Dinner and Tea at 20 cents a quart. Enough for a whole family. Prepared in five minutes from a bottle of

BURNHAM'S CLAM BOUILLON

Quality improved, price reduced, larger bottles. All Grocers sell it.

E. S. BURNHAM CO.,
120 Gansevoort St., N. Y.

Sample bottle, 10 cents; makes a pint.

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

FREE 16-page Illustrated Book giving dates and prices paid for **OLD COINS**. Send two stamp. National Coin Co., 885 D Exchange Bldg., Boston, Mass.

CANCER Permanently Cured!!! Home treatment \$20 to \$35. Send stamp for book. 430. B. HARRIS, Port Payne, Ala.

TRUSSES on 30 Days Trial Easy, durable and cure effected. Send for sealed catalogue. Engstrom Truss Co., 60 Dearborn St., Chicago.

MY WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT. \$10.50 Buy the Oxford Improved SINGER Sewing Machine, with a complete set of attachments and guaranteed for 10 years. Shipped anywhere on 30 day trial. No money required and no money back. 15,000 now in use. World's Fair Medal awarded. Buy from factory, save dealer and freight. Write today for our LARGEST FREE CATALOGUE. Oxford Mfg. Co., 312 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HOW TO Buy your GROCERIES and other Household and Farm supplies of **J. A. COBBY & SONS**, 308 N. 2nd St., ST. LOUIS, MO. Get Retail at Wholesale prices. **SAVE MONEY!**

Newcomb Fly-Shuttle Rag Carpet Loom Weave 100 yards per day. Catalogue free. **G. N. NEWCOMB**, 13 W. 8th St., Dayton, Ohio.

IMPROVED FAVORITE WASHER and NEW BALL WRINGER Washer embodies the only true principle for cleaning clothes. Washes everything from a handkerchief to a carpet. Attested by the **WASHING MACHINERY TRADE** by all. Agents make money readily as they sell on their merits. Good profits. Agent Wanted in every County. Samples sent at once. Exclusive Territory and Protection guaranteed agents. **R. M. BALL, MUNCIE, IND.**

HANG YOUR DOOR WITH STANLEY'S Corrugated Steel Hinges. They are stronger, handsomer and cost no more than the old style. Made by the Hinge Manufacturers generally, but if not in your vicinity write the Manufacturers, Send for "Biography of a Yankee Hinge," mailed free.

THE STANLEY WORKS, New Britain, Ct.

INFORMATION ABOUT COLORADO the Rocky Mountain region. We have resided here for years and can tell you all about it. Send us 12 two-cent stamps, and the names and addresses of ten of your acquaintances who might feel interested in the West, and we will send you by return mail, all charges prepaid, the following large budget of Western information: Seventeen late papers from all portions of the Rockies; one Colorado State map, and one handsomely illustrated pamphlet of famous scenery in the Rockies. The above will keep you supplied with entertaining reading matter for two months. We require only a few cents for postage, our only object being to advertise the wonderful Rockies. Send to-day. Address **ROCKY MOUNTAIN SENTINEL, No. 17, Sentinel Block, Denver, Colo.**

At 4 Price Gold and Silver Watches, Bicycles, Tricycles, Guns and Pistols, Cars, Buggies, Wagons, Carriages, Suits, Sleighs, Harness, Cart Taps, Skates, Sewing Machines, Accordions, Organs, Pianos, Case Mills, Cash Drawers, Feed Mills, Stoves, Kettles, Bone Mills, Letter Presses, Jack Screws, Trucks, Axles, Hayforks, Press Stands, Copy Books, Vases, Deltas, Road Plows, Lawn Mowers, Coffee Mills, Lathes, Sanders, Pump Carts, Corn Shellers, Hand Carts, Forges, Scrapers, Wire Fences, Fanning Mills, Wringers, Engines, Saws, Steel Shakes, Grain Pumps, Crow Bars, Ballers, Tools, Bit Braces, Hay, Stock, Elevator, Railroad, Platform and Counter SCALES. Send for Free Catalogue and see how to save money. 151 So. Jefferson St., CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

14 KARAT GOLD PLATE GET THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address and we will send you a watch by express for examination. A Guarantee. For 5 years and chain and chain set with it. You examine it and if you think it a bargain pay our sample price, \$2.75 and express charge. It is a beautiful engraved and beautifully engraved and is a money and equal in appearance to a genuine gold watch. Write today this offer will not appear again.

THE NATIONAL MFG AND IMPORTING CO.
334 DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW CARDS Send 2c. stamps for the FIRST SAMPLE BOOK of Creative Rubber Stamp, 800 Fringe, Envelope, Book, New, Press Paper, Collage Card, etc., are offered. NO TRASH. Package Card Co., Lancaster, Ohio.

692 New Sample styles of Envelopes, 81K Fringe CALLED Ac., 20 New Songs, 100 Rock and Revolvers, 1 pack Court Cards, 1 pack Fun Cards, 1 pack Acquaintance Cards and Standard Envelopes. All for 1c. **CHOW & CARD CO., CALZ. OHIO.**

SHELLS. SEA WEEDS. CORALS. Send stamped envelope to the undersigned for information concerning the prices of these marine treasures. **KESTER KIRKE**, Galveston, Texas. Denver Resurvey.

THREE A WEEK!

On January 15 The Galveston News and The Dallas News began the publication of semi-weekly editions, and we hereby notify our readers that we are now clubbing TEXAS FARM AND RANCH with THE GALVESTON (or Dallas) SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS for the low price of

\$1.75 A YEAR!

Just think of it! Here are three papers a week, or 156 papers a year, for the small price of \$1.75!

Now is the time to supply yourself with good reading matter at a low price. Address all orders under this offer to

Texas Farm and Ranch, DALLAS, TEXAS.

TRAVEL IN COMFORT BY TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE **Superior Train Service** Elegant Equipment and Fast Time

—VIA THE—
TEXAS T&P ROUTE
PACIFIC

THE SHORT LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, AND POINTS IN THE SOUTHEAST.

Take "The St. Louis Limited."

12-HOURS SAVED—12 BETWEEN TEXAS AND ST. LOUIS AND THE EAST.

The Direct Line to all Points in Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon and California.

THE ONLY LINE OPERATING **PULLMAN TOURIST SLEEPERS** FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars TO

St. Louis, Little Rock, Shreveport, New Orleans, Denver, El Paso, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Lowest ticket rates, time tables, and all desired information will be furnished by us to the ticket agents of the Texas & Pacific Ry., or **W. A. DASHIELL, GASTON MESLIER**, Trav. Pass. Agt. Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt. L. S. THORNE, 3rd Vice-President and General Supt. DALLAS, TEXAS.

A GOOD \$2 INVESTMENT.

The recent change in the price of the Cosmopolitan Magazine has stimulated its business to such an extent today to enable it to spend unusually large sums for choice matter in both the literary and art departments, until it is now the peer of any illustrated monthly in the world. The Cosmopolitan is sent with TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for \$2 a year. This isn't \$2 for the magazine alone, but for both.

Pumphrey about the tariff on pork, and Mr. P. didn't know, but thought that putting hides on the free list injured pork, and same with wool.

Dr. Doake, though not a member of the Association, wanted to make a few remarks on tariff. Wool and hides had gone to ruin, the latter not worth skinning. The doctor did not explain that one was on the free list and the other taxed, and that nevertheless both had gone to ruin. At the close of the doctor's speech the tariff question was dropped as if it was hot, and the subject of

MIXED FEED FOR SWINE

was opened by Mr. Singleton. "Variety is the spice of life" for both men and hogs, and from the lowest animal to the highest. Upon variety depends success. Horsemen don't feed corn alone. Oats, it is true, is nearly a perfect food, but not quite. Milk is the only perfect food. Oats is the most perfect grain food, but corn is more economical. But to do well, hogs must have something besides corn. Different sections produce different crops, and feeding, of course, must be varied accordingly. Crops LeBaron raises, we cannot raise in Collin county, and we raise crops that he cannot. We must raise what we can and feed what we raise. He can raise any amount of sweet potatoes; we cannot, but we can raise oats, wheat and barley, some of which he can't raise. A test at the Ohio Experiment Station gave the following results: Pigs fed on corn meal made pork at a cost of 3½ cents per pound; oats, over 5 cents per pound; corn mixed, 2½ cents per pound. You see the mixed feed made the cheapest pork. You can't have good pork hogs without good bone and muscle, and you can't have good bone and muscle without a good variety of food. Good pastures are a great help; they are essential. Hogs for pork and hogs for breeding require different treatment. Pork raisers want to know if their breeding stock is good, and good away back; if it is, they have confidence in it. Feeding has much to do with fixing qualities.

Mr. Williams wanted to know if barley was good for hogs.

Mr. Singleton: It is one of the best for bone and muscle.

Mr. Clark: How do you feed barley?

Mr. Singleton: By soaking it first. In reply to a question about alfalfa, Mr. Singleton said he had no experience to guide him. Barley winter kills, but it is better for hogs than wheat. I never cook barley. My feed is ground oats, and barley mixed in equal parts. I have had a successful experiment, and I am feeding for a purpose. I feed corn meal, and milk, with green food at all times; and largely corn the last six months. This will make good pork at a profit from any good stock of hogs. Last year our Russian Turf oats winter-killed badly—50 per cent at least.

Mr. Williams (not a member of the Association): Please give me a plan for feeding and fattening hogs suited to poor tenant farmers, who have no ground but an 8x10 foot pen, and are hard pushed to make a living.

Mr. Singleton: If I could not have ground to sow a patch of greenfeed, and a vegetable garden, I would cease to be a tenant and pick cotton. Any landlord will give this ground, and be glad to do it. Every tenant should have his little piece of green pasture, and a garden, and these will go a long way towards making his meat.

Mr. Clark: I have heard that there is an idea prevailing around that green wheat will kill hogs. How about that, Mr. Singleton?

Mr. Singleton: Oh, that is an idea held by some members of the Legislature, I suppose. Green wheat is about the best pasture we can give hogs. I have used it for years.

Mr. Holland: Uncle Snort wants to know if green grass will kill a goose? The wisdom of some people would make a gossamer ashamed of himself.

Mr. LeBaron: To hog raisers I would say that men who have taken pains to produce the very best stock, deserve patronage. When I first began the business I bought five pigs; they did not suit me. I then bought more at a higher price, and they were not satisfactory. Then more at still higher prices, until I got a stock of hogs that were satisfactory. Cheap breeding stock is only fit for pork. There is as much difference in hogs as in cattle or horses, and then there is a big difference in the care and keeping. Beginners should buy from those who have bred for a fixed type.

BEST SINGLE FEED.

President Pierce: No doubt, milk is

that food; but few have it to give hogs, and still fewer have enough to go round. Have experimented with many sorts of food, and find that troughs become foul. To overcome this, about three years ago I began feeding wheat bran dry. What is fed must be assimilated, or it is wasted. If first mixed well with saliva the first digestive process is accomplished. They cannot eat this dry bran without thus mixing it. Wind blows some away, but this is more than compensated by the cleanliness secured, and the more perfect digestion. Hogs often chew their food and spit it out; they don't do this when fed on bran. It is by far the best single food for hogs I have ever tried. My hogs are very thrifty and healthy, and always ready to eat. If any man has doubts about this I would be pleased to have him visit me and see for himself. Hogs must have plenty of clean water. I also use green pasture and cut and feed sorghum.

Mr. Clark: How much bran is a feed for a hog?

Mr. Pierce: I can't say exactly. You can't give them too much; feed all they will eat. This is the best feed for breeding stock; corn is best for porkers. We cut our sorghum when sweet, and feed by hand; do not turn them on it. I have made a self-feeding apparatus for bran, which insures against waste, promotes cleanliness, and lets the hog eat at will. I am well pleased with the apparatus. We try to get rye up by first of September, but failed this year. Bran costs \$14 to \$15 per ton. In breeding, health must be a chief consideration.

BEST AGE TO MARKET FOR PORK.

Mr. Canaday: The best time is to market when the hog is fat and the market suits.

Mr. Singleton: Would ask Mr. Canaday if he would market pigs at six months, if price was good?

R. F. Butler: It is unwise to feed a hog longer than one year. The custom of farrowing in May, and keeping them over until the next year will not pay. Would like to hear more about this.

Mr. Pierce: It takes feed to repair waste and to sustain life. A 500-pound hog requires too much food to maintain his status quo. A hog six to eight months old, and about 200 pounds weight, is most profitable. This can be attained with any of the improved large breeds. I mean, of course, gross weight.

It was asked if the Dallas or Fort Worth Packers were represented, and there was no response.

Mr. Williams (Populist editor) wanted again to know about the poor farmer with only an 8x10 pen for hogs—how is he to make his meat? We want you hog men to tell them how to do it. This is the man you should help; and he has been overlooked.

Mr. Holland: Where are the men you speak of, Mr. Williams; are they here? If so, produce them. If you want them taught, bring them up. These men are ready to teach them. But they are not here. If there is a single one of these poor farmers who can't make their meat, in town to-day, he is on some street corner whittling a goods box. How can you expect us to teach men who will not come to such meetings as these—who do not want to learn—who would rather grumble and curse the Government?

Mr. Williams: I wish to reply that these men are not here. They are in the fields plowing. They have no time to attend these meetings. I simply wanted to hear something for their benefit.

R. F. Butler: I am truly sorry for the farmers Mr. Williams speaks for. But these men are not here, nor can we get them here. How can we reach them if we cannot get them out, and they will not read agricultural and stock papers? They ought to raise their own meat and could if they would, even if they can't get ground for pasturage.

Mr. King (of Taylor): I have inquired of our merchants and they tell me that most tenant farmers on 40 acres or less are Germans, and that they actually do raise hogs and sell meat.

Mr. Holland: Tenants on my farm raise hogs and sell pigs and meat. They raise sorghum for feed, and also have plenty of corn. German renters also do the same everywhere, but they do not remain renters but for a few years; then they buy farms.

Mr. Evans: I came here for information. Mr. Williams pities the poor. He is wasting his sweetness on the desert air. At Hutto we have just shipped out 5 cars of hogs, raised chiefly by tenants, and more to follow. One of my neighbors has 35 big hogs outside and 25 in pens; he raises them on barley and fattens on corn. I tell you many tenants are buying some of the best stock they can get.

Mr. Williams spoke again in commis-

eration of the poor tenant farmers, and wanted this meeting to instruct them how to raise their meat; but he did not produce his pupils, and the teaching could not be applied. He published a Populist paper and had an immense circulation among these people. He did not offer any solution of the question how these people were to be taught how to raise hogs properly, unless they read stock papers or attended such meetings as this.

A gentleman, replying to Mr. W.: I find a growing inclination among all classes to buy and raise good hogs and make their own meat. My six renters buy pigs from me and raise and fatten them for their own use. My observation is that very few renters in this section buy meat.

Mr. Pierce: Let us get back to our subject.

BEST AGE TO BREED.

Mr. King: I don't believe in breeding too young, but something depends upon kind of hogs. Sows from 10 to 11 months would be about right. I have made money by keeping sows more than a year before breeding.

Mr. Cadby: How long would you use a sow?

Mr. King: I would never give her up as long as she brought good healthy pigs. No, I do not believe in inbreeding. Some men may know more about it than I do, but with me it will not do.

CARE OF SOW.

Mrs. Dyches: For sows I use barley, corn and bran and plenty of clean water. I came here to hear from others. I want to hear something on the subject of weaning pigs. I have had some pigs that did poorly after being weaned.

Mr. Pierce: I use soaked corn and oats until they learn to eat. This, with dry bran, did best for me.

Mrs. Dyches: I fed my brood sows on cooked barley; the pigs on wheat bran, ground corn and soaked oats; at two months the pigs were fine; at 2½ months they were stunted. What caused this? Mr. Cadby: Would it not be better to learn the pigs to eat soaked grain first, even before weaning?

Mr. Singleton: Sleeping in dust will stunt pigs. Soaked corn, as I have often said, is best feed for young pigs. Wheat bran is hard for their tender stomachs to digest, and is not best for them. Shorts is good, but very rich. We take the sows from the pigs, and not the pigs from the sows.

Mr. Holland: Before pigs are weaned, learn them to eat soaked feed, and then mixed feed. Commence with the sow. The pigs will learn to eat from her. I feed corn and cob crushed, and it is good. I can buy low-grade wheat cheaper than bran. To feed this would, I think, prevent the trouble Mrs. Dyches complains of.

Mr. Holland: I have a man on my place from Indiana. I bought some runt pigs from him and made \$40 clear money from them. At 9 to 10 months they netted me over 200 pounds each.

Mr. LeBaron: Sometimes a sow falls in her milk and thus stunts her pigs. While I was away from home one of my sows had part of her bag to dry up and three pigs were stunted. Sows need close and watchful care. This probably would not have happened if I had been at home attending to my hogs. Put soaked corn where the pigs can get it and they will learn to eat.

Mrs. Dyches: I have fed wheat and wheat bran mixed, and pigs did well. I would also like to hear something about treatment of brood sows.

Mr. King: The sow needs light food, to prevent gorging the pigs with too much milk. Sows need as much watching as the pigs.

Mr. LeBaron: Warm slops, with a little lard, has proven good for sows with me. It is laxative and does not promote milk secretion, keeps the sow's blood cool.

LICE ON HOGS.

Mr. Cooper: Am something of a hog man myself, but have had little experience with lice, have had none until this winter. The best remedy I have tried is axle grease. Kerosene burns too much. Kerosene emulsion is good, but it is gone too quick. Axle grease is sure death to the lice, and it stays. It kills both lice and nits, and has given me better satisfaction than anything I ever tried. Prevention, though, is better than any cure. Use the grease in time, and you will have no lice. I will make a great point of lice; greased the hog once and killed them all.

Mr. Holland: I had the louisiest hogs you ever saw, and used mercurial ointment and cleaned them out at once.

Very little is required, and it is sure death.

Mr. Williams: Have some loose experience myself, and never found anything as good as crude petroleum. It will cure lice and mange on any animal, as well as lice.

Mr. Butler: Am glad this question is up. I take the position that nine out of ten chickens that die, die from lice. Some say whitewash the house and that will kill them. I have had more loose experience than any man in Texas. Any oil will kill them, but you must put it where they are, on the chickens, not on the house where they never go. I have tried everything, and kerosene emulsion is the best in the world. Lice will kill hogs. Every bird and every animal has a louse peculiar to itself. The chicken louse is never found on other fowls. So with animals. A hog louse is different from those of any other animal. But grease will kill them all. Mr. Singleton: Do you believe you can ever get rid of lice entirely by treating the hog?

Mr. Butler: Yes; but more than one application may be required.

Mr. King: Mud and water will rid hogs of lice. I give plenty of mud and water, and let them rustle. I also put kerosene on hogs, a little here and there, and it will go all over them. A good way is to hang up an old sack, saturated with the oil, where the hogs will pass under it, and get a little every time. I give my hogs plenty of water to bathe in, and they have lice.

Mr. Hoxey, a large swine raiser who had just entered the hall, was invited to talk, but excused himself until later.

GREEN FEED FOR HOGS.

Mr. W. A. Clark: Greenfeed for hogs is my hobby. Plenty of green feed makes cheap pork. A hog is just like we are, they must have variety. Mr. President, you eat corn bread alone for a year, and see if you fatten. Green food for hogs is not only the best but the cheapest food that can be raised on a farm. Beets, turnips, melons and sorghum thrown to hogs, they will need but little corn. Hogs will eat almost anything green. Many little things can be profitably used. We should do like merchants and bankers, take care of the small things. A man can't raise hogs at a good profit if he ignores sorghum. Milk will make the pigs, and sorghum will make the hogs, and corn will put the fat on them. It is also important for the hogs to have the right kind of man to feed them. The hog grower should plant melons, wheat, oats, barley, peas, turnips, beets, carrots, sorghum, kafir corn. These are all good and cheap. I raise hogs for money, and I want to make as much of it as possible, and feed all the good, cheap feed I can get. I eat the table scraps myself.

Mr. Butler: Pork can be raised at one cent a pound, for I have tried it, and know. Five years ago I planted wheat, and it grew off and looked fine; my hogs were poor, and I had no corn. Turned the hogs on the wheat, and I never saw hogs grow as these did nor fatten faster. We killed them off the wheat, and the bacon was as good as I ever ate. I had been told that sorghum would kill hogs, so I told my boys not to let the hogs get to the sorghum patch, as it would kill them sure, because old farmers told me so. Some pigs got in anyhow, and they fattened and grew so fast that I learned something. Early Amber cane is the best kind—the hogs like it best, and so do I. Green corn is one of our best food plants for hogs. Our fathers thought it a great waste to feed their families on green corn, and would have been horrified at the thought of cutting up the stalks for stock feed. It is our best and cheapest hog food. It is the best time to feed corn for economy—there is less waste, for hogs will eat stalks, blades and ears, cobs and all.

Mr. Clark: Well, well, I forgot the corn. As a matter of business no corn and hog farmer can afford to refuse to cut up his corn for his hogs. I throw it over to the hogs and then turn the cows in, and they eat all the hogs refuse, it is economy to feed hogs green corn. Mr. Butler tells the truth about it. I just drive in with a wagon and cut and load, and am glad to see my hogs make it disappear.

Mr. Holland: I would rather have three stalks of green corn than five ears of mature corn. It is better feed and more of it.

SECOND DAY.

The meeting was called to order at 9:15 a. m. A communication from the Dallas Fair Association was read and filed.

The report of the committee on resolutions concerning the above communi-

Farm Machinery.

A SUBJECT OF INTEREST TO MANUFACTURERS AND FARMERS.

DALLAS, TEXAS, Feb. 7, 1894.

F. F. Holland, Mgr. Texas Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Texas.

Dear Sir:—You will please grant me pardon for delaying to answer your letter of January 25th earlier, my excuse being, I thought I could answer your interrogatories more intelligently, especially the second and third ones, by addressing a similar letter to that of yours to a few of my friends—dealers in different parts of the State, and having received answers to most of them, will give you copies of them. But before doing so I will repeat your letter to me, then give you copy I wrote to dealers whose letters I quote from, that your readers may have the benefit of all correspondence, and better understand the subject to which they relate. Your letter to me reads:

"Will you kindly answer for publication in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH the following?"

"First. Do you believe it to the interest of the manufacturers desiring to secure trade in this State to have a branch house or state agents in some point of the State?"

"Second. Do you believe it to the best interest of Texas dealers and consumers to deal with factories who are not thus identified with the State?"

"Third. Do you think it to the best interest of the consumers to patronize only such factories as have state representatives directly in position to make good all guarantees and properly care for its customers?"

"Fourth. Do you believe that manufacturers having reputable and responsible state representatives with authority, in better position to secure a good share of first class business than those not so situated?"

"Thanking you in anticipation for your prompt reply to above, and such other suggestions as you may deem timely upon this subject, I am, etc.—F. F. HOLLAND, Dallas, Texas."

Copy of letter I wrote to a few of my customers:

"You will please find enclosed copy of a letter to me from the editor of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and owing to the nature of his letters and questions asked, I have thought it best to refer his inquiries to you, knowing that you can answer his second and third interrogatories more intelligently than I, and by answering the same fully you will confer not only a favor upon me, but to Mr. Holland as well. Hoping you will cheerfully comply with my request, and favor me with a prompt reply, I am, etc.—A. B. TABER, Dallas, Texas."

This letter I mailed to all whose answers I give you, and as some of them are short, but to the point, it will be necessary to keep in mind your questions according to numbers given them.

R. F. Williams, of Willis Point, Texas, says: "In reply to your favor of yesterday, enclosing a copy of interrogatories from Mr. F. F. Holland, editor TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, I have the following answers to state:

"To the first—I positively do.

"To the second—I do not.

"To the third—I do, emphatically.

"To the fourth—I do."

Messrs. Walton & Ramsey, of Grandview, Texas, say: "In reply to interrogatories by Mr. F. F. Holland:

"To first—We do.

"To second—We do not, for it is very unsatisfactory for several reasons. Factories are most all in the North, and we have never known a year but what we have had to make additional orders for goods, and if they had to come from the factory we would be compelled to substitute other goods. And in buying extras for implements it would not suit.

"Answer to third—We think it decidedly better for customers to buy only such implements as are handled by state agents or branch houses, and in quantities sufficient to fill orders on short notice, and to make good all just claims for defects, etc. And all adjustments between dealers and factories on accounts for settlements, can be better made when parties can get face to face and settle, instead of with agents only who have their hands tied in such a manner as to say: 'I will refer the matter to the factory.'

"To the fourth—We do."

Messrs. Pickel & Co., of Pilot Point, Texas, write: "In reply to yours of 26th:

"Second question. Do we believe it to the best interest of Texas dealers and

consumers to deal with factories who are not thus identified with the state?

"We answer—We do not.

"Third. Do you think it to the best interest of the consumers to patronize only such factories as have state representatives directly in position to make good all guarantees and properly care for its customers?"

"Reply—We certainly think it to the best interest of the consumers to patronize only such factories."

Geo. B. Randle, of Rockdale, Texas, says: "Replying to yours of February 1st, would say that I have misplaced the letter of Mr. F. F. Holland you refer to and cannot give you a definite answer. Would say, however, that I would prefer to have my involves Texas Farm and Ranch, instead of having them made from St. Louis, as we are nearer together than the St. Louis house, and we think it would be more satisfactory to you, as well as ourselves, to have all accounts made from Dallas, as it would be much more convenient to adjust claims than it is now. For instance, when we return anything to our Dallas house we send the goods, bill of lading, and invoice to you; then you have to send them to St. Louis before we get credit for them."

Messrs. Thompson, Abernathy & Co., of Bonham, Texas, write: "Replying to your favor of January 26, we would give the following as an answer to both second and third interrogatories, viz: We believe it is to the best interest of dealers and consumers to patronize manufacturers of implements and machinery who have a branch house or state agent in Texas, and would give as our reason that the representatives of such manufacturers, being on the ground, are better able to determine the kind of goods that are best adapted to the wants of the consumers; and that it is more satisfactory for the dealer to make his settlements direct with the party of whom he buys goods."

Messrs. Bowser & Skiles, of Plano, Texas, respond: "In answer to your favor of 26th, enclosing copy of letter from Mr. Holland, of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, we have to say in answer to his second and third interrogatories: We are and always have been in favor of such houses, and prefer to deal with such people who are represented in the state, not only because of being better able to adjust differences that arise between factories or jobbers and dealers, but it is also a saving of time and money in the way of freights on local shipments. We have always found it an advantage in our local or retail trade when we could refer them—our customers—to factories who carry a stock in the state and so near."

Messrs. Kearney & Wise, of Ardmore, T. P., write: "In answer to inquiries of Mr. F. F. Holland, would say that if branch houses would carry full stocks of staples and extras it would be to the interest of state dealers to do business with them direct. This, we think, covers all the questions."

Messrs. Craig & Dunkerley, of Ennis, Texas, say: "We do not consider ourselves qualified to give detailed reasons in replying to the numerous questions propounded by the editor of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, as contained in the letter of January 22, '94, sent us by you.

We can but give an affirmative answer to the first, third, and fourth, while our own views prompt us to answer the second in the negative. It follows, as a matter of course, that houses having state representatives are nearer in harmony and are better able to take care of their customers and give heed to any complaints that necessarily arise in the complex details of business than those who do not identify themselves with the trade by having a local representative. Answering the questions as a whole, there is no doubt of the advantages to be derived by having a representative located at some favorable distributing point and able to handle all goods needed in their particular business."

Mr. T. L. Hollingsworth, of Temple, Texas, replies to-wit: "In answer to letter of Mr. F. F. Holland, will say:

"First—That I think it vastly to the interest of both manufacturers and dealers that there should not only be a manager, but a house in the state.

Second—I think it best for the dealer and farmer that manufacturers have a branch house in the state, and in support of this will cite you to manufacturers who have withdrawn from the State, and you will find that they are gradually losing trade, regardless of the quality of goods.

Fourth—I certainly do think manufacturers represented by reputable Agents and a branch house which the dealer can draw from, have a decided advantage over those not so situated. Dealers often suffer the loss of their very best customers on account of not being able to assist them in their hour of need (a break-down) by not being able to furnish them with the necessary repairs; and the manufacturers in the same manner lose their customers."

Messrs. Allen, Hickman & Co., of Paris, Texas, write: "In reply to your favor of recent date, we beg to answer your questions as follows: We think it is not to best interest of Texas dealers and consumers to deal with factories who are not represented by branch houses or state agents at some point in this state, and think it is to the best interest of consumers to patronize only such factories as have state representatives directly in position to make good all guarantees and properly care for its customers."

Messrs. S. L. Erwin & Co., Honey Grove, Texas, answer: "In reply to your favor of 26th inst., will say, after a careful reading of the copy of letter from Mr. F. F. Holland, Editor of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and especially interrogatories second and third, to which you ask our reply, we will produce the inquiries below, that you may read our opinion understandingly, to-wit:

"Second. Do you believe it to the best interest of Texas dealers and consumers to deal with factories who are thus identified (meaning those with branch houses or state agents established at some point in Texas) with the state?"

"Third. Do you think it to the best interest of the consumers to patronize only such factories as have state representatives directly in position to make good all guarantees and properly care for its customers?"

"First, we believe firmly it is to the best interest of all dealers and consumers too, that the house with whom they

deal in the implement line should be established in Texas with a branch house fully equipped with a stock, not only of repairs, but a full line of goods. This kind of an arrangement not only guarantees to the consumer, but to the dealer prompt relief in case of breaks, but it also guarantees additional business that is frequently lost to both house and dealer, by reason of being too far off to enable a dealer to get the goods in time for quick delivery, which very frequently occurs by the dealer having a trade in excess of his original calculation, and thereby running short on the heels of the season. You will appreciate the fact that when a farmer wants a tool or implement of any kind under these circumstances, he must of necessity have it quick or he has no use for it at all. It is therefore our opinion that a house thus equipped should have a decided preference over those not so favorably situated, the quality of goods, etc., considered.

"A few days time saved when a farmer is in the midst of his crop, in the delivery of new goods, or repairs either, will frequently save a crop, and conveniences of this kind should certainly not be underestimated. On the other hand, while the advantages thus shown are unquestionable to factories, dealers and consumers alike, there is another side to this question which should not be overlooked. We all know that the establishment of such a house carries with it an outlay of considerable money, as well as a considerable expense account, and while it would be decidedly to the interest of the dealer and consumer to deal with houses thus equipped, there are good lines of goods being sold in the state, that might not be able to stand this outlay, and for this reason would not think it advisable for consumers to patronize only such factories as have state representatives, etc., as outlined in interrogatory third. This would smack sharply on the boycott, and should not be encouraged by any fair minded man."

Mr. W. D. Carter, of Weatherford, Texas, says: "In reply to yours of the 26th, with copy of interrogatives, will answer second and third questions as follows:

"Second—I do not.

"Third—I would not deal with a house or factory that had not a responsible representative to settle with face to face."

Having given you above copies of letters received from dealers, which, as a whole, seem to answer your inquiries fully, I deem it unnecessary for me to take up further space in your valuable paper by adding to what has already been said. To your first and fourth questions, however, my answer is, emphatically—yes, and your second and third questions have been answered, I trust, to your satisfaction. Very truly yours,

A. B. TABER.

Nocona Argus: The Texas Press Association is arranging for a big thing this year for Texas. They propose to prepare a car of exhibits of the state's resources and carry with them on their excursion through the East and North. The press boys never do anything by halves, and when they take hold of such things they generally make it count.

THE SCHULZE PNEUMATIC COTTON SYSTEM AIR DISTRIBUTION.

DOUBLE CYLINDER CONDENSERS
DOUBLE BOX PRESSES
METAL LINT FLUES
UNDER FEED GINS
EVERYTHING COMPLETE

No Matted Seed Cotton, or Loose Spikes to go into the gin.

Best distribution now a thing of the past.

Wittenberg & Sobor St. L.

KINGSLAND & DOUGLAS MFG. CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

CLAIRETTE SOAP.

WISE ADVICE USE



CLAIRETTE SOAP

SOLD
EVERYWHERE.

AND SAVE
TIME, MONEY AND LABOR.

MADE BY THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY ST. LOUIS.



Galveston Business University

ABSOLUTELY THOROUGH. The only Business College in America that will allow students to attend one month on trial, then pay expenses monthly at term rates. Excellent board, room, etc., at exactly cost (\$10 per month). Delightful terms. Send at once for catalogue.

J. F. SMITH, Principal, Galveston, Texas.



ALCOTT & MAYNOR,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

ORGANS,
Hardman, Gabler and Schubert Pianos.

Write for prices and terms. We will save you money.

\$500 Reward for a Check Row Corn Planter that will excel



Our NEW **HAYNES COMBINED CHECK ROW CORN PLANTER** has been in successful operation in the Black Lands of Texas for five years and has never failed to give the best of results. The Check Row being adjusted before leaving the shop, needs no expert to operate it. The Planter and Row being made together, does away with a great many pieces. By placing one wheel on each side of the runners the heel is brought within eight inches of the axle, thereby making the Planter two inches shorter. The covering wheels being set at an angle, they have an inward pressure and are guaranteed to cover better than any other Planter made. The wheels being apart at the bottom, the ground is left mellow directly over the corn and will never crust and prevent corn from coming up. It is the lightest draft Planter on the market. Other points of merit in circular, mailed free to any address. We manufacture Canton Clipper Plows, Volunteer and Victor Cultivators, Disc Harrows, Tricycle Sulky and Gang Plows, Grain Drills, Cotton and Corn Planters, and handle Buggies, Carts, Pumps, Wind Mills, BAIN, COOPER and OLDS WAGONS, Fitts Threshers and Traction Engines, Hay Presses, Mowers, Rakes, Baling Ties and Binder Twine. Write us for your wants. **PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEX.**

CIN MACHINERY.

The past ten years has brought about wonderful changes in the manner of handling cotton "at the gin." Our competitors admit that we are the pioneers in improvements, and we claim to be now, and have been for years, the "torch bearers" in the march.

In the last eight years, including 1893, we have taken every medal at every Fair, North or South, on complete outfits, and during the same period more first premiums on our separate machines than all manufacturers in our line combined. Our sales in 1893 were greater than that of any manufacturer in our line in the United States. We have the

ONLY COMPLETE SYSTEM ON THE MARKET.

We equal any on "turn out;" surpass all on sample; decrease insurance 30 per cent. In fact, we can sell you a

**Cotton Cleaner, Sample Maker,
Seed Peeler, Custom Catcher.**

Write us for full particulars.

Munger Improved Cotton Machine Mfg. Co.,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

ELKHART CARRIAGE and HARNESS MFG. CO.



No. 1. Farm Harness, \$23.50



No. 41. Wagon, \$13.00

Have Sold To Consumers For 21 Years, saving them the dealers' profits. We are the oldest and largest manufacturers in America selling Buggies and Harness this way. Ship with privilege to examine before any money is paid. By paying freight both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant for two years. Write for an Agent \$10 to \$50 to order for you! Write your own order. Boxing free. We take all the risk of damage in shipping.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Spring Wagons, \$31 to \$50. Guaranteed same as sell for \$50 to \$55. Road Wagons, Surreys, Double fenders, \$85, same as sell for \$100. Top Buggies as low as \$37.50. Phaetons, \$66. Farm Wagons, \$43.

HARNESS.

90 styles Single, Double and Farm. Riding Saddles, bridles and Fly Nets. Send 4 cents in stamps to pay postage. 112 page catalogue.

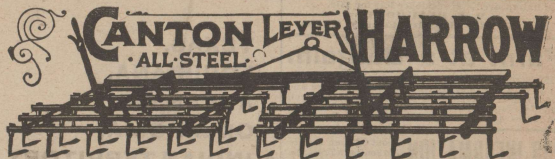
W. B. PRATT, Secretary, Elkhart, Ind.



No. 727. Road Wagon.



\$37.50



No implement brings the farmer a larger return on his investment than a good Harrow. The CANTON LEVER HARROW is the BEST of its class. By means of the Lever it can be made to cut straight or slanting as desired. INSTANTLY RELIEVED OF TRASH. Constructed so as to ADJUST ITSELF TO farmers everywhere enthusiastic in their praise of it. All sizes of Harrows UNEVEN CROUND. for them and write us if you can't get them from him, mentioning this paper for special prices. **PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO. Manufacturers and State Agents. DALLAS, TEXAS.**

D. M. Osborne & Co..

DALLAS, TEX., ST. LOUIS, MO., AND KANSAS CITY, MO.

Mowers, all sizes,
Steel Self Binders,
Rice Harvesters,
Machine Oil,
Binder Twine,
Road Carts,

Steel Hay Rakes,
Steel Cultivators,
Steel Disc Harrows,
Steel Peg Tooth Harrows,
Steel Spring Tooth Harrows,
Buggies and Farm Wagons.

MANY NEW and VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND CATALOGUE.

HUNTER & BOOSO,

172 Elm St., Dallas, Texas,

Engines, Boilers, Machinery and Supplies,

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

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT

KEATING IMPLEMENT & MACHINE CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Manufacturers' State Agents for **FARM, GIN AND MILL MACHINERY.**

ENTERING on this, the 20th year of our Machinery Department, we feel warranted in claiming that we are in position to offer the most reliable, modern and complete line of machinery ever controlled by any one house in the country. Whilst we are in position to offer the most modern high duty Power Plant in the Bates-Corliss engine and Root Water Tube Boiler, also complete Roller Mills, we make cotton gin machinery a specialty. We have watched carefully the progress of improvements, and adopted that only which by practical tests in the gin house has proven the most reliable and advantageous. In support of this claim we have in our office for inspection many letters from prominent practical ginners reporting on the work of our machinery in detail, and also as a complete system; and furthermore diplomas awarded at the late State Fair, after actual trial with other leading systems, by a careful and practical Committee, covering the following points:

1st. For the most complete system of handling, cleaning, and ginning cotton from wagon to press, but not to include press.
2nd. For best leveling, distributing and feeding system for battery of gins.

3rd. For the best gin for upland cotton.

We have our **MODEL GIN** in actual operation here in Dallas, for the personal inspection of all who may favor us with a visit, or can refer those who are unable to visit us here to our customers in different sections of the state who are using our New System.

We have a competent corps of salesmen in the field, one of whom we will send on application, or will furnish estimates on complete plants by mail.

KEATING IMPLEMENT & MACHINE CO.

P452245-17245