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THE SOUTHERN FARMER.

Mr. Geo. K. Holmes, the census expert, tells some unpleasant truths as to the actual condition of the Southern farmer, in the September number of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. His paper, which is entitled the "Peons of the South," shows that the farmer is held in a form of bondage by the merchant. This bondage is one of debt. How it grew up is explained as follows by Mr. Holmes:

"The planters, their sons and their comrades returned from the camp in poverty, worn out, dispirited, hopeless of the future, and dazed with the collapse of their dream. Their first concern was food and the strict necessities of life, which they must produce, or borrow from those who had not lost all of their wealth and credit. Large plantations could not be cultivated as of yore for want of equipment, and a sub-division into tenancies was the only course.

"Farmers who owned the farms that they cultivated, and landlords alike, had to obtain from merchants the supplies of food, clothing and farm equipment that were needed, and these on credit, giving in return pledges of the crop to come, out of which the debts must be paid. The tenants, even less prepared to choose, adopted the same system.

"The merchants then took the helm. Such crops as they could most readily market must be produced under their orders, regardless of the fact that they might not be the ones most advantageous to their debtors. The kind of crop that best accorded with this requirement in the cotton regions was cotton, and it was demanded in quantities proportionate to the indebtedness that was allowed to accumulate. The sale of the cotton, too, was taken charge of by the merchant. His cry for cotton, and more cotton, to keep pace with the indebtedness has led to an increase in the production of this fibre since the war so enormous that the North, ignorant of the real situation, has pointed to it as an evidence of the superiority of the free over the slave, labor of the blacks. But the situation is not misunderstood in the South. The merchants who advance plantation supplies have replaced the former masters, and have made peons of them and of their former slaves.

"Every crop of cotton is mostly consumed before it is harvested, and after the harvest the farm owner or tenant has to place a lien on the next year's crop, often before the seed goes into the ground. These liens bear high rates of interest, regardless of usury laws, because the supplies are advanced at excessive prices. The road to wealth in the South, outside of the cities, and apart from manufactures, is 'merchandizing.'

"Such is the state of affairs. Now for the remedy. This, according to Mr. Holmes, as far as the man who owns his land is concerned, is very plain. It is to produce his own supplies, to keep a careful watch in order to prevent waste, to enforce economy, and to constantly guard against outgoes that are charges against his crops. Let the farmer do this and he can emancipate himself from his peonage to the merchant. Once let the farmer reach a position where he can defy the merchant and resist his demands for cotton, then he can check its over-production and diversify his agriculture.

For the black tenant, however, the problem is a more difficult one, since his piece of land is usually so very small.

"The first step in the tenancy 'elevation' consists in their producing their own food and, as far as possible, other supplies, which are now mostly a charge against

their share of the crop. They may then have a margin for saving, if they are economical, and it is only with this that they can elevate themselves to farm ownership and give themselves the independence that was their vision at their emancipation. That any considerable number of them will ever do this is not believed in the South.

"There is no doubt that the plantation owners can work out their own salvation," says Mr. Holmes in conclusion. "The question is, whether they have the will to do so. * * *

Now we suggest that herein lies the remedy: Farmers, as distinguished from plantation owners, are every year improving their methods; the plantation must be made into farms, then time will do the rest.

INFORMATION FOR HOME SEEKERS.

The following brief descriptions of counties in which voting has begun for the grand prize, are published in accord with our offer to give such notices previous to the decision of the voting contest when, the county getting the most votes will have a full and free descriptive write up.

ROCKWALL COUNTY.

Rockwall county is in the heart of the black land belt of Texas, the soil of which is from two to fourteen feet deep. The citizens as a rule, own the land in small farms, which insure good society and economical county government.

This is the finest agricultural section of the United States, the fertile land and salubrious climate being adapted to all the profitable raising of all cereals, and is the home of King Cotton. The live stock interests are growing rapidly. County seat, Rockwall.

BELL COUNTY.

Richest and best producing county in the state. Taxable values \$12,000,000. Number of farms, 3000. Area 1100 square miles. 45,000 bales of cotton raised last year. Corn, 1,800,000 bushels. 110 schools. Population, 40,000. Products, cotton, cotton seed, corn, oats, wheat, sorghum, hay, millet, peaches, plums, pears, grapes, pecans, melons, all kinds of vegetables, sweet and Irish potatoes, cattle, sheep, horses, mules and hogs.

Temple, the principal town, has a fine driving park and fair grounds, conservatory of music, five public school buildings, and a business college. All religious denominations have churches. Population, 7000. Fine railroad facilities. New comers welcomed.

FARMERS INSTITUTES.

Texas Live Stock Journal.

Blessed be the man who first conceived the idea of congregating the tillers of the soil in each community for the purpose of mutual instruction. Such organizations as Farmers Institutes or Farmers Clubs are schools of learning in which grown people may secure valuable information, and at the same time impart to others the secrets of their own success in any line. It is here the gray-headed grandfathers tell of the successes and failures of fifty years ago. It is here the young man just beginning life, filled with hope and inspired with ambition, tells of new methods and late discoveries of progressive agriculture. The stockmen discuss the merits of the various breeds, and tell of most approved methods of feeding, for flesh, for symmetrical development, for profit and for economy of provender. The truck farmers discuss fertilizers, composts, rotation of crops and how best to maintain the fertility of their soil while producing the best paying crops at the smallest cost in fertilizing elements. They discuss markets and marketing, transpor-

tation, and various topics of equal interest. The fruit growers tell us of best varieties, latest novelties, systems of storage, means of packing, time of marketing, and so many other points of interest that we cannot enumerate all. The Farmers Institutes have virtually become the farmers' college, a place for co-education in its broadest sense, where rich and poor, high and low, old and young, may all come together on common terms and appropriate to themselves the fragments of experience that may be presented. It is scarcely possible for any one to estimate the amount of valuable information one may accumulate in the short limits of the usual Institute.

PURE WATER ON THE FARM.

At the recent meeting of the Association of Executive Health Officers of Ontario, held at Guelph, Prof. Frank T. Shutt, M. A., read a paper on the above subject. Farmers' wells, he said, are often, for convenience's sake, sunk in the barnyard, the stable or kitchen. If not in one or other of these places, we frequently find them situated dangerously near the privy, the pig pen or other polluting sources. If any drainage is in force it is usually defective, and at least but partially effective. Too often we find no precaution whatever taken against infiltration of surface drainage. The kitchen and household slops find a temporary resting place on the ground close to the house, and perhaps only a few feet from the mouth of the well. The natural result of this condition of affairs is that much excremental and waste water finds its way into the well. Repeatedly, I have found the farm well to be acting in the capacity of a cesspit, and its water, not to speak in an exaggerated manner, to be a diluted form of liquid manure. Chemistry has again and again confirmed what common sense might lead us to expect, that such well waters are often charged with urine and decomposing organic matter. When men and beasts have to drink such water, can we wonder that disease and sickness overtake them? That more sickness does not prevail under such circumstances, I can only account for by the natural robustness of constitution, by the immunity possessed by all animals in a greater or less degree, and to the vigorous and active life in the open air, common in the country.

Too much care cannot be taken when sinking a well to locate it in a spot that is far removed from all danger of pollution by surface or underground drainage. In reference to this, Prof. Shutt says:

"In light and sandy soils drainage will travel long distances, and especially so if the inducing factors of a well are present in the vicinity. The amount of drainage, the character of the soil and the incline of its strata, the rainfall, subterranean currents and the depth of the well, all go to determine the extent of the pollution. Were it not that we have numerous cases on record that have received scientific proof, the distance that such drainage may travel would appear incredible. When the upper soil is light, we often find it underlaid at no great depth by impermeable clay. This forms a natural bed for the soakage to flow upon until it finds the well, which is usually sunk some few feet into it, thus forming, as I have already said, a cesspit.

Nor is it sufficient to prevent this that the soil is heavy and clayey. For though naturally it is more or less impervious, it eventually becomes saturated with filth, which every shower of rain serves to carry on to the common receptacle of fluid filth."

As it is in the interests of the public and the dairy industry that all dairymen sup-

plying milk to cities or to cheese factories and creameries, should water their cattle with pure water, the Dominion government, some four years ago, instructed Professor Shutt to analyze samples of water from wells that were sent to him by farmers. The results are startling. Out of the total number analyzed seventy per cent were condemned as entirely unfit for use, some few being so polluted that they were recommended as fit for irrigating purposes and for forcing of vegetables. Less than ten per cent were found pure. This is certainly a bad state of affairs, and should be remedied at once. While it is probable that it was only those who had their suspicions that their wells were polluted that sent in samples, still the percentage of very foul water is very high; and were an analysis made of all wells throughout the country, we fear that too large a proportion would be found more or less impregnated with filth.

SEASONABLE CONVERSATION.

St. Sambo, cotton pickin' 'll soon be over.

Sambo: Yes, St; but de 'simmmon crop am good.

St: Y're right, Sambo; 'simmmon beer, sweet pertaters an' 'possum 'll be ripe soon, and if silver ain't money no more, wild er good 'possum dog an' economy we ought to be able ter pull through till nex' locution.

Sambo: How's yer 'possum dog's nose dis season? When de fus frost comes I'll show yer whar de 'possums hol' camp meetin' an' I's got de sweet pertaters staked out too.

Beaumont Enterprise: We call attention to the advertisement of "The Best County," issued by Frank P. Holland, of Texas FARM AND RANCH. It is the latest of the many grand ideas of this most widely circulated Texas paper all over the United States. Read it, and we, of Jefferson county, should show up for a grand prize next Christmas. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH has been, and is, the hardest worker for immigration to our state of any other publication in Texas.

Victoria Advocate: Thus far very few of the citizens of Victoria county have given much attention to fruit culture, but those who have tested the matter have demonstrated beyond doubt that not only peaches, but pears, plums, figs and grapes can be profitably grown here. And as for strawberries, the writer believes that no other portion of the state is better adapted to the successful cultivation of that, the best of small fruits. Mr. G. Onderdonk, of this county, a practical nurseryman who enjoys a national reputation as an authority on fruit culture, has originated several varieties of peaches of superior flavor, and which seem specially adapted to this locality. Some of these were Mr. Rupley's leading varieties this season.

Corpus Christi Caller: Mr. C. Falkner, of Waco, has secured a quantity of pineapple shoots from Central America, which will be set out on his property on Tally's Island, as an experiment.

It is said that an ostrich farm will be started next spring on St. Joseph Island. Prof. Attwater is now corresponding with parties in regard to the subject, and the Hon. R. H. Wood is offering every inducement toward the experiment, and the undertaking will be carried out under his management. Frank Holland, of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, will be associated with the enterprise, and it is more than likely that during the next year or two ostrich farming will be added to the permanent industries of this section.

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The United States Senate is still busily engaged in doing nothing.

The Bowie County, (Tex.) fair opens at Texarkana, October 10th, and closes on the 14th.

The Southwestern Arkansas fair begins October 17th and closes the 21st. It will be held at Hope, Ark.

RECENT heavy rains and the accompanying winds have damaged the open cotton in many sections of the State.

Ir feeders can purchase cattle and hogs, buy food for them and fatten and sell for a good profit, why cannot the farmer, by raising his own stock and his own feed, fatten and sell at a still greater profit?

A TERRIFIC wind and rain storm visited the eastern gulf coast last Saturday and Sunday. Great damage and serious loss of life resulted on the Louisiana and Alabama coast regions. The storm was very severe at New Orleans and Mobile.

MORE than a million of men in England are out of work and out of money, and the British government is worried about it. A serious famine is threatened, and yet England has plenty of high priced gold, and we have plenty of low priced wheat and corn and meat, and many ships are waiting cargoes. There is something wrong when such a state of affairs is possible.

BUSINESS failures in Texas of late seem to be confined mostly to saloons, from three to seven such cases being reported each day, in the morning papers. This is a bright break in the silver lining of the financial cloud. If every liquor saloon was forced to close through lack of patronage, (or any other cause) it would be a blessed thing for the community and the country.

We have received the catalogue of T. V. Munson's Nurseries, Denison, Texas. It contains a descriptive price list of the various fruits, which he has spent many years in testing and perfecting. Also a complete tabulated description of thirty-four of the best varieties of grapes which he has originated after years of careful study and scientific experiment. We are convinced that this list embraces the varieties best suited to the Southwest, and in quality superior to any now raised.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The first train robbery perpetrated in this country was somewhere in Missouri, in 1875, by the notorious James boys. Since that time train robbing has become a prominent industry, and is regarded as nearly as safe as any other business. For a long time train robbers left murder off their programme, and besides frightening the timid passengers, did no person any bodily harm. They have now added murder to the other features of these interesting occasions, and do not hesitate to use their Winchester and revolvers when any serious opposition to their scheme is manifested or feared. This feature of modern civilization would be surprising if it were not for the fact that every crime in the black catalogue of Satan is also on a boom. The daily papers are loaded with the sickening details of crime of every grade, committed by people of every class, color, age and sex. The high-toned reprobate, having exhausted the ordinary pleasures and sports of fast and hilarious life, and craving something more exciting still, picks a flimsy quarrel with some impecunious fellow, and having previously calculated the cost of a verdict of acquittal through the courts, shoots him down. The bestial and lecherous son of Ham, unawed by the prospect of a quick and fearful retribution, takes the nearest possible route to the black-jack limb or the stake. Every town has its hordes of youthful burglars, highwaymen and assassins, the fruit-buds of the hangman's tree. Husbands and wives, old and young, mismatched and miserable, dissolve the tiresome bonds by a combination of murder and suicide. All over the country, north, south, east and west, crime is fearfully common and fast increasing.

Some of the causes of this serious condition which are most apparent may be mentioned here: Hordes of degraded creatures have been permitted to land upon our shores and abuse the liberties accorded them here by preaching and practicing every conceivable moral, social, and political crime—preaching anarchy on the streets of our cities and through the press, and illustrating their doctrines with dynamite and the torch. If the country nurses a nest of vipers in its bosom, is it a surprising thing that she should be stung in her most vital part? The teachings of these arch enemies of public order have bred a widespread discontent, which is rapidly ripening into a criminal tendency which the state prison and gallows, even, are unable to check. Again, the almost universal opinion that our criminal courts, as at present conducted, afford assurance that the guilty will be punished only after tedious delays and many opportunities for escape, and not at all if he has money or influence enough to secure the services of "eminent counsel." Can such a tree bring forth good fruit?

NOW LADIES.

The contest to determine which is the "best county" is not like the elections for political offices; there is no limit of age, sex or condition. The father, the mother, the daughters and the sons are all welcome to vote, and to do so as often as they like. In short, they are invited to stuff the ballot box for their favorite county, whether it be the one they live in or some other. Send in the votes of all the family and family connections. You may get a valuable present for your votes, and it won't cost you a cent for either the votes or the prize.

Votes have been received from Greene county, Arkansas; and from Bell, Bosque, Collin, Dallas, Denton, Fannin, Grimes, Menard, Rockwall, Red River, Victoria, Walker, Williamson, Wilbarger and Wichita counties, Texas.

PRESENTS

Have been sent as follows: To Jao. H. Leavell, Ropp's Calculator; H. A. Butler, American Cook Book; O. T. Tyler, Handy Dictionary; T. B. Wood, Lives of Our

Presidents; Cora L. Grizzard, Canning and Preserving; S. T. Ganshale, Affleck's Farmer's and Planter's Account Book; J. T. Megee, Ladies' Complete Fancy Work Manual; A. J. Sterck, Scribner's Lumber and Log Book; A. B. Wyatt, The Revised New American Dictionary; John A. Morris, The Family Doctor Book; John K. Boring, History of the United States.

T. B. Wood of Hempstead, writes: "Much obliged for the book sent, 'The Lives of the Presidents,' which I find very entertaining."

Many of these books are costly and all are of positive value. They are sent out in consequence of the receipts of each day. If the receipts are large, the present sent is correspondingly valuable. If they are small, the value of the present is less, but there is always something for voters and subscribers every day. Send along your votes and subscriptions, and let us send you a nice present, along with the best family and farm paper you can get.

The President seems to be suffering great anxiety lest the farmer's dollar be depreciated, and declares that he will not be 'in the least degree answerable to any laborer or farmer in the United States for shrinkage in the purchasing power of the dollar he has received for a full dollar's worth of the product of his labor.' Now if the farmer's possessions consisted of dollars, their appreciation would be a good thing for him. But it is the other fellow—the Wall street speculator and the banker—who holds the goods for the value of which the President is so solicitous, and the farmer possesses only goods to be exchanged therefor. Therefore the better the dollar, the more of the farmer's wheat, corn or cotton, or labor, it takes to obtain one. The President probably considers the farmers and laborers as the moneyed men of the country. We think otherwise.

The Agricultural College of Mississippi charges about \$8 per month for board, tuition, and other expenses of cadets. The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, with its magnificent endowment, charges something in excess of \$16.—Southern Mercury.

We quote from the annual catalogue of the Mississippi A. & M. College for 1892-3, page 25: "Quite a number of students have, by their labor on the farm, brought their expenses down to an average of \$100 for the session." This, for nine months, is \$11.11 per month. The catalogue states that board alone last session cost \$3.54. At the Texas College, board, washing, fuel, electric lights, room rent, with bedsteads, mattresses, tables, chairs, wash bowls, water and sloop buckets, medical fee and contingent fee, amounts to \$16.11.

The Southern Cultivator of Atlanta, Ga., is always interesting and instructive. The October issue, just received, is especially so. How can it be otherwise when our Uncle Snort, and Mrs. Buchanan, J. M. Howell and Hon. John H. Cochran, all of Texas, contribute to its pages? The Southern Cultivator is the great agricultural monthly of the South, and the wisdom of its management is no where more conspicuously shown than in looking to Texas for additional talent to fill its columns.

MESSRS. L. G. Hicks and Walfred Wilson, of Oklahoma City, will begin the publication of The Oklahoma Farmer at that place about the 15th of the present month. The paper will be an eight-page four column weekly. It has a good field for usefulness and we wish the paper abundant success.

The splendid new daily, the Flying Post, New Jersey, has a department reading as follows: "Pilferings from many pages, with acknowledgements always." TEXAS FARM AND RANCH receives numerous papers that would steal even that department head and try to pass it off as original. As this is being written, thirty-four papers of one week's issue and all from

Texas lie on the writer's table having in their editorial columns articles stolen from TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and passing, as they imagine, as original. Certainly the papers who practice such unprofessional methods can easily succeed in duping their subscribers, because none but the most ignorant would remain patrons of such sheets. Where an editor has not brains enough to write his own editorials, or money sufficient to employ some one who is competent, he should run a patent inside and all the outside with plate matter, as the parties who do the pilfering for this class of journalism have superior facilities and longer experience in the field of literary robbery.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

I have frequently heard that the feeding of hogs sorghum would be beneficial, that it would strengthen the kidneys and throw off the kidney parasite that often proves fatal to the hog, thereby improving run down condition of the hog that occurs about the time that sorghum seed begins to ripen. I tried it last year with good results, but this year my hogs have begun to die, and I believe that it is caused by the almost exclusive feeding of sorghum. I have lost four out of forty head that I keep in pasture, being my finest hogs. I also have been feeding my outside hogs on it, but not so exclusively, with my deaths to date; although several seem to be sick. It may be that my hogs have cholera. They begin with a running off at the bowels and passing coarse, gum like and seed with numerous small parasites mixed with it. Some of them vomit up sorghum. Can you tell me what the disease is, and whether caused from feeding sorghum? Any information leading to a prevention or cure will be thankfully received.

I am feeding to those that will eat, corn soaked in the following: To one quart each turpentine and coal oil add two ounces gum camphor. Those that will not eat (I am drenching with table-spoonful castor oil, 15 drops turpentine, 10 to 12 drops laudanum. Have only drenched three, and they seem better.—E. H. CASFIELD, Canfield, Arkansas.

ANS.—We do not think the trouble with your hogs is caused by the sorghum, but are unable to give you an intelligent reason for the symptoms you describe. We would advise you to change their feed somewhat, and in place of an entire feed of sorghum, give them crushed oats or corn, or a mixture of both made into a slop with pure water, and see that they get plenty of pure, clean water to drink, and are not watered out of a mud hole. The medical treatment which you are giving them is as good as we can suggest. A little charcoal coal added to the slop would be beneficial. The sick ones should be entirely separated from the well ones.—FOLSETTER.

Will you please send me the names of people who handle and ship grain and hay? I have seen quotations from TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, but did not see any names. Please send me the price of cotton seed and cotton seed meal. I am going to open a feed store, and am going to handle grain of all kinds by the carload lots.—FRED ROBERTS, Winter Park, Fla.

ANS.—To give the names of all dealers in hay and grain would be too much for us, and to discriminate in favor of a few would be unfair. In fact, we know of no such dealers in the newspaper acceptance of the term—that is, through our advertising columns. Cotton seed is selling in Texas at about \$15 per ton, and the meal at about \$20. The market for neither being normal or steady.

Please answer. What can best be done with mutton skins?—SUBSCRIBER, Navasota, Texas.

ANS.—Tan them with the wool on, (or if recently sheared, after taking hair off as directed in answer to another query in this issue) and while wet cover flesh side with two parts saltpetre and one part alum. Fold flesh side together, roll up for two days. Then curry the flesh side, wash in clear water, and pull and rub occasionally until dry; and finish with an emulsion of soap and lard oil, in which a little carbolic acid is used to keep bugs from attacking the skins. Sheep skins dressed in this way with wool on and afterwards colored with some attractive dye will sell at good prices.

I write requesting you to publish the process for tanning leather, which appeared in your paper a few years ago.—DR. ED MARTIN, Luling, Texas.

ANS.—The simplest method is this: Scrape off surplus flesh and bury in wet ashes, or thoroughly coat with soft soap and roll up and cover closely until the hair slips—24 to 48 hours. Remove the hair and wash thoroughly in several waters. Then soak from 10 to 15 days, as thickness of skin requires, in a solution of 4 ounces alum and 1 pound salt to a gallon of water. Rinse in clear water, and pull and rub until dry. Leather thus made will be very soft and durable. There is no process equal to bark tanned leather for shoes and harness, or almost any use.

Please ask, through your query column, if any of the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH in the Panhandle have for sale good, smooth Merino bucks.—G. S. MOFFETT, Dawn, Texas.

TIGHT LACING IN MONKEYS.

St. Louis Republic.

The evil effects of tight lacing have been discussed and demonstrated well nigh ad nauseum. It has fallen to Dr. Lauder Brunton to afford a further demonstration of the pernicious effects of this practice in a way at once original and somewhat entertaining.

In the course of the investigations carried on by him in conjunction with his colleagues of the Hyderabad Commission of the vexed and highly technical question of chloroform versus ether, it occurred to him to try what effect a mode of dress which was likely to interfere with respiration would have in causing sudden death under an anesthetic. The experiments were carried out on female monkeys for the simple reason, as Dr. Brunton ingeniously explains it, that they are more like women than dogs are.

A monkey belonging to the sex was accordingly enveloped in a plaster of Paris jacket to imitate stays, and a tight bandage was tied around the abdomen so as to imitate the band which would sustain the petticoats.

It is with mingled feelings of curiosity and sympathy that we learn the results of the experiments, which is reported to have been "very marked indeed," so much so indeed that the several monkeys died very quickly. Dr. Brunton added that the survival of some of the animals experimented upon was probably due to the fact that the diaphragm is able to compensate to a large extent for the enforced loss of chest movement.

LITTLE BOOKS OF REMEMBRANCE.

Ladies Home Companion.

There are too many things lost in this careless world—things trifling and of so little value apparently that we let them go without a moment's thought that they will ever be precious in our eyes. The old rule of keeping all odds and ends for several years, with the certainty that they will be useful before the expiration of that period, no longer holds good in this wonderfully transitory age. Apartment houses do not so easily lend themselves to the requirements of hoarding as did the garrets of earlier days, and the Lanes and Penates have been driven hither and thither in furniture vans until they are mere wrecks, and refuse to guard the steam-heating apparatus of degenerate modern families. There is no sentimental storing of souvenirs and old letters—letters, in fact, have almost become one of the lost arts. Telegrams have taken their place, and the young lover of the period telephones a message to his fair one, careless of possible listeners, while the elderly widower has even been known to cable a proposal of marriage! Such atrocities might stir the dust of epistolary lovers of an earlier date, whose gallantries were always expressed in the most labored "dictionary" style.

Diaries, except as memorandum books, are obsolete, and young ladies no longer keep elaborate records of their travels. Flying visits to Europe, a voyage around the world, and the wonders of our own country—still new in some parts of the West—do not tempt the fair travelers to write long descriptions, enriched with sage reflections and garnished with poetical quotations. Photographs, bric-a-brac and odd spoons have taken the place of the blue morocco-bound volume with clasps and key, and are certainly more in accord with the bright girls whose well-trained memories and sparkling conversation need no help from written pages.

But there is one kind of journal which may be kept with small expenditure of time, and which will save some precious little thing too often entirely forgotten, or at best vaguely remembered. Even the busiest mother might jot down the wise, witty or droll sayings of her children, and keep them in a tiny book which need not occupy more space than a package of envelopes. Think of the pleasure of reading these records when, as the years go by, the children are replaced by men and women with cares and families of their own! Or, sadder alternative, when the little voices have been stilled in death, and the sweet accents can no longer gladden the mother's heart, how precious would become the pages filled with the sayings of the lost darlings—words written down so soon after they were uttered that they have lost none of their charm. Such a book, well kept, or but skilfully written in, will have a great value. In a way it is a negative from which are reproduced the mental features of earliest years, and the mother finds that it

"Fits on his pretty looks, repeats his words, Remembers her of all his gracious parts."

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Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Tex.

Orchard and Garden.

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A splendid rain has fallen over North Texas, and the farmer and fruit grower are both happy.

A private letter from Mr. W. A. Yates, of Brenham, now in California on a tour of observation, informs us of the progress of fruit growing in that favored region. We give some extracts which we think may interest readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. His letter is dated at San Jose, California. He writes as follows:

"I left Texas in July for the purpose of making some personal observations of the fruit growing industry of California. During the past several weeks I have traveled through some of the finest fruit raising sections of this state, taking such notes as may (I hope) be useful in the future. I venture to assert, as the result of my observations that California can beat any portion of this continent in fruit."

*** Such peaches, plums, pears, grapes, etc., I did not expect to see, and the trees themselves are models of health and vigor. I saw thousands of Bartlett pear trees, so subject to blight in Texas, without a speck of blight. Six-year-old trees loaded down with the finest of fruit. I am told blight has never occurred here. The climate is perfect, and is peculiarly adapted to the growing and ripening of fruits known to the temperate or semi-tropical regions. One sees in the fruit stores here raspberries, strawberries, peaches, grapes, oranges and lemons that have all grown nearly in the same latitude. San Jose, where I am now located, is a beautiful city; its public parks and private gardens are full of choice shrubbery and beautiful flowers, and the streets of the city and roads leading into the country are models of beauty and perfect condition. This valley (the Santa Clara) is covered with prime orchards, and thousands of acres are annually planted. The French prune is the one generally planted. I have seen six-year-old trees of this variety loaded down with from 500 to 1000 pounds of fruit to each tree. This, however, is conceded to be an extraordinary crop. Prices last year, owing to the light crop, were \$50 to \$70 per ton; this year, from \$30 to \$30. Apricots, \$15 to \$20 per ton from the tree; peaches \$10 to \$15. These prices are paid by local driers and canners. Fruits grown in the different valleys, even of the coast region, vary greatly in time of ripening. Here all kinds of fruit are late ripening, while in the Yuma Valley, about 100 miles north they ripen very early, so that fruit growers there have found the shipment of fruit direct to the East very profitable. Lunds here are held at fabulous prices, \$1000 per acre being asked, and often paid for orchards, and raw lands bring as high as \$400 to \$500 per acre.

"Now, while California possesses many advantages over Texas as a fruit-growing state, I do not think the openings for young men of energy much better than in Texas, and to such will say, I do not think the outlook here promising."

*** In a private letter to the editor, Dr. W. W. Stell gives his experience of the value of continuous cultivation as a means of combating the effects of drouth on young trees and plants. We make the following quotation from his letter:

"I note what you said about the damage to young trees, strawberries, etc., by the severe drouth. Now we have the very best opportunity of again noting the effect and virtue of constant plowing and no plowing in dry weather. Some few things we neglected suffered badly, but most all were properly plowed with Planet Jr., Cultivator, etc., and by it we were enabled to keep up a flow of sap, so that we could bud all our stock both on the peach and Marianne during the dry spell. The buds have taken well. In 1881, the driest year since 1861, I did the same way—kept the soil stirred twice a week. And notwithstanding we had not one season from the last night in May until the last night in September—four solid months—I was able to bud all my stock.—W. W. STELL, Paris, Texas.

*** The timely and valuable papers of Dr. Stell and Mr. Kirkpatrick in the last issue are followed this week by equally valuable papers by Mr. Onderdonk, of Nursery, and Mr. D. H. Watson, of Brenham. The tyro in horticulture who does not thoroughly understand the various processes by which success is to be obtained, after reading the practical papers appearing in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, will be indeed a dull student. Orchard and Garden is proud of the splendid work of its vol-

unteer corps. There is no better horticultural paper in the South than TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and this is due to the unselfish devotion of these, our worthy co-laborers. Thanks to you, gentlemen, one and all.

*** If we judge by the usual methods of pruning practiced among our farmer friends there is abundant room for missionary work. If you, friendly reader, would help to spread correct information you can do this by placing a copy of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH in your neighbor's hands, and asking him to subscribe.

*** We desire our friends everywhere who have facts relating to the subjects under discussion to feel that they are specially invited to take a hand. We don't know the names of all the horticulturists of Texas and the South, so can't invite all by the personal note, but you will be welcome, all the same. The latch-string hangs out.

*** We don't want to be a bore, but, really, we will appreciate it very much, indeed, if every subscriber to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH would step out to see his neighbor with this copy in hand and ask him to join our widening circle of friends—and please don't forget the dollar. We take silver.

PLANTING, PRUNING AND TRAINING.

A Symposium Contributed by the Leading Horticulturists of Texas and the South.

The following questions were addressed by the editor of Orchard and Garden to a large number of fruit growers. Their replies constitute the best discussion of the subjects under consideration yet presented by a Southern journal. These papers will be worthy of careful filing and preservation.

Pilot Point, Texas. Dear Sir and Friend: Orchard and Garden desires to give the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH the matured judgment of experienced fruit growers on the Proper Methods of Planting, Training, and Training of Fruit trees, and they form a well balanced head, say at 3 to 4 years of age, as the rate of growth may determine.

If you will kindly answer the following questions you will add largely to the store of practical tree management:

1. How do you prepare a tree for planting and your reasons for so doing?
2. Do you plant deep or shallow, in large or small holes?
3. What pruning would you do the first year, and when?
4. What pruning would you do the second and third years, and at what time of year?
5. Would you advise pruning after the third or fourth year?
6. Can pruning be done as to promote or restrain fruitfulness, and if either or both be possible, what method do you suggest to secure the desired result?

Trusting you will be able to spare time to give answers to the benefit of your rich fund of experience, I am ever truly yours,

A. M. RAGLAND,
Editor Orchard and Garden.

DAVID H. WATSON.

In replying to your favor of the 8th, just received, I will endeavor to give my method of planting and pruning trees in as few words as possible.

1. I carefully prune both the top and roots of trees before planting—that is, just as I am ready to plant. Two-year-old apple and pear trees that have formed heads in the nursery rows I cut each limb back to about four or five buds, leaving the top bud on the outside of the limb, and on the back of the cut. I make a slanting cut close to the last bud I intend to leave. With one-year-old trees I prune them to a straight switch if they are not already one, and then select a place where there are from three to five good buds close together and as near eighteen inches from the ground as I can find them, then cut the top off with a slanting cut close above the last of these buds, leaving the bud on the back of the cut. I do not like to have to cut the top off higher than eighteen inches, but am sometimes compelled to do so in order to have the required number of buds close together at the top of the tree. I prefer heading the tree lower rather than higher than eighteen inches. I let these buds form the top of the tree in the orchard. I prefer planting one-year-old trees. My reasons for thus pruning the trees is to make them have low, broad and regular heads, believing that low-headed trees are best adapted to our climate, as each tree will then shade itself from the hot sun, and the high winds cannot blow them about as much as one that is headed high. I look carefully over the roots of each tree, and cut off all bruised or broken or very long roots. I do not care for the side roots to be more than about six inches long. I always make a slanting cut from the under side. This will cause the new root to strike downward into the soil instead of growing near the surface, as they will do if the root is cut from the top. When planting peach trees I carefully examine the roots of each tree, and cut off all underground buds that I can find. This will greatly reduce the number of sprouts that will grow up from the roots the next spring

and summer, and will thus save a great deal of hot and disagreeable labor during the growing season.

2. As to planting, I have the land to be planted in orchard plowed broadcast once or twice, and as deep as possible. Using a sub-soil plow will be beneficial. After plowing I harrow thoroughly with an Acme harrow, then lay off the rows with a plow, running the plow as deep as possible one way, while in the other direction I run just deep enough to make the row. At the intersection of these rows I have holes dug just large and deep enough to receive the roots without bending or crowding them. Unless the soil is well pulverized below, it is better to dig the hole a little deeper than necessary for the tree. Then fill up with loose surface soil to the required depth. I do not believe in digging large square holes two or three feet deep in hard soil. Such holes often serve to hold water like a tub, which sours and rots the roots. If the trees are small the only hole needed will be to clean out the furrow a little. In planting the tree I hold it in the required position, always making it lean towards the south or southwest, and then while an assistant carefully fills the hole with well pulverized surface soil, I mix this so through the roots, being careful to spread them out in their natural position, and when the hole is nearly full I tuck the soil down firmly; then finish filling up with loose soil, leaving a little mound around the tree to allow for the settling of the soil, and to prevent water standing around the tree after heavy rain.

3. When peaches and plums have made a growth of twelve or eighteen inches, I pinch the tip off of each young limb with my finger nails. This will force them to throw out side branches at once. After this, when I see one branch growing faster than the others I pinch off the tip, or terminal bud, and thus make a round, regular shaped top; I cut or rub off all sprouts that come out below the tip. I let the top of the tree and the side limbs grow down and cut off all sprouts that come from the roots. If peach and plum trees have been properly finger-pruned during the first summer, they will need little or no pruning during the following winter. I find that pears require but little summer pruning. I generally let them grow as they will until the following winter, when I prune them back severely, leaving only about six or eight buds on each branch. I always make a slanting cut just above a bud, leaving the bud on the back of the cut. When this is done the cut place can not be seen by the next summer or fall. I prune any time during December or January.

With Le Conte and Kleffer pears I prune the same way each winter until they are four or five years old. Le Conte pears I let branch out from the ground up, if they are on their own roots; with grafted trees, sprouts from the roots must be cut off. During the second year with peaches I follow the same method as the first year, pinch off the tips of branches when they get about eighteen inches long, or when one branch is growing faster than others, cut off all water sprouts and sprouts from the roots as soon as they appear.

5. During the third and fourth years I watch for water sprouts and cut them off, and if I see a branch growing too high I cut or pinch off the tip during the summer. This is about all the pruning I do after the second year. I have never had time to winter-prune the trees headed in or top pruned each winter after this age. I do not believe in cutting out all the small branches that grow along the sides of the main limbs. These are fruiting spurs and die each year after maturing their fruit, while others grow out to take the places of the dead ones. If these little spurs are cut off you destroy a large part of the fruit crop.

6. Yes, I believe pruning can be used to promote or restrain fruitfulness. I believe that the more a tree is winter-pruned the more wood growth it will make, and the less fruit it will bear that year. With peaches I believe summer pruning, or, rather, heading in by pinching off the tips, will make them bear more fruit the following year, because this method of pruning will make them develop more buds. The again, by cutting off the little spurs or 1 ranches along the side of the main limbs you get less fruit, while by letting them remain you increase the fruit on each tree.

This subject of pruning is very important but would require too much space for me to go into details in this letter.

I have not tried any of the copper solutions on my trees. I tried sprinkling flour of sulphur on Kelsey plums for the rot, and believe it reduced the percentage of rot very much.

P. S.—In my letter on pruning I omitted to say that different varieties of trees required different methods of pruning. For instance, Le Conte pears require much more severe pruning or heading in than a

Howell or Duchess. Plums, like Lone Star, require little or no top pruning, while the Japan varieties like Kelsey, Botan and Salsburg require severe heading in the first two years. Especially beneficial to them is the method of summer-pruning by pinching out the terminal buds with the finger nails. No set rules can be observed in pruning. We must use a good deal of common sense and judgment. Where one is in doubt as to what limbs to cut off they had better not prune at all. Numbers of trees are ruined by too much or improper pruning.

If not too late kindly have this published in connection with my letter on pruning. There are some other subjects I would like to write about, but am afraid I would consume too much valuable space in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

D. H. W.

Brenham, Texas.

G. ONDERDONK.

Replying to recent questions:
1. I will say if the tree is apple, pear, Japan plum, or peach of a yearling stem, I cut away every side shoot, and then cut off the trunk at an eye from one to two feet from the surface of the ground, if the usual presence of eyes on the trunk will justify it, practically reducing the tree to a stump as low as I can do and have a sufficient number of eyes remaining from which to reconstruct the tree. I do this because I want to come as near restoring the proportion between the top and roots as possible. This proportion was disturbed by the necessary destruction of far the largest portion of the roots in taking up the tree. I find that removal of the top is the most practical method of restoring the proportions of the tree. I should cut away all bruised roots also, as well as make a clean saw cut at every point of severance among the roots.

2. In sandy or light loam soils I would plant perhaps from a half inch to an inch deeper than the tree originally grew. In heavy soils I should aim to plant at same depth that the tree stood in the nursery. I should plant Le Conte or any other Chinese pear, so that the lower roots are about a foot below the surface, without reference to the depth that the tree originally grew. As for the size of the holes, I should make them about three inches deeper than I wanted to plant the tree, filling the bottom to the required depth with loose, surface soil. Of course the pit should be large enough to admit the roots without any cramping. Beyond this the size of the pit for planting is of no consequence except as it insures a condition of soil as far as the pit extends. In a soil of deep thorugh culture it is unnecessary to dig the pit any larger than the mechanical operation of planting requires.

3. As soon as the shoots from the eyes have reached six or eight inches in length I should select four of them, disposed in as many different directions. I should retain the uppermost shoot. I should cut the main trunk just above the uppermost shoot retained. I should let these four shoots do pretty much as they pleased during the first year.

4. I don't know any better way to answer this and the following questions than to copy from my Hani Bok and Catalogue, page 6, edition of 1881:

If a lateral root from any of these four shoots hang so low as to be much in the way, I cut it away, but cut no other laterals which are in a vigorous state. If two limbs shade each other, or are likely to do so, I remove one of the offenders. If a limb gets badly bruised or broken, I resort to amputation. If trees threaten to interlock limbs with the adjoining ones, I shorten in the interfering boughs. Should a tree be running taller than I wish, I check the tendency by removing the leading boughs. Should one side of the tree be outgrowing the other, I check the excess of the strongest side by shortening its boughs. If trees are treated in this manner, each tree will shade its own trunk.

Don't keep cutting off the spurs that form on the sides of the trunk and branches. These are preparations for fruit. We have seen the trunks and large limbs trimmed clean of spurs up to near the top of the tree, under the false notion that the good of the tree required it.

We urge the suggestion that whatever growth the peach, plum, pear or apple trees are not allowed to make within a short distance of the ground it will not produce at all. That it is utterly useless and destructive to try to run the trees up to an unnatural height. When peach trees have been treated in this way we have suggested for about two or three years from planting, they are ready for a careful permanent system of treatment, which will improve the size of the fruit.

In January, or before the new growth starts in the spring, cut away half of each twig of the former year's growth. Let each cut be made just above a leaf bud. The strongest shoots might be cut a little

cows. They are our machines for converting our farm products into cash. Butter is our money crop and our specialty.

So a man might, and I think every farmer should, make some branch of agriculture a specialty. I believe the man that will take up some special system of farming or stock raising and study his business and follow it intelligently, is the man who will succeed. It is an admitted fact that there is no money in general farming to-day, yet we see men and read statements daily of men who are making money by specialty farming, not by growing one thing, but by some special system.

Texas Livestock Journal: The Panhandle stock farmer who recently drove two fine cows to town and sold them for enough money to buy 100 pounds of bacon, ought now to be an enthusiastic advocate of "planting hogs." Trading two cows for 100 pounds of bacon is poor economy.

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

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P. W. BANGERT, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.

F. W. BANGERT, Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Household.

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

THE FIRST BREATH OF AUTUMN.

MRS. E. E. BUCHANAN.

There's a crown of gold on the brow of the hill,
And a frosty sheen flecks the sparkling rill
As it sings of the summer's gone.
Borne on its bosom are leaves, faded and dead,
Which erstwhile were laughing on green boughs
Overhead.
While she'll ring the song birds, now flow,
There's a haze on the mountain shimmering blue,
Like the glamour time lends to soften the hue
Of the rugged paths I have trod.
There's an icy chill in the crisp morning air,
Where the frost maid at night spreads her jewels
Rare
In brodering with silver the sod.

The goldenrod's swinging her center so sweet,
To the gleaming red sunsets, tending to meet
And fondly embrace 'ere they die.
The wild grapes are purpling the forest trees bare,
The brown nuts are garnered by squirrel and hare.
While birds to the sunny south fly.

There are faraway echoes of distance made sweet,
Which waken old memories and turn back my feet
To the primrose paths of my youth.
And I wander, in fancy, 'mid graves of my hopes
When a ghost, once myself, 'ere sorrowing
groves
To seek for their deep buried truth.

In this season of sadness, 'mid Nature's decay,
Mingle dreams of the past and hopes of to-day.
As I watch the white clouds
Time's swift rolling current has buried my
dreams,
My hopes like the hill-top and mountain slope
gleams
With a glory lighted on high.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

EDITORIAL CHAT.

Mack sends us an interesting chapter upon the "Nativity of vegetables. We are so accustomed to seeing fruits and vegetables upon our tables that the sight of them excites no wonder as to their native country or how much cultivation has done for them.

We are in receipt of another very interesting World's Fair letter from Mrs. Nellie R. Jones, which was received too late for last week's paper, but will be just as entertaining this week. We are proud to say that Mrs. Jones' letters have proven more interesting than any we have read. She seems by some fortuitous chance to have wandered outside the beaten path of sight-seers and has told us of things which no one else has written about.

And now, such a delightful letter from Mrs. Vanderhoef, so full of kindness for us all. We feel almost as if we had been face to face with this "tried and true friend." If everybody were not kind to you, you dear good soul, we should not only wonder, but we would be more than indignant. By the way, you gave us your address Salem, Cook county, and we have sent to that post office a letter to you and a souvenir from the Household for Baby Ed. Your present letter bears the postmark: Monroe. We hope you will continue one of us until the end.

Mrs. S. E. Sherman's letter comes after the subject has been dismissed, but coming from such a source, and carrying such weight from its teaching we are glad to publish it. We should be glad to have Mrs. Sherman become a member of our Household, and contribute to our columns occasionally.

Dulcie, our Household freestyle is like the city omnibus; we have always room for one more, even a half dozen more may "scrounge" in almost any week. We love bright, saucy young girls. You need not be an old maid, and you need be in no hurry to marry to avoid that state of honorable usefulness and blessedness.

Mrs. House, we are glad that our erstwhile "silent readers" are gradually drawn into the circle and so become a part of the Household. Thanks for your recipes, and come again.

Old Cotton Planter takes us, who are deprived of the pleasure of seeing the world's greatest show, with the department, to see many of the beautiful and wonderful things to be seen there. We regret that the MS. was received too late for last week's issue. The next thing to seeing is to be told of the sights by persons of keen perception and ready descriptive powers. These our friend evidently possesses, and we can easily follow him through the Art gallery, the department which to ourself would have been the most charming. Above everything in art we admire fine paintings.

Wandering Bachelor asks, "How many of the Household will be at the Fair?" and we echo the question. We will gladly welcome all our members, or as many as can come on an appointed day during the Fair and be delighted to receive them at our headquarters on the 24th of October. This will be ten days after the opening. Will each member of the Household who will be present that day notify the editor as early as possible? We should like to

know how many will meet with us. We hope a great many will respond. Those who cannot come on that day will confer a favor by letting us know when they will be in attendance, as we are anxious to meet all of our Household friends.

HELLO, DALLAS!

MRS. F. W. VANDERHOEF.

The voice sounds familiar, and as you bend a little closer to the "telephone" you recognize it as that of an old tried and true friend, brought down, perhaps in the arms of one of those northerners you so often speak about from the "land of the Dakotas;" the country where the long, lean, lank Hawaiis wandered in search of food for his loved one—"sought and found none."

By the way, my dear Mrs. Buchanan, you spoke of wishing one of those same winds might come, freighted with much needed and earnestly longed for silver dollars. What an absurd wish. Just as though "we folks" up here would allow one of them to get out of this state if it bore so precious a burden as that. Oh, friend, brought down, perhaps in the arms of one of those northerners you so often speak about from the "land of the Dakotas;" the country where the long, lean, lank Hawaiis wandered in search of food for his loved one—"sought and found none."

Now, my dear, you made our wish, now let me make mine. We all know at whose door to lay the cause of all this ruin and disaster (no doubt there.) How I wish that a cyclone made up of the tears and sorrows, the sufferings and hardships, the hunger and heartaches of the great masses, who are without work and food, and worse than all, without money, might sweep down upon them every one, and beat, and pound, and shake them about in true cyclone fashion until it had given them a desire to deal honestly and fairly with the people.

I too am ready to go down upon the marrow bones of my soul to Old Cotton Planter. It is so nice to know that there are some men who are not only willing to admit that it is a great responsibility, but are willing to bear the burden of caring for a family. Of adorning and beautifying our homes he has the "open sesame." I am so glad all our men folks don't look upon flowers, shrubs, house plants, birds, good books, etc. as trash. I well remember offering a lady who admired my flowers, as many roses and cuttings as she wished for. Her "lord and master" immediately answered for her in these words: "Well, I guess not; I ain't going to have the grass all dug up and spoiled by your worthless trash," and that settled it. The week before, when we rode past their stopping place (I won't call it a home, I won't so desecrate the beloved name) he had four horses bawling on that same discordant and hoarse of yelp ran riot over everything. Now Josh Billings once said, "We should take things as they am," but if I had been in that woman's place I would have had my flowers and tried to make home pleasant to all those children if every root of the beloved grass had been sacrificed, although I admire so much a lovely lawn. I hope that is not bad advice. While winged peace should preside if she can consistently.

Frank H. Morgan—a greeting. But we can have no kindler words or wishes for you than we had for Wandering Bachelor. I look at "Our Household Baby" as he sleeps in his crib at my side, and I hope he may, when grown to manhood, have the same reverence and respect for pure, true womanhood as you cherish in your nurslings. Every word of that was worth its weight in gold, and should be read by every young man in the land. My theory has always been to let those equally guilty suffer alike the shame and disgrace. If society ostracize one, let it also condemn the other to the same fate.

Dear Mary Morris, accept my thanks for your kind letter and let me hasten to assure you that the admiration is mutual. Oh, how I do appreciate your pen sketches of home, they just seem to carry me back to my own childhood's home and mother. Our editors, our dear friend and helper, says so many pleasant things, extends so many good wishes, that I must tell her how they rest and help me—help me to bear the longing and homesickness which we must feel when we are strangers in a strange land. As a warm, true friend, we love her. As an eddies we admire and appreciate her without stint.

I did not find the people here different

in any respect from those in Iowa. In fact it is just Eastern people come West, bringing with them their fashions and dogmas, their traits of character both good and bad; the same longings and desires for wealth and wisdom they possessed there. In this neighborhood they are mostly New York people, with good schools, churches, etc. When we arrived at our destination—the children and I—we stepped out upon the platform and looked eagerly around for the dear familiar face we expected to be waiting for us. (Jan V had come three months in advance of us) but by some misunderstanding he was not there. Oh, my, how the tears would come, and a big lump somehow got into my throat, and I felt so lonely. I hired a liverman to take us out ten miles to where our future home was to be. When we drove up a dear gentle, kind faced old lady came out, and finding who we were, took my hand in hers, and in the pleasant manner bid me welcome to our new home. "Come right in," she said, and held out her arms for the baby. Go to her? I guess he did. No one on earth would refuse such a cordial welcome as that! I tell you such folks as that are the ones who keep us from losing faith in human kind. And right here let me say, I think we should all remember the strangers in our midst; remember how they must feel, and run in and cheer them up; make them feel that they are one of us. I sometimes think I am more fortunate than I deserve. I always find so many friends wherever I go; or perhaps I am easily satisfied. How I wish I could tell you of all the kindnesses they have done me: the palls of tomatoes, the melons, and all kinds of garden sauce that have found their way to us, who have no such things this year, of course. My folks have often laughed at me for doing such things, but now they think that I have "come upon the waters" does return I would much rather have gone to Texas than to have come here, but the rest said Dakota, and where my family is there must I make my home; possible, for what is home anyway except a place to be made attractive and pleasant for our loved ones to gather in? For nine days the wind has blown without change from the south, a "Texas scorch" they call it. It is hot, dry, hot, and disagreeable. Of course the crops are past hurting, but pastures are suffering. People here dread those south winds.

Where is Allie Lindsay Lynch? I have missed her so much. Is Patav Shamburper never coming home again? I would be so glad to have baby El "talk," but there are no good artists in the neighborhood, but I shall come day, and then shall remember those who wished him God speed. Why are there no more pictures in "Home?"

WORLD'S FAIR LETTER.

NELLIE R. JONES.

Once more we take up the thread of World's Fair sight-seeing, but oh! under what different circumstances. In reality the weather was simply delightful, with the cool lake breezes blowing, always delicious and invigorating; and "Old Sol" did not seem to dare to come so near the "White City by the sea," with his fierce breath, as he does down here in Dallas, where I think he really takes advantage of our inland position and gives us the benefit of all his power.

It may seem a little incongruous to mention the giant engines and boilers in Machinery Hall in such close connection with hot weather. But they were indeed a sight for any one to see. The great furnaces, with their fiery tongues leaping out whenever the doors were opened, reminded one of Dante's "Inferno." They were not fed with coal or wood, but a non-combustible material, which seems to be taking the place of other fuels for machinery power.

In Machinery Hall are located all the looms, where we saw woven carpets, jeans, gingham, ducking cottons, figured and plain silks, silk souvenirs, handkerchiefs, badges, knitted underwear, coat-making machinery used for cutting by tailors, shoes in various stages of manufacture, and various other branches of domestic products.

One Texas firm really had the courage to have an exhibit here, and a good one it was, of a complete cotton gin and compress. It was a great curiosity to most of the visitors.

All the latest makes of presses, for newspaper and job work, type setting machines, also type making machines, which make the type complete with one machine, whereas they usually go through about five hands before they are finished. The Campbell Company have the original old Franklin hand press on exhibition; it is a rough, clumsy thing, but still in operation, as they print small slips on it to distribute among the visitors. It does not compare very favorably with the magnificent oscillating Hoe, in the same section.

Such endless lines of belting and shaft-

ing, great ponderous wheels, pulleys, fine lathes, immense saws, and hundreds of other machines fill up this large building, all which has its special interests for the specialists.

The "Fisheries" is a popular building, for go there when you will, you always find it crowded. The main building contains a large aquarium, well filled with fine varieties of fish, turps, etc. Extending on each side of this are the wings, which contain different specimens, and it is a veritable Noah's ark, for I don't think it possible that a single fish escaped, or anything belonging to the sea and its marine wonders.

In going into Transportation building you involuntarily wonder what they can have to show there, but on going inside the "golden doorway" you no longer wonder at "what they have to show," but how are you to see it all is the most important question. Every style of vehicle in this country and others, from the earliest known periods to the latest "tally-ho" and military bicycle. Dainty little doll buggies that could be folded up and put away; an elephant saddle or howdah, of Slane, made of carved ivory; old state coach of Brazil; funny Turkish carriages and oxen; Mexican burro and buckskin saddle bags; cart from Loanda Africa, which was carried suspended on a pole between the shoulders of two men; ancient chariot, found in a tomb of the necropolis of Thebes, Egypt, which is the only vehicle made before the Christian era known to be in existence; ox-cart made and used by the Pueblo Indians in Acoma, Mexico; a canoe from Bimba, Africa; a mountain sled of Maderia, consisting of a wicker basket and cushions; the figure of a South American milk woman mounted on a burro, with her milk cans hanging on each side; a cumbersome harness and cart from Palermo, Sicily; the tire on the wheels being an inch thick, and the cart decorated with paintings of war scenes, and angels hovering around (a poor place for angels, I would think.) These were among the many curiosities. A beautiful white sleigh, handsomely finished and furnished in soft, white fur, looked very attractive. When the electric elevated way, with the cars suspended under the track by a motor, instead of running over the track, is put in general use, I don't think there will be much jumping off and on the cars while in motion. The model of this kind of locomotion kept literally flying around the circle.

Monstrous dredging machines, improved dumping wagons and in fact every kind of improved and unimproved conveyance coupled this building. The real old family and state carriages and coaches, Washington, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Polk, and other notables, brought to mind the stately dignity and pomp of these old school gentlemen, and in fancy you could see them reclining on the velvet cushions, clad in the knee-breeches, velvet waist coats, embroidered ruffs, three cornered hats and powdered wigs of the revolutionary period; or the more severe but less artistic dress of the later period of forties and fifties.

Elevators take you up stairs, and after looking around till you are tired out, you take the "Intramural Railway" at the door, and are whirled around this elevated road, which gives the best general view to be had on the grounds, as it goes all around the grounds, winding in and out among the different buildings, state and foreign houses, Bismarck village, and a bird's eye view of Midway Plaisance. I say the best view, but I modify that by saying best near view, as the Ferris wheel gives such a splendid view of both grounds and city. This now celebrated wheel commands as much attention as did the Eiffel tower of Paris, in 1889. It is 250 feet in diameter, 264 feet high, weight of axle—tons, and is run by two 1000 horse power reversible engines. There are 36 cars attached, with a total seating capacity of 1440 persons. From this dizzy height people on the ground look like pigmies. The Mining building is another interesting feature to others besides miners, as it contains everything which could possibly come under that head. All kinds of precious stones, metals, ores, etc. Beautiful jewelry made from the stones, household utensils of aluminum, besides caverns made of specimens containing valuable ores, gold, silver, copper, etc. The main cabin showed what rude accommodation men put up with to obtain wealth.

The Electrical building is always fascinating, but more especially at night, when it is so beautifully lighted by its multi-colored globes. Germany is one of the best represented countries in this building. From this country came three of the most perfect search lights ever made, one of them the largest ever constructed, with a seven and one-half foot projector. This light placed at a sufficient height, it is claimed, would furnish ample illumination for a lawn party seventy five miles away. Ed-

Cousins' League.

Address all letters relative to this department to UNCLE MIKE, Secretary, Hammon, N. J.

FISHIN' TIME.

Yes, fishin' time is with us, for the willers ar in bud.
An' the frogs are just a croakin' an' er hoppin' in the mud,
An' the waters ar laughin' an' er dancin' in the sun.
An' the birds ar all er wingin' and' er singin' every one.

Yes, fishin' time is with us; an' the maker's image—man,
Has a pole upon 'is shoulder—is a totin' uv er can.
An' er pullin' fer the river jes as natural as er duck,
Fur to throw er sinker in 'er, jes to sorter try 'is luck.

Yes, fishin' time is with us; an' the angel in the skies
Is er sharp'nin' uv his pencil fur recording ur the lies.
Ther'll soon be comin' to 'im from the sinners here below,
Who have tuck a recreation on the river—doncher know.

—LUTHER LAWSON.

BUSH LEAGUE CORRESPONDENTS.

We had a Baptist meeting, and there were a great many who professed religion, and among them was myself. We have a pool in church. They hauled water for it. Oh, it was so cold! There are a great many cowboys in the Western country, and also a lot of cattle. Some of the cattle will fight. We had a sand storm the other day, and it lasted about ten hours; it shook our house. We have to make houses under the ground, we call them dugouts here. One of our neighbors killed a catamount measuring four feet and nine inches. Our school is out, but we are going to have a subscription school. —EDGAR WILSON, Memphis, Texas.

[We occasionally have sandstorms here, but nothing like you must have. Your letter is very interesting, Edgar.—UNCLE MIKE.]

I am a little girl, 13 years old. I live with my aunt, who lives three miles south of town. She has chickens and turkeys, and I help her. I can wash, iron, wash dishes and churn. I have one pet, a cat; his name is "Tom." My uncle has two little colts, and I have one. My uncle takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—BLANCH HOBSON, Memphis, Texas.

[Well, Blanch, your pets must keep you busy, but then it is agreeable work.—AUNT EMMA.]

After an absence of nearly twelve months, here I come again. I am visiting my dear old grandpa and grandma again. My little sister Lula came down with me, and I was going to bring her with me to the League, but mamma came to see us last Saturday, and she went home with her. She is the pet of the family. I have learned to play "by ear" three pieces on the piano. I live almost at the edge of the large Granite Mountains, and can see lots of men at work all the time. When they put off big blasts the rocks fall on the roof of our house and come through. Four or five men have been killed on the works.—LONNIE GREEN, Granite Mt., Texas.

[Welcome, Lonnie, for we are always glad to see bright little girls return.—AUNT EMMA.]

Here I come again to the Cousins' League. I go to Sunday school every Sunday. I am 11 years old. I am a member of the M. E. church. I don't go to school now.—BESSIE A. TOMPKINS, Montague, Texas.

[I am always glad to have the cousins return, Bessie. Then I know that my efforts are appreciated. But when the old faces are seen no more, it becomes discouraging.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am four feet six inches high and weigh 72 pounds. I have light hair and blue eyes. I live eighteen miles from the post office. I have been going to school, but had to quit. My teacher's name is Miss Barnes.—ROSA E. BARNES, Corpus Christi, Texas.

[You have quite a long distance to go for your mail, Rosa, but then you appreciate the letters all the more.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am 15 years old, have dark eyes and brown hair. I am five feet four inches high, and weigh 100 pounds. I live five miles from the post office, on a farm. We haven't many neighbors out here, and sometimes we get a little lonesome, but I think I would like it better than the city, but I never lived in a city. I can do any kind of housework and any kind of field work, except plow and grub. I did most of the poultry raising until this year. We have been going to school. We had a nice exhibition the last night of school. I have five sisters and three brothers, but

there are only four of us at home. I have a twin brother; we are the youngest of the family. Brother has grey eyes; his name is Elliott. My father has been dead three years. I have no pets, only a cat named "Corbet." I have one doll; its name is "Bessie." I don't often play with it, because I haven't any one to play with me. If I see this letter in print I will tell you about my fishing trip.—JESSIE SUBLETT, Putnam, Texas.

[What an interesting letter that is, Jessie, and I would now like you to tell us about your fishing trip.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am well and hope this will find you the same. We have fine weather just now. Aunt Emma, when you and Uncle Mike coming to see us? Papa says he could not get along without TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I have to feed the little chickens, and mamma says she could not get along without me.—DOLLIE HUCKABAY, Greenville, Texas.

[That is just my opinion, Dollie—papa could no easier get along without TEXAS FARM AND RANCH than mamma could do without you.—AUNT EMMA.]

My papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I like to read it very much. May I join the Cousins' League, for I do love to read the letters? I am a little boy 10 years old. Since school closed I have been put to work feeding hogs and helping papa to attend the sheep. I have a pet lamb named "Nellie Gray." She knows her name as far as she can hear it called. I did have two lambs, but one of them died last week; his name was "Tom."—MORAN PAYNE, Moody, Texas.

[Yes, Moran, you can join the Cousins' League, and you can bring those hogs and that pet lamb with you.—UNCLE MIKE.]

I am neither an old bachelor nor a maid of honor, but a Texas boy. I think TEXAS FARM AND RANCH such a nice paper and I enjoy reading it very much, especially the Cousins' League. I have one pet; that is papa. Mamma's pets are some little Pekin ducks; they are so cute. I have such a nice time catching fish. I wish you were here to fish with me, Uncle Mike. We have had so many dewberries this spring. Kindest wishes for all.—EDGAR RITCHIE, Edna, Texas.

[You must have a fine time fishing. I suppose you ride the pony down to the stream and have him carry home your big bag of fish.—UNCLE MIKE.]

Work for workers! Are you ready to work, and do you want to make money? Then write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., and see if they cannot help you.

Mr. A. O. Fox, of Oregon, Wis., a breeder of Shropshire sheep of known qualities, has an advertisement in this issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, in which he places before our readers an opportunity to improve their flocks at a nominal cost. Mr. Fox is one of the largest importers as well as breeders of Shropshires.

COLUMBUS, TEXAS, Aug. 21, 1892.

Whitman Agricultural Co., St. Louis, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN:—After giving your "New Departure" my press a severe test in baling three different kinds of hay, I am very well pleased with it. It certainly does all you claim for it, and it is the very thing for a farmer. One of my neighbors has a \$400 Kansas City press, and I have been baling as much hay per day as he does. Your "New Departure" low price press is a perfect success. Yours respectfully,

WM. TAIT.

LOWER RATES AND LONGER LIMITS

On tickets to the World's Fair at Chicago, and to St. Louis, Mo., were demanded by the people, and to meet their wishes, the Texas & Pacific Railway is now selling tickets to Chicago and St. Louis, Mo., at

ONE FAIR FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

Plus \$2.00, the tickets being limited to thirty (30) days for return, and good in sleeping cars. The months of September and October are conceded to be the most pleasant to visit the World's Fair, and visitors to the Fair should not overlook the Annual Fall Festivities at St. Louis, with the finest street illuminations ever devised, a sight once seen, never to be forgotten. The Texas & Pacific Railway is the best line to enable passengers to visit these two important points, with its fast Cannon Ball train, and through sleeping car service, saving passengers many hours of the journey between Texas and St. Louis. Ask any Ticket agent for further particulars, or better still, write either of the undersigned.

GASTON MESLER,

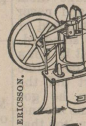
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Jim Jams.

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Colorado!

To any one seeking information of any kind concerning any portion of Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona and California, we will send by return mail a bundle of FIFTY different newspapers from various sections of either one or all of the States named, together with a three months (13 weeks) trial subscription to our mammoth 8 page 4 column illustrated weekly family paper, also a correct Colorado State map—all postpaid for only 15 two-cent stamps. TAKE YOUR CHOICE. Our paper illustrates the grandest scenery in the Rockies weekly, and tells all about the rich mines and ranches. Established 1887. Our only object is to introduce our paper and advertise the wonderful West at the same time. Send at once. Club of three for \$1 bill. Address,

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The Great Farm, Industrial and
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from Hannibal, north of St. Louis and Kansas City, to Houston, Texas, the head of tide water, over its own rails, and passes through Denison, Sherman, Dallas, Fort Worth, Waxahachie, Hillsboro, Waco, Temple, Belton, Taylor, Gainesville, Henrietta, Austin, San Antonio, Houston and Galveston, and affords comforts and conveniences to its patrons unequalled by any other Southwestern Line.

Any person wishing to visit St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, Hannibal, or the productive plains and prairies of Missouri, Kansas and the Indian Territory, should by all means take the

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as it is the most direct, best equipped and runs THROUGH WAGNER SLEEPERS to all above points WITHOUT CHANGE, where direct connection is made in Union Depots for all points North, East and West.

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THOS. G. HAMMOND,
City Ticket Agent, Dallas, Texas.

AFFLECK'S FARM ACCOUNT BOOK.

Splendidly arranged for keeping complete accounts of farm transactions. This book retails for \$2.50, but TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is able to offer it and one year's subscription to the paper for \$2.50, postpaid. Order at once as the cheap supply is limited.

LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

[Carefully corrected from the most reliable sources up to Thursday of each week.]

Dallas Cotton Market.

[Corrected weekly for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, DALLAS, Oct. 4.—Very little doing.]

Low ordinary	5 1/2
Ordinary	6 1/2
Good ordinary	7 1/2
Low middling	8 1/2
Middling	9 1/2
Good middling	10 1/2

Galveston Cotton Market.

GALVESTON, Oct. 4.—Spot cotton closed quiet.

Low ordinary	6 1/2
Ordinary	7 1/2
Good ordinary	8 1/2
Low middling	9 1/2
Middling	10 1/2
Good middling	11 1/2

Grain and Feed-stuffs.

Quotations below are on grain from store.
Corn—Wholesale, 35c per bushel in sack; retail, 35c; in ear 30c per bushel.
Oats—Sacks, 30c per bushel in ear lots; 25c per single bushel.
Rye—50c per 100 lb in ear lots; retail, 55c per 100.

Hay—Loose, local, \$8.50 @ 9.00; best prairie hay, baled, \$7.50 per ton; in carload lots, f. o. b., \$9.00; small bales, best, 45c; best Forney, \$7.50 per ton in carload lots.

Farm Seeds—Dallas Retail Price.

[These prices are carefully corrected from actual transactions on the foregoing date.]

Alfalfa, per lb 35c, free by mail; per peck \$2; per bushel \$7.50.
Amber cane seed, per lb 15c; per bushel \$1.00.
Red Kaffir Corn, by mail, per lb, 30c; peck, 75c; bushel \$2.50.
Milo Maize, yellow or white, per lb 15c; bushel 50c.
German millet, per pk. 40c; per bu. \$1.25.
Timothy, per lb 30c; peck 90c; bushel \$3.
Evergreen Broom Corn, best, per lb 15c; bushel \$1.50.
Wheat—Buyers are paying: No. 2, 50. No. 3, 45c f. o. b., at Dallas.

Dallas Wholesale Produce Market.

[Corrected weekly for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, by J. C. Howerton & Co., Wholesale Fruit, Produce and Commission Merchants, Dallas, Texas.]

Chickens—small, 2.25 @ 2.60 per doz.; Chickens—large, 2.00 @ 2.35 per doz.; Hens—small, 2.50 @ 2.75 per doz.; Hens—large, 2.75 @ 3.00 per doz.
Eggs—fresh, 18 @ 20.
Ducks—average, 2.00 @ 2.25 per doz.
Turkeys—hens, \$7.00 @ \$8.00 gobblers, 10 @ 12.00 per doz.
Butter—fresh, 18 @ 20c per lb.
Potatoes—New, 5c @ 1.00.
Cabbage—Northern, 2 @ 4c.
String beans 3 @ 2.25 per bushel.
Beans—Navy, 4 @ 4 1/2c per lb; Lima, 4 @ 4c.
String beans—5 @ 7 1/2c per 1/2 bu. box.
Onions—2 1/2 @ 3 1/2c.
Green Peaches—1.50 @ 1.75 per bu.; large, \$1.75 @ 2.00.
Apples—1.00 @ 1.25, bu.
Grapes—5 @ 6c per lb.
Plums—1.50 @ 2.00 per crate; 40c per box, 1/2 bu.
Pears—2.00 @ 2.50 per bu.
Tomatoes—5 @ 7 1/2c per 1/2 bu. box.

Hides and Wool.

Hides—Buyers are paying: Dry flint, heavy, 50c; light, 45c; dry salt, 40c; salt, 35c; butchers' green, 30c.
Wool—Light medium, 15 @ 16c; low medium, 14 @ 15c; fine, 12 @ 13c.
Horns, hoofs and bones—\$5.00 per ton, delivered.

STATE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

There is a great demand for cotton pickers along Red River.

About 3000 bales of cotton have been marketed at Bonham up to date.

During September eight carloads of hogs were shipped North from Alvarado.

The Dallas cotton mills will resume operations with a full force on October 9th.

A mule in Grayson county died of glanders, according to the report of the local commission.

A telegram states that a company will put in 300 acres of grapes on St. Joseph's Island, near Rockport.

The Treasurer of McLennan county reports that county out of debt with a cash balance of over \$12,000.

Masked men robbed the mail hack between Ranger and Breckinridge last Saturday, but got only letters.

N. W. Oale, Jr., has received judgment against the county of Marion for \$80,000 in the Federal district court.

Mr. D. C. Burns, cotton buyer, of Wylie, mysteriously disappeared, on Thursday of last week, from Terrell.

H. C. Blanchard of Atlanta, Texas, was killed on Monday last by a mule running away with a buggy and throwing him out.

Fourteen horses belonging to W. C. Tullas, were stolen last week from the pasture, two and a-half miles from Navasota.

Nute Yates, a 13-year-old boy was wound around a shaft at a cotton gin, at Gordon Valley, Smith county, and crushed to death.

Floods of rain have fallen all over the Texas Panhandle, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. The Pecos is on another fearful rise.

The saloon men of VanAlstyne have signed an iron clad contract not to sell liquor to any person on Sunday for twelve months. They bind themselves also not to enter their saloons on Sunday except in case of fire or sickness, and in no case to

take from the saloon more than 50 cents worth of liquor. Violation subjects the delinquent to a penalty of \$300.

The negro settlement in the western portion of Hood county has been ordered to break up, and the negroes to leave the county in ten days.

Bob Rawling, one of Pilot Point's burglars, aged 13 years, after laying in the county jail for awhile, has been sent to the state reformatory at Gatesville.

A little son of J. F. Wellis, of Sherman, was, on Saturday last, bitten by a dog supposed to be mad. A madstone was applied, and is said to have acted well.

F. M. McCoy, of Parker county, while on his way home from Weatherford, last Tuesday, got his horse tangled in a barb wire fence, and both were seriously injured.

Cleburne had quite a wind storm Monday night. Several houses were blown from their foundations, and considerable damage done to cotton in the country surrounding.

Dr. Falsetzer, Jo Record and J. Y. Bartlett were appointed by the county judge of Dallas county to examine a diseased horse in the city of Dallas. The case was one of glanders and the animal was killed.

J. W. Nunneley, a farmer living eight miles west of Balton, last week, sold five bales of cotton at that town, and on his way home with \$140, was held up and robbed of every cent of it by two Mexicans and a white man.

A negro burglar was killed in Mrs. Down's boarding house in Waco last Sunday morning, by a son of the land lady. The negro was fully armed and equipped, both for burglary and arson, and a search of his house disclosed the booty of many previous raids.

A decision of Judge Sheppard, of Bowie county, outlaws the marriage of early 1000 couples, whose license are declared illegal. The license were furnished in blank, ready signed and sealed by the county clerk, to justices of the peace, and by them filled out. The condition is peculiar.

Notwithstanding the highly colored accounts of "a depleted State Treasury," which has been published recently, Treasurer Wortham announces that all warrants presented have been met and there is the sum of \$50,000 still on hand, and he thinks there will be no interruption of cash payments.

THE DROUTH DID NOT AFFECT WACO.

From Dallas News.

WACO, TEXAS, Sept. 30.—Accumulated abandoned crutches begin to cut a figure in the hotels and boarding houses of Waco. Those who use such cumbersome supports ought all to know that the water of the Hot Wells of Waco relieve the causes, and the crutches disappear naturally. In the midst of a parching drouth and a wide water famine, there was no drouth at Waco. The seasons have no effect upon supply or quality. With ceaseless force at a pressure of sixty pounds to the inch, regular as the coming and going of alternate day and night, the eruption of hot water at the rate of 12,000,000 gallons each twenty-four hours goes on, furnishing a supply of healing thermal water, incomparable in its excellence. The Texas division of the Travelers' Protective Association indorses the curative power of the water of the Hot Wells of Waco. It has been indorsed by the Central Texas and the Texas State Medical Associations. It has the indorsements of the multitudes of men and women of the highest intelligence and cultivation, who have been healed of chronic ailments which had rendered life a burden. Superior to all other thermal waters are the Hot Wells of Waco. To try them is to be healed, and all who try them become cheerful witnesses to the truth told in all the dispatches sent proclaiming the virtue of the Hot Wells of Waco.

We do not know how long his offer may hold good, but Gardner Work, of Waco, is now offering chances for the homeless to secure farms for themselves, which may to many be the chance of their lives. The early buyers will of course have first choice. See his ad. on page 16.

Gen. R. M. Gano will have six fine young trotting stallions at the Fair Grounds for sale. They will remain there to the close of the Fair, unless sold. They will be exhibited. They are from 2 to 6 years old, and combine the bloods of Wilkes, Almont, Mambrino Starline, Mambrino Chief, Mambrino Patchen, etc.

Big wages and sure pay to any intelligent, energetic worker desiring to devote his entire time to securing subscribers to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

Is Your Wife a Slave?

Perhaps you have been so busy with your cotton, your corn (or corns), your stock and your bees that you have not given this matter any thought.

WELL, SHE IS,

Unless you have looked after her pleasures, seen that she is not overworked, provided her with such modern implements as are within your reach, as necessary for the successful conduct of her department as the latest pattern of plow or harrow is in yours. When you asked her to marry you, didn't you swear that she was to be a partner in all your successes and pleasures as well as your crosses and sorrows? She was to be your equal partner, and you was not to be a master. It should be your pleasure to see the roses come back to her cheeks, to rill her bond of that tired feeling, as it is your duty to

RELEASE HER FROM BONDAGE.

One of the first and most essential steps toward this end is to provide her with a first class, reliable, modern sewing machine, but there is no necessity for you to believe any of the stories put out by sharp \$30 to \$35 for a machine no better in any respect than you can get from us for \$21. You get a machine straight from the factory at wholesale price, with a TEN YEARS' guaranty and the privilege of returning it if after twenty days trial it is not satisfactory.



The "Columbian"

Is a Strictly High Grade Sewing Machine

With all Modern Improvements.

Superb Mechanism, Graceful Design, Light Running and Noiseless.

In fact all the desirable features contained in other well known modern style sewing machines are found in the "Columbian." Improved and simplified by the best mechanical talent until it stands the peer of all other sewing machines in any market.

\$15 WORTH. There are some who are not able or willing to pay for a real first class machine like the "Columbian," even when the price is only \$21, and to meet their wishes we can send a cheaper machine for \$15, with the same TEN YEARS' GUARANTY. We won't send out a machine which is not warranted. In either case, whether you take the "Columbian" at \$21, or the Singer Style as \$15, if you live anywhere in the United States, east of the Rockies

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

from the factory to your nearest railroad station.

The "Columbian" Machine, freight charges prepaid, and Texas Farm and Ranch, one year, for \$21.

The "Columbian" Machine will be given as a premium for 50 subscribers to Texas Farm and Ranch at \$1 each.

(Two six months subscriptions, at 50c. each, count as one annual subscription on a club list.)

EACH MACHINE IS FURNISHED WITH THE FOLLOWING ATTACHMENTS:

1 FOOT TEESEER.	1 WRENCH.	1 GAUGE.
1 FOOT RUFFLER.	1 THREAD CUTTER.	1 GAUGE SCREW.
1 TUCKER.	1 BINDER.	1 OIL CAN filled with OIL.
1 PACKAGE OF NEEDLES.	1 SCREW DRIVER.	1 INSTRUCTION BOOK.
6 HEMMERS, all different widths.		

The driving wheel on this machine is admitted to be the simplest, easiest running and most convenient of any. The machine is self-threading, has the very best tension, and is made of the best materials, with the wearing parts hardened, and is finished in a superior style. It has veneered cover, top, leaf table, four end drawers and centre swing drawer, and finished in oak or walnut woodwork. The rich the "Columbian" is the only sewing machine in the world offered for premium purposes, under the manufacturer's TEN YEARS' WARRANTY, and the only machine shipped on trial with money refunded if from any cause returned.

We buy these really fine machines for cash at a price which enables us to offer them to the readers of Texas Farm and Ranch at the bottom price. There are many other machines offered for a low price, but they do not compare with the "Columbian." If you want one of the cheap ones, try our \$15 machine. It is the equal of any of them. You want the best, and you get it only in the "Columbian" machine.

If there is anything more you want to know about these machines write us and we will send you illustrated circulars.

\$21 Pays for the "Columbian" Machine, freight paid, and Texas Farm and Ranch one year. Address all letters to

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

the syrup for sale. Would like to hear through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, for I want to buy syrup. There would be a good sale for a good amount through this country. Address all letters, if written privately, to W. L. GEE, Ocker, Texas.

I will give my idea about keeping weevils out of corn: Build crib off the ground—say two feet—and put a good roof on it to keep it dry, and clean the crib every year. Put lime inside and under the crib, and weevil will never hurt the corn.—J. J. BROWDER, Springtown, Texas.

Will you please state in the next issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH that persons desiring a copy of the Fifth Annual Agricultural Report can be accommodated by applying to this department. You might also mention that the reports are for free distribution.—JNO E. HOLLINGSWORTH, Commissioner, Austin, Texas.

I have thought for some time of suggesting, what I am sure would be appreciated as a decided improvement in your already valuable paper. Nearly all the agricultural and poultry papers for which I subscribe, are indexed. Some of them devoting a portion of the first column as an index, while others having a cover, have the index upon front page of cover. One thing certain, wherever it may be it is very handy, and I am confident that your many readers would appreciate the change. One or two of the papers I get, send with the last issue of each volume, a complete index for the whole. Trusting that you will pardon the liberty taken in suggesting the above, I am, yours very truly, J. B. GILBERT, Houston, Texas.

[Thanks for the suggestion. At present, however, the only suitable positions for an index are already covered by advertising contracts. The matter will be duly considered later.—Ed]

OUR BOOK REVIEW.

New books of interest to farmers and stock men should be sent to literary editor TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

The "Order Maker's Handbook" should be in the hands of every person who grows more apples than his own table consumes. It is fully illustrated and is a complete guide. Price \$1, by mail. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

One of the most profitable and easily handled of all crops which can be grown in the garden is asparagus, and the best methods employed in its culture are described in "Asparagus Culture," a thoroughly practical discussion of the subject. Fifty cents is the price for which it is sent by mail, postage paid, by TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

A fine companion for the "Poor Man's Cow" (price 30c) is, "Willards' Practical Dairy Husbandry," an 8vo., cloth bound volume for \$3. It is a complete treatise on dairy farms and farming; milk, its management and manufacture into butter and cheese; history and mode of organization of factories; dairy utensils, etc. Send to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for a copy. You will find it exceedingly helpful, whether you make the business of dairying an exclusive one or only an accessory to the other sources of profit.

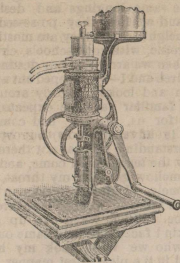
After the crops are all harvested and that part of the farm work ended for the season, is a good time to go over the place and see to breaks in the fences, straighten up a sagging gate, place a new one in a needed place, etc. This is really as important as any other portion of the farm work and should be intelligently done. Before beginning any such changes or improvements, it will pay to read "Fences, Gates and Bridges," a much-needed and valuable work. There are over 100 illustrations, and the fence laws of different states. It is a 12mo cloth bound book, sent by mail by TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for \$1.00.

A CHOICE CHRISTMAS GIFT.

In the selection of a choice Christmas gift or an addition to one's own library, both elegance and usefulness will be found combined in Webster's International Dictionary, which is the last of the various revisions and enlargements of the original "Webster." The International represents fifty times the amount of literary labor that was expended upon the earliest edition, and is, without question, the most complete and reliable work of the kind ever published in a single volume. It is warmly indorsed by eminent scholars throughout the English-speaking world, and is a most useful book for the library, the school, the family, the student, and in fact for all who read or write the English language.

Gen. R. M. Gano, Dallas, Texas, advertises, on page 3, a fine family carriage horse for sale.

NOW the BEST TIME to BUY.



The Centrifugal process is most profitable at this season. When the cows are old in lactation, the cream separator makes a great comparative savings. The process affords special opportunities at this time. The drought has greatly lessened production, and butter prices will continue high. You want the most also the best product. You need a separator, and you need the BEST, the "Baby." It should earn its cost by spring. Send for 1903 catalogue.

The DeLaval Separator Co.,

GENERAL OFFICES:

74 Cortlandt Street, New York



Shropshire RAMS.

Large stock on hand. Car loads a specialty. Send for latest rock bottom prices.

A. O. FOX,

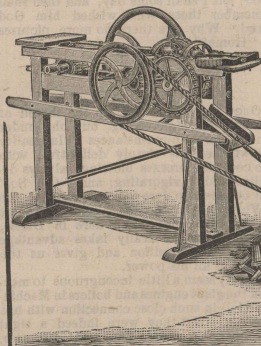
Woodside Farm, OREGON, WISCONSIN.



HOGS PAY BEST

Send for description of the famous O. L. C. HOGS, two weighed 2,506 lbs. First applicant secures a pair of pigs on time and agency. The L. B. SILVER CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio



The Pecos Valley News, PECOS, TEXAS.

Devotes special attention to the great irrigation interests in the Trans-Pecos country. A first-class County paper. Subscription price, \$2 per year.

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Without the KNIFE or detention from business. Fistula, Hemorrhoids, Stricture, Hemorrhoids, and Varicose Veins. Why wear a truss or suffer when you can be cured? No Pay until Cured.

Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet, containing certificates from many prominent people, some of whom you may know. Address DR. F. J. DICKEY, 395 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

GEM STEEL MILL GEM STEEL TOWER

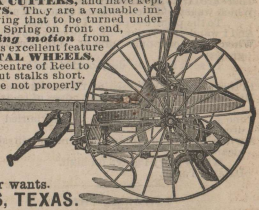


Send to us for circular and prices of THE BEST PUMPING MACHINE ever offered. The PRICE is within the reach of every one and you can no longer afford to be without a GOOD WIND ENGINE AND PUMP. It will cost you but a postage stamp to learn all about it. Write us for catalogues of our Pumps and Pumping Machinery.

Address THE PANHANDLE M. & I. CO. Box 85, Fort Worth, Texas.

THE New CANTON STALK CUTTER

We were the first manufacturers to introduce STALK CUTTERS, and have kept abreast of the times with modern IMPROVEMENTS. They are a valuable implement, preparatory to the ground for plowing, and leaving that to be turned under which ENRICHES THE SOIL. The Cantons has spring on front end, connecting with lever, thus relieving the jerking motion from horses' necks, also giving knives a striking motion. This excellent feature is found only in the CANTON. It has HIGHEST METAL WHEELS, insuring LIGHTEST DRAFT. No axle through centre of wheel to clog up with trash. Made with 6 knives, so as to cut stalks short. Others have the same number of knives, but they are not properly proportioned, therefore cut the stalks same length as our 6 knives. 35" LOOK OUT FOR THEM! Other points of excellence given in circular, mailed free to any address. We also 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. Write us for your wants. PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.



METROPOLITAN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

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Five years of unprecedented success. Thorough course of study. Experienced teachers. Superior location. Facilities equal to the best. New illustrated catalogue just from press. Write for it. Address

GILLESPIE & HILL, Proprietors, Dallas, Texas.

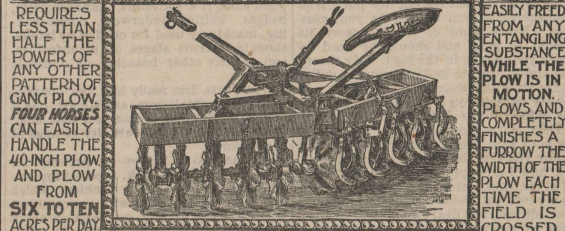
The New Poindexter Corn Splitting Machine And One Horse Cable Power.

"Silver dollars" will buy this outfit. It is a sure "gold" winner. Special prices quoted to feeders on application.

POINDEXTER MFG. CO., Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.

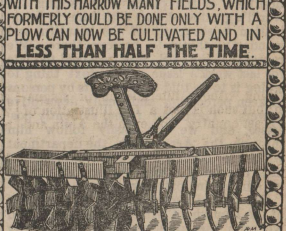
No. 25 Eddy St.,

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN PLOWING CLARK'S CUTAWAY REVOLVING PLOW



REQUIRES LESS THAN HALF THE POWER OF ANY OTHER PATTERN OF GANG PLOW. FOUR HORSES CAN EASILY HANDLE THE 40-INCH PLOW AND PLOW FROM SIX TO TEN ACRES PER DAY. THEY ARE STRONG AND DURABLE. THE WEAR AND TEAR OF THE BLADES IS NOT ONE FOURTH WHAT IT IS ON OTHER PLOWS. SEND FOR FULL DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS OF THESE LABOR SAVING MACHINES. THE CUTAWAY HARROW CO. HIGGANUM, CONN. NEW YORK OFFICE 18 CLIFF ST.

THE FAMOUS CLARK CUTAWAY HARROW



WITH THIS HARROW MANY FIELDS, WHICH FORMERLY COULD BE DONE ONLY WITH A PLOW CAN NOW BE CULTIVATED AND IN LESS THAN HALF THE TIME. THE BLADES ENTER THE EARTH EASILY AND WILL THOROUGHLY CUT AND PULVERIZE THE SOIL TO THE DEPTH OF FOUR OR MORE INCHES. IS THIS NOT A VALUABLE POINT TO YOU?

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ENNIS, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

It is always a pleasure to identify grasses for the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, but unless those who send in samples will send leaf, stalk and root of grasses, it frequently puts me to considerable trouble. Of course, in many instances I know the sample head by sight, but in many others I have to make a careful analysis in order to determine the botanical name. Therefore I request again that those who send specimens will send leaf, stalk, root, and flower if possible of any grasses or plants for name to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

GEO. H. HOGAN.

CARBON BISULPHIDE FOR THE RED ANT.

COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

We have used Pyrethrum, Helobore, London purple, Paris green, and a few other things to exterminate the red ant, with very little success. The ants soon detected the deadly poison, and either plied dirt upon it or moved to another place.

We have found carbon bisulphide almost a sure thing to destroy this trouble some pest in our gardens. The fumes are so heavy that they go at once down in the ground and penetrate the remotest chambers of the ants' kingdom on their deadly mission.

It is a good idea to stick a lighted match to the entrance of the ants one or two minutes after two or three spoonfuls of the carbon bisulphide have been poured into it. The gas is highly inflammable and burns down into the hole, producing a very hot and almost invisible flame. When used in this way it will seldom fail to destroy all the ants and their eggs. Should a few appear again in a few days the operation should be repeated at once.

Fire should be kept at a safe distance from the vessel containing the carbon bisulphide, to prevent an explosion. The material is not costly, and can be bought at most any drug store.

R. H. PRICE.

TRICKS OF TRADE.

FOURNEY, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Tricks of trade are common things, and in most instances the operators have an ax to grind for their own benefit, while pretending to greatly benefit others by their tricks and sophistry, while their customers are often disappointed, and no redress for it, but are often laughed at in return for their patronage. Near Lincoln, Illinois, is a pear tree some forty or fifty years old, that has outstood all the pear trees of that region, and now a nursery company has a "corner" on that stock that covers its sale in the whole United States. Another "corner" is held by the Idaho Pear Company on that pear stock, advertised as being free from blight, but it is not. Two new grapes, a year or two ago, had a government corner on them, both said to be free from disease, which was not so. These, and many others of Northern origin have been exploded, and it behooves us to examine all new schemes presented for our patronage. And it may be well for us to also examine closely Southern schemes in the same way before going into them; as for instance, Georgia had once a corner on pedigree pear stock at our expense. But Texans proved that pedigree stock was just as good when raised here in Texas as in Old Georgia, and just as susceptible to pear blight there as here in Texas. Pedigree of itself when properly applied, illustrates one kind of tree stock and no more, although one kind of production does live longer than another kind, still it is not a humbug of itself, but people may so use that term as to humbug the people, as they have done in the coast country on the use of the word sub-irrigation as applied to growing vegetables. Many in North Texas are led to believe that the coast country is a perfect paradise for all growing vegetation—growing anything and everything without intermission or stagnation; but such is not a fair illustration of the coast country, nor even the Alvin and Hitchcock country. I have seen there trees drop their foliage and vegetables die for want of moisture in the soil, right where they boast of sub-irrigation; and on that score they are apparently no better off than we are here. I have seen joint clay reached down there in two feet from the surface ground—some call it soapstone—and we know that we don't get water in or through it. As friend Stringfellow says, a pick-ax is necessary to penetrate it. There is to be a time when all these things will be the better understood by our people in North Texas, and if our coast peo-

ple will only wait, and not get mad at men's opinions of their own territory, and let the inflated boom burst, they will see themselves in their own light, and we all will be the better for it.

NATT STEVENS.

JUSTIFIABLE TRESPASS.

ROCKPORT, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Please send TEXAS FARM AND RANCH to J. A. Evans, McKinney, Collin county, Texas. He was in the museum the other day, and we were talking grapes, ostriches and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and I took his name and dollar.

This name belongs to Kirkpatrick's district, and it looks as if Kirk had been neglecting his duty, but as there is no record of such a thing ever having occurred, I supposed I must plead guilty of trespass, and the only apology I have to offer is a new subscriber to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

H. P. ATTWATER.

HE STILL LIVES.

FLOWER BLUFF, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Just a line or two from the inmost recesses of my soft-pine sanctum to relieve the sickening suspense under which you are doubtless laboring with regard to my fate. That dirty blackguard, though somewhat skillful professor of anatomy, the buzzard, has not yet had an opportunity to display his knowledge of the science of dissection, neither has the mocking bird been heard to pour forth requiems by the yard. Why this long silence then, you ask? TEXAS FARM AND RANCH has no use for creaking correspondents, I believe, so not being able to "sound the loud timbre" or toot the brass horn in praise of this section, or, in short, to do anything but grumble and complain about this, that, and the other, I thought the better plan would be to keep my mouth tightly closed, and imitate the policy of that dusky sage, Br'er Rabbit, and "be low."

Some kind of an atmospheric disturbance, a sort of demi-simul approximation to what might have been an equinoctial gale, has succeeded in precipitating the contents of a few clouds, and temporarily submerging the lowlands to the depth of something like half an inch. This is certainly revolting, not only to vegetation, but to the sprigs, and so I reach forth my hand to take down the rusty harp, which is suspended from the bough of an adjacent willow—but on second thought I have concluded to let it remain where it is for alas! the shower is over. However, I am nursing the fond delusion that it may be succeeded by one or two more which might, in the aggregate, foot up to an inch. Should this occur, will notify you of the fact by wire so that you may have ample opportunity to prepare a red letter supplement to the customary issue of the paper. AGRICOLA.

KEEPING SWEET POTATO VINES.

SALADO, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

For the benefit of your readers I will give directions how to keep sweet potato vines through winter, to be used in early spring for seed: Cut the vines close to the hill; take a sharp knife and clip off leaves and leaf stems close to vine, and if vines be longer than four feet, cut them in two or more pieces, for convenience. Select a place well drained. Raise a little mound the size you wish your hill, about eight inches high in the middle, sloping to edge. Now put down a layer of vines two inches deep; cover with fine earth, and so continue a layer of vines, alternated with fine earth, until you form a cone shaped hill. Cover this with corn stalks, or anything to keep dry and keep from freezing. Vines are much easier kept than potatoes, and in January or February you will have nice vines to plant, much earlier than sets, and they make the nicest and smoothest potatoes. As vineless yams are very scarce, very much more potato seed can be saved by this method, and at the same time a heretofore useless part of the plant utilized. I have gardened several years and never failed to save potato vines, while at same time I have had all my potatoes rot.

I went to Dr. J. H. Payne, of Parkdale, and examined his three kinds of potatoes he described in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of August 26th, and was very much pleased with my investigation, except I was sorry for the Doctor to have bestowed so much labor on his other two varieties of potatoes, for which he can expect so little return.

The Vineless Yams are very promising, his early ones especially. Those are the only ones I ever saw, and as I have not seen any description of them in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, I will tell the readers

what they may expect to see when they see them: The Vineless or Bunch Yam has leaves like the old Yellow Yam, except they are thicker and larger; the vine is very large and stocky; is more like the Brazilian, or even larger, the longest not being over three feet and but few vines to the hill. The potato is very similar to the Yellow Yam in shape, but not so yellow in color externally. I never saw one cut. I pronounce them, so far as I have seen, pre-eminently the potato for Texas. The secret is—its growth goes to potato, and not to vine.

Will tell your readers how to grow good large onions from black seed, with and without irrigation, on Texas soil in future, if it will be of interest to them.

W. B. SMITH.

A WRONG KIND BUNCH YAM POTATOES.

MEXIA, TEX.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

The writer has just read what Uncle Jeff Welborn had to say in last issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH on his bunch yam potatoes, and can emphasize every word the gentleman said in regard to a certain variety of bunch yam. Their proper name would be vineless, or bunch vine strings. However, this variety, and which was advertised last season in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, is not the only one that can lay claim to the name "short-vine yam." We got last spring into possession of a variety that is proving a success every way. We have now specimens of these potatoes that will weigh from four to six pounds each. The leaves, in shape, are different from that of any potato we ever saw; the color is a light green. Vines are but few, and from 2 1/2 to 3 feet long. The shape is something between the old style and pumpkin yam; color of flesh is a deep sulphur. The outlines of potato show yam blood and veins very plainly. They are very sweet and eat well right now, and are undoubtedly one of the best keepers we have. Let those of your readers who visit the Dallas Fair be sure to look up the exhibit we are making of this most valuable new variety, and let them judge for themselves, whether it appears to succeed in Texas or not.

J. W. STUBENRAUCH.

CONTINUES TO DOUBT.

BRYAN, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I have just been reading TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and several thoughts have presented themselves to me. One is the rearing of hogs. Now is the rearing of hogs profitable to the common farmer or not? I said on a former occasion that I thought it doubtful, except a few that could be raised from the waste of the kitchen. Now what does it cost to make 100 pounds of pork? I speak for this part of Texas. I have been raising hogs for over forty years, and have bred several breeds: raz back, Berkshire and Poland China. I have raised hogs in Texas and I have raised them in the North, and I am still raising them. I have sold many pounds of pork and I have bought it, but still it is a doubtful question how far it pays. I may not be intelligent, I may not have the book learning, and I do not always see that those who differ with me are a success, but I will tell what I know of raising hogs. In the North where I was raised, many farmers made raising and fattening of hogs a specialty, and it was generally conceded that it took 15 bushels of corn to make 200 pounds of pork. Since I have lived in Bryan, dressed pork, in the fall, has generally sold for \$5 per hundred; good corn, in the spring, generally being 50 cents per bushel. That will make 200 pounds of pork cost you \$7.50, leaving \$2.50 for the care and trouble of rearing and fattening. In the North, corn was generally worth 20 cents per bushel and pork \$4 per hundred. The corn would then be worth \$3 and the pork \$8, leaving a balance of \$5 for the farmer. In the North, hogs are often raised in a small pen, but here I find that they do better by having considerable range; therefore it takes fencing, feeding, and watering to raise hogs. All this takes time, and that time is taken from the field, your other work cut down in proportion to the number of hogs you feed. Now we want cheaper feed than corn to make raising hogs a success. In my judgement, now what shall it be? Some say artichokes, but with me they are a failure. With cotton about one-third of a crop and worth only 7 cents per pound, and pork high, it is better to raise your own meat, and for fear that will be the case every year it is best to keep a few hogs for your own use. But with cotton at a fair price and a good yield, and pork as low as it has been for several years past, it will take no more labor to buy your meat than to raise it, unless you can find a cheaper feed than corn. In this part of

Texas I think it is an even race between those who buy and those who raise their pork; in fact they are both losers.

T. P. LOWRY.

STAKED PLAINS THE HOME OF THE GRAPE.

STANTON, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

The convent at Marfield has just finished the manufacturing of this year's crop of grapes into wine. They have not quite three fourths of an acre. This being a very dry year the yield has not been as good as if the rains had been regular. They made five barrels. The wine made there has always been rated as choice No. 1, equal to any California wines made. The reports on this test were made at Washington and at Dallas, by men, all of whom were experts in the sale and manufacture of choice wines. The climate as well as the soil has its effect upon the grape—gives the wine a strong head that makes it durable and palatable, thus for wine purposes the Staked Plains cannot be beat.

California is called the Eden for grapes, and no country has proven itself superior in the many varieties raised, yet there are many parts in the United States where the grape can be profitably raised, and good wines are made from the products of the vine. California has a climate which is more genial than the Plains, yet we doubt if she can raise a superior article in the grape line.

If I was to go to California and tell them that the Muscat raisin grape vine would stand the thermometer four degrees below zero, they would not believe it. Nevertheless it is a fact that in the dry climate frosts are not so killing as in a damp climate, which is always found on the coast. I have a young olive tree that has stood zero, and is now looking and doing well. When we say that the Staked Plains is the home of the grape we do not except even the choice California grape, for they too do well, especially the Raisin grape.

Wm. Robertson, who has lived several years in California, and has traveled extensively, says that he has seen no better country for the successful cultivation of the raisin grape than the Staked Plains. When shown some raisin grapes grown by our fellow-citizen Chas. Bracken, raised on two year old vines, he pronounced them superior to any in California. It is needless to say, 'we told you so.'

W. H. Abrams, of Dallas, who received a bunch of raisin grapes, also said they were very fine.

To test the climatic effect on the curing of the raisin grape, Charles Brown laid some on the roof of his house, receiving no care, but when the sun had done its work they were removed, and some were sent to F. E. Roessler, Dallas, and here is his reply:

DALLAS, TEX., Sept. 8, '93.

A. RAWLINS, Esq., Dear Sir: Received your sample of raisins a few days ago. I showed them to several merchants here who handle this class of goods, and they pronounced them equal in quality to any they ever received from California. Yours—F. E. ROESSLER.

Thus again we repeat that the Staked Plain is the home of the grape.

Will California do more than this? Can the raisin grape be matured in the sun on the coast? We say no. This can only be done where the climate is dry, and that is found on the Staked Plains, where lands are sold at \$2 per acre, and on 40 years time, at 5 per cent. interest. Hundreds of acres of these very same lands can be homesteaded—160 acres for nothing; only actual settlement is required. No other state in the Union will do so much for you. In no other part of this state can you get so valuable a home on such terms. Yet hundreds of readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH will raise cotton at a loss rather than raise raisin grapes, which will bring you an income from \$600 to \$1200 per acre. One hundred and sixty acres of good land free, ten acres of which will, under proper cultivation, make you independent. Why rush to the Indian Territory, when you can get better at home?

A. RAWLINS.

SHORT CORRESPONDENCE.

I thought I would give you a few lines from Ocker. Cotton picking is the order of the day, but owing to the drouth there is rather a short crop of cotton in this section. It will take three acres to produce a bale on an average. Most of the farmers have plenty of corn and hogs to make their own meat. I think we have the finest farming country in the world. When everywhere else fails, we have a living. Ocker consists of a pastiche, a store, which does a good trade, and two dwellings. We live fifteen miles east of Temple, near the Falls county line. As we can raise everything but ribbon cane, would like to know of some one making

shorter and the weaker ones a trifle less, so as to maintain the symmetry of the tree. This treatment will reduce the number of peaches on the tree, but will vastly increase the size of those remaining. While this treatment is less important here than at the North, yet it may be applied in our orchards with advantage.

That my brief remarks may cover as much ground as possible, I will say that in all pruning, whether of fruit trees or flowering shrubs, we must not lose sight of this general principle—viz: That trees or shrubs that bear their fruits or flowers on wood of the current year's growth should be freely pruned in winter; while those which bear their fruit, or, if ornamentals, their flowers, on wood of the former year's growth should be pruned more sparingly. The reader will readily see the common sense of this universal rule.

While I train my orchard generally on this plan, and thus have long heads—there is occasionally a reason for desiring a tree to become taller and make a rounded head.

In this case, at the first pruning I should retain only one shoot, instead of four, shortening the stump back to the sprout selected to stand. As this shoot grows, the lowest side limbs are cut away till the tree has obtained its desired height. I do nothing more except to remove interfering limbs or twin sprouts, or shorten an occasional bough to preserve the form desired, and keep down all suckers from the base of the tree. I remove the suckers at any time when they are discovered; in fact, I prune peach and plum trees at any time that suits my convenience, but pear trees should not be pruned during the growing season except to rub off young shoots, pinch back leading buds, etc., to preserve the desired form of the tree. Dead branches tax the energies of the tree as long as they remain, and therefore should be promptly removed.

RELATED REPLY TO FIRST SET OF QUERIES.

H. B. STREED.

I herewith give my limited experience in fruit culture in this country, in answer to your queries.

1. Orchard planted on high rolling prairie soil light, gray sand.
2. Fall by all means when possible.
3. This soil is suitable for apple growing, and I have never seen a total failure since I have been here, and the fruit always brings a good price, say from 75 to \$1.25 per bushel. Varieties suitable for this particular soil and climate: Early Harvest, Astran, Oldenburg, Striped July, Buckingham, Carter's Blue, Ben Davis, Wine Sap, Arkansas Black, Shockley, Kittagaskie, and a few local varieties.
4. In my peach orchard I have a great many varieties, I have been testing, that are unfit for cultivation, varieties that were sold me for novelties at a big price. Mamie Ross, Gen Lee, Gov. Roberts, Chinese Cling, Elberta, Piqueet Cling, (seedling of F. Late), White and Yellow Heath Cling, and some seedlings of Chinese Cling and Gen. Lee, one is earlier and better than Mamie Ross, and one was marketed last week and is the best late cling I ever saw. The above I have found very profitable.
5. LeConte, Kleffer, Duchess, Seckel, Chalmers, and a variety known in this country as Sugar Drop. The Kleffer is the most profitable as also the most prolific. This fall I got over two bushels from a 6-year tree.
6. Wild Goose, Ogon, Burbank, B. Stan, Marlanna, (where highly fertilized), Weaver and Golden Beauty.
7. Grapes are prolific. I prefer Ives, Concord, Perkins and Herbemont, as yet.
8. Blackberries, raspberries and strawberries are remunerative where cultivated.

Many varieties of fruit that are a success in a timber country are worthless here, and I would advise never to plant untested varieties on high prairie land. Kingston, Texas.

THE MACEDONIAN CRY.

CHARLES ELWOOD.

I have been greatly interested in your articles on profitable fruit growing, and have read and re-read them trying to learn something about fruit growing here, and hope that I know a little more now than I did before; but there is one thing that I would like and that is for some good, honest nurseryman to locate here; it would be a blessing to us new comers from the North, as we could get "pointers" as well as fruit trees right at home; and I don't see why it should not be so to the nurseryman also, as far as profit is concerned, as I have no doubt this is as good fruit country as any in Texas; but we must be educated on the raising of fruit to make it a success. Here we have a large scope of country from the Colorado River on the east, to the Lavaca on the west, all fine prairie, with strips of timber along the creeks, (of which there are plenty, giving us fine drainage,) with all the different kinds of

soil from the hog-wallow to the sandy, and a healthy country. Our nearest nursery is in Victoria county, some 60 miles distant, and all the country is being rapidly settled up by honest, thrifty people, who will all want to raise enough fruit for family use any way, and some to spare. Good location for a nursery on choice land can still be had very reasonably and the early bird catches the worm. Should this catch the eye of some one who would wish to change location for some reason or other, just come down here and look the country over and be convinced. El Campo, Wharton county, Tex.

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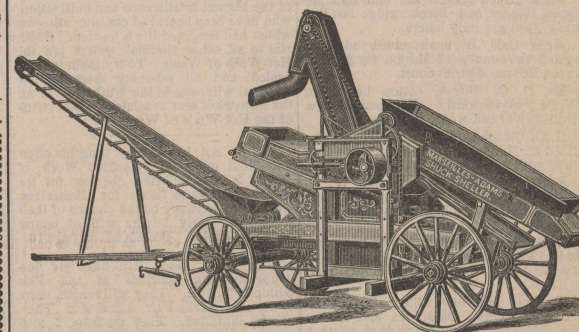
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Poultry and Bees.

FROM THE PINY WOODS.

J. G. McNEVON, D.D.

Let Uncle Snort of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH name date and place for the poultry breeders to meet, and we will organize a strong association. Five years ago I went all the way to Dallas to meet with the Texas Poultry Association and to see its show, but failed to find it. From that time on I have advocated such an organization, and there never has been so favorable a time as right now. Uncle Snort, however, will never be able to protect the many innocent purchasers he has been meeting through any kind of an association. There are people the world over who expect to get a great deal for very little money—expect to get a \$30 pen of birds for \$5. They send to the cheap John and get cheap John fowls, just as they do in all other business. When they buy eggs they hunt up a \$1 per sitting man, and then kick because they do not get \$3 chickens. Then there are hundreds of men who think "no good can come out of Nazareth," that thoroughbred fowls can be had only "up North." All the poultry associations on earth could not convince these fellows otherwise, and some of them are natives, too. There are not many rare fowls in the poultry business, but there are hundreds of ignoramuses—that is, men who do not understand the business, who think all that is necessary is to purchase a pen of birds, throw them down in the back yard, dose out the "mash," seasoned with the drugs recommended by some freecoded poultry house dude, run an ad. in a paper or two, and swoop in the dollars. Buy fowls from these fellows and you will be left every time. I notice a Southern poultry journal has had one of the fine-haired gen's turned loose in its columns. I reckon he comes down South as a missionary or evangelist. He claims to have sat at the feet of the immortal Jacobs, and to have had poultry gospel expounded to him by your "Uncle Mike." He knows nothing about Boyer's doctrines, but do know Mr. Jacobs would call him an infidel. In the last issue of that journal he gets off one 9x12 page with more uncombed in it than I have ever seen. Just such stuff as catches many fledglings—many of the fellows Uncle Snort has heard talk about having poor stock "poked off" on them. This man may get some fellow to back him in the broiler business—I hope he will—and get him so busy that he will not have a chance to spoil a good paper. If that publisher will let him run at will in his paper long enough, his investment will prove just about as satisfactory to him as the farmer's in Leghorns as a "general utility fowl in this Southern country," and he will get about as many subscriptions from full fledged breeders as this evangelist will two-pound chicks at ten or twelve weeks old by crossing "Leghorn hens with a large two-year old vigorous Cockerin cock," or Leghorn hens, "when properly fattened," that will dress six pounds. Too many of Uncle Snort's fellows that kick, do as this fellow advises—send about all their time pulling corn out of their sockets and throwing it to their hens to tame them, nooting around their hen biddies, trying to find out which are laying, so as to remove the lazy ones into the non-laying yard, and then deviling the non-layers, trying to persuade them to lay, so as to get them back in the laying yard again. "Watch them closely and be certain before removing them." To remove a hen that is laying will stop her at once, and it sometimes takes a week or two before she commences again. And trying to find out "why hens fight each other;" (this fellow says its jealousy—love-making) swapping roosters to keep the jealous hens from fighting; photographing each hen on the mind; hunting something to substitute for carbolic acid, because "the horrible smell" disgusts the "higher-living" hens. These are a few of the ideas on poultry culture "harped upon" by this evangelist from "Hammon, N. J., the home of Jacobs and Boyer." When a fellow gets charged with this kind of poultry culture, buys a few hens and follows the business one year, he is a splendid kicker; has been swindled and treated badly, especially by some fellow 1000 miles off.

If I was not afraid Uncle Snort would turn his guns on me, I would tell him that the aged breeders oftentimes smile rather broadly at his articles—at some of them, not all. I have been squelched so often I am afraid to do it. I am nearly as old as he is, and have been in the business six or eight years longer than he has, but somehow, I don't know why, but it is a fact, that we all know more of the first year or two than we can ever learn afterwards. We are ready to gulp down every complaint and believe every man has birds scoring 95 to 98, if he says so; that he has been swindled. We can walk into a pen and

judge the stock; tell what a chick will be before he puts on his adult feathers, etc. After three or four years we get afraid to say we have a 95 or 96 point bird, and don't know what many chicks will make until they are full feathered. And we learn, too, that if a man exercises the same business judgment in purchasing fowls and eggs that he does when he purchases a Jersey cow or Berkshire pig, he rarely gets swindled, for breeders of poultry have just as much at stake in way of reputation as breeders of Jerseys or Berkshires, and to produce well marked standard stock requires more skill in mating than any other stock.

But Uncle Snort don't know half so much as a gentleman over in the central part of the state. He never saw an expert handle a fowl, still he can judge them quicker than Felch or Pierce, and never gets one under 95—he fits the standard to his birds, not the birds to the standard. He has nothing in his yard that is not a prize winner, and never but one time showed stock where an expert did the judging, and the highest score he got then was about 90. He will come around all right after a while, will learn too that breeders of experience never patronize a man who has 80 or 40 breeders that score 95. Somehow when so many of that high score are together they never produce stock that go higher than 85, and about half are disqualified. It is a fact and Miller, Corbett, Riggs and Bro. Ben will endorse this: After he runs a ranch two or three years and attends a few shows he will be afraid to say he has a bird that gets up to 93 unless he has a card to back him.

When one intends investing in this business the best thing he can do is to visit one or two breeders before he builds a house or purchases stock. Had I done this I would have saved over \$1000; but when I commenced I could not find an advertisement of but one man in all Texas. I did visit him but he knew very little about the business. I purchased all the good stock he had and I also purchased part of the stock of another breeder and got better birds than I have ever been able to find anywhere else. If there were any other breeders in the state they were careful to keep any one from knowing it. I had to go out of the state for nearly all my stock, and having no experience, not knowing who were the best breeders, I did get badly swindled in several purchases, though it might have been done unintentionally. Now when I want stock or eggs I generally purchase them in Texas. I know that a man near me cannot afford to swindle me, if inclined to do so; but a fraud 1000 miles off will raise me out of my boots. I have met many of the breeders in this state and have never met one that one that I think would intentionally swindle any one, and I heard of large experience who has judged many shows say that he found more good birds in a Texas show room than in any show of the same size he ever judged. We have as good stock as can be found in any other state, and no breeder who knows his business will ever be over-stocked if he will advertise judiciously. I have yet to correspond with or meet a cheap John that could find purchasers for all of his eggs or fowls. You will always find them over-stocked.

Now if Uncle Snort will hunt up the men who have experience, know how to mate their fowls, read the poultry journals and keep posted, he will seldom hear a word of complaint about being swindled. They don't buy from frauds, nor from men who offer eggs or fowls cheap. They know that when a man culls his stock he cannot sell at merely nominal prices.

Nechesville, Tex.

AN EPIDEMIC AMONG BEES.

W. R. WALLIS.

During the past twelve months I have been interested in bees and chickens. I have raised about 100 chickens from twelve hens. How is that for a novice? I have obtained since last April, from the woods, seven hives of bees, and up to two weeks ago they were doing well. All at once, without any apparent cause, the bees began to die. I examined them and found they had plenty of stores, the frames being full of honey and brood pretty evenly divided. I could find no moth, no worms—everything seemed to be in apple pie order, except the bees were dying, and in less than twenty-four hours the strongest hive was all dead. I thought at one time it must be robbers, but after examining more closely, I found that it was only the other bees preparing to take the honey after the hive had become so weak that they were not able to do so. According to A. I. Root's "A. B. C. in Bee Culture," the other bees would naturally want to go in and get the honey there. Well, in two or three days the next strongest hive began to go the

same way. They just crawl right out and turn over on their backs and die. I have five now, but I notice to-day that two more are going the same way, except they are not dying so fast yet. I took the frames of brood and honey of those that died and gave them to weaker hives. One of these is beginning to die; the other one is doing fine yet. Now don't say the honey was poisoned, for I took two frames of honey from the first one, after the bees were dead, put it on the table and we ate it up, and it has not hurt us, except we are like robber bees—we haven't got enough. Now, Mr. Editor, if some of the bee men who read TEXAS FARM AND RANCH (the best farm and family paper on earth) will tell me through this paper what is the matter, and the remedy, I will feel very grateful to them.

Harrison, Texas.

[Who can give the desired information?—Ed.]

PROFITABLE POULTRY FARMING.

A book bearing the above title, by Michael K. Boyer, "Uncle Mike," editor of the "Country League of Texas Farm and Ranch," and the well known broiler raiser and writer on poultry topics, has just been published, and contains many valuable hints and suggestions to those who desire to make poultry pay. The author says he has written the book "for the purpose of assisting the novice who has taken on the 'hen fever' and would like practical advice with the enthusiasm left off." Its motive is to show how money can be made on small farms with poultry as an adjunct to other sources of income, and it is based upon the author's own large personal experience, together with his observations during an extended tour among the leading poultry farms of the country. It begins with the beginner at the beginning, makes suggestions in regard to the selection of stock, crosses, use of thoroughbreds, and how to have hardy fowls; teaches the principles of artificial incubation, feeding chicks, etc., gives hints to the establishment of yards and the building of poultry houses, the testing of eggs, how to breed, feed, raise and dress ducks, etc. Not the least valuable portion of the book is that part of it which is devoted to notices of the various poultry supplies which poultrymen must have and in the purchase of which the beginner is so often deceived. We can furnish this book to any of our readers on the receipt of 25 cents, at which figure the owner of even a dozen fowls will find it a profitable investment. Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

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is a word of our own coining—one which may justly be applied to

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GOOD TIMBER AND BONE DRY. It leads in strength, durability, beauty and lightness of motion. We make almost every kind of vehicle there is. Wagons, Trucks, Carriages, Buggies, Road Carts, etc. They are the best. If there's no Agent in your vicinity, write for circular to **WINONA WAGON CO.** Winona, Minn.

son's marvellous kinetograph is also on exhibition here, as well as other remarkable inventions of his.

Dallas, Texas.

KISSING.

MRS. S. R. SHERMAN.

Now that the kissing question is up for discussion, allow me to give a bit of my experience. On the 10th day of April, 1892, my deceased husband and I were engaged to be married. The war was then upon us, to last how long, we knew not. We were to be married at its close, provided we both lived that long. He was going off to the war. When he bid me good-bye he asked me to seal the compact with a kiss, which I refused to do. He insisted, saying that it might be years ere we met again, if ever, in this life, and that it would send a thrill of pleasure through him that would be pleasant to remember during his absence from me. I however persistently refused, having been taught by mother that it was wrong, and that I should never, under any circumstances allow a gentleman such a privilege. Off to the war he went and sure enough I never saw him for over three long weary years. But finally the war closed and we were married, after having been engaged nearly four years. During all these years he never forgot my refusal to grant him the one parting kiss. He afterwards told me that he "loved me a thousand times better for having refused him than if I had granted his request." He had lived in Baltimore, Washington city, Philadelphia, and New York, and knew what society life was. He had told his mother, that he would never marry any girl who would allow him to kiss her. So, girls, one and all, my advice to you is to never allow any one of the opposite sex, except your father or brothers, to kiss you.

This was written several months ago, while the kissing question was under discussion, and laid aside. A young girl found my scratch book and insisted that I still send it, "for," said she "that is just what I wanted to see."

Salado, Texas.

THE MIDNIGHT BALL—A SUGGESTION.

WANDERING BACHELOR.

I am afraid that I am intruding too often, and that I will wear out the gracious welcome accorded me by the Household. But after reading Rita's thoughtful letter in issue of September 2nd, I cannot resist the temptation of writing a few lines to express my delight that some of our girls are awakening to the dangers of the ball room. Rita is indeed right; the midnight ball is a curse to the fair and pure girl, and has a tendency to destroy that maidenly modesty that is woman's crowning glory. And no matter how select a ball may be, there is no room for its attendants some with whom we would allow our sisters to associate. Society recognizes that fact when it decrees that a ball room introduction ends at the close of the ball. We do not wish our sisters even to recognize their partner of the previous night on the street, and yet we allow him to place his arm about her waist as he wheels her through the dance. Is that consistent? I think not. Rita further says they do not intend to die in this state, they intend some time to be Christians. Oh, yes; and yet how many girls have been carried away in the springtime of their youth by a cold contracted while returning from the ball. The change from the heated, perfumed atmosphere of the ball room to God's own pure frosty air has carried many a fair young girl before the great white throne. Was she prepared, think you, to face that Judge who will look upon sin with no degree of allowance?

There are many innocent ways in which the young may enjoy themselves without being thrown in contact with the contaminating influence of the ball room, and one of the very best ways I have ever known (and I think in my varied career I have tried them all) is that chosen by Lennie Gregory, doing good to others. Look around you, dear girls; are there not some who are sick or afflicted? Minister to them. Are there those on whom the heavy hand of sorrow has fallen? Speak words of cheer to them. Are there in your midst weak and giddy ones? Strengthen out your hand; try to strengthen them; be a beam of sunshine to brighten and cheer the dreary path that others less for us than you have to tread in. Doing good to others you will experience a pure, lasting joy not to be found in the giddy demoralizing dissipations of society life. Would to God that all of our girls were like Rita and Lennie Gregory.

How proud Mrs. Buchanan must be of her Household with its many brilliant members. I often wonder how an old cranky bachelor like me effected an entrance into its charmed circle. However, here I am, and I am proud indeed to be allowed to occupy a footstool in the corner and hear all the

bright sayings the Sisters bring in. How many of the Household will be at the Fair? and shall we know each other there? Would it not be a good idea for our editress to set a day to be known as Household day, and let as many of the members as possible meet at TEXAS FARM AND RANCH headquarters on that day? What say you all?

Housley, Texas.

DULCIE LIKES THE BOYS A LITTLE.

DULCIE.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Well, now, seems like I hear some one saying, "What's she coming here for? We've got enough in the Household without her," but I will come in anyway. I have only seen one letter from Granbury, and that was from Aurora. She is a sweet girl and wrote a splendid letter. I know her.

I am not an old maid nor I don't intend to be one if I can help myself. Granbury has lots of old maids, though, and just lots of pretty girls, of whom, my fellow says, I am a fair sample. Now, you old bachelors, just come here and see for yourselves. You can go about sundown and see a dozen girls on every street, and our boys swinging on every corner looking wistfully down the street. I told that for a joke, but you can believe it if you want to. A young man told me the other day that there were no boys but liked the girls. Now, if they all like them, what are they always giving them "down the country" for? I don't understand the boys, anyhow. Oh, they are just so good and nice in a girl's company, but just as soon as they are with their gentleman friend, it's "well, that girl is so silly," or, "that girl hasn't much sense, any way," or some other unkind remark. Now, boys, that's so, isn't it? Of course every honest boy will say yes. Well, I won't say anything more about the boys, for I like some of them, and I think all other girls do, too.

I thank the dear good ladies for their advice to girls. I think every girl should read the Household, for a girl never gets too old to learn or to need advice. I know I need more than I get. Some of you who are standing back waiting can have my chair, and I'll go home. Much love to all the Household.

Granbury, Texas.

A VISIT TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

OLD COTTON PLANTER.

It was my good fortune to visit the World's Fair and spend a week in viewing the aggregated wonders of the nations of the earth. The mind of man cannot conceive the innumerable curiosities exhibited there. Its charms cannot be sung, its beauties cannot be painted. A traveler who had visited Venice, which is said to be the most beautiful city in the world, said it paled into insignificance when compared to the matchless architectural beauties of the buildings of the famous "White City." It stands unparalleled in the combined achievements of the world. It has surpassed the philosophy of government, the fondest dreams of an advanced civilization, and even prophecy stands voiceless in the presence of this endeavor. The location at Jackson Park, Chicago, fronting on the picturesque, pure, limpid waters of Lake Michigan, with its cooling and refreshing breezes, wafted over and through the natural and artificial passage-ways, tends greatly to the belief that the magic wand was used in its selection. A beautiful white shaft, artistically stuccoed, twenty feet at its base, tapering to its summit, about 135 feet in height, stands at the foot of the basin, on which is inscribed the following: "Four hundred years after the discovery of this continent by Christopher Columbus, the nations of the earth unite on this spot to compare their achievements in art, science, manufactures and agriculture." In the fine arts Italy stands pre-eminent, Germany, Spain and Russia next. Alexander D. Goltz's fine painting of Christ and the women, attracts the attention of every human creature that gazes upon it. "Alone in the World," by the celebrated painter, Israel Josef, lifts the curtain upon the man of misery and despair, as he is left alone in the world, silently sitting by the corpse of his bosom companion; W. De Keyser's inexpressible portrayal of the "Holy Week in Seville," C. Rudolph's "George Washington, in Full Dress Uniform," "Christ Healing the Sick by the Sea of Galilee," and "Columbus Landing on the Island of San Salvador in 1492" are considered by competent judges to be first in execution and design among the world's immense collections of famous paintings exhibited. In science, Germany, Russia, Great Britain, France and America stand first among the nations of the earth, and they may be considered fairly upon an equal footing with each other; the verdict of mankind must concede to Great Britain and America the three greatest discoveries—steam by Watts, and the

telegraph and telephone by Morse and Edison. Steam has diminished distance, and electricity has diminished time. The exhibits displayed in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, covering forty acres of ground, show that the above named countries excel all others; in fact, the Mongolian and other races are too far behind to admit of a comparison. In agriculture, America, the "home of the brave and the land of the free," outstrips all the nations of the earth. The time and expense given in visiting the great World's Fair will be of incalculable benefit in broadening one's views and in increasing knowledge of man's invention and God's creation.

McKinney, Texas.

VARIOUS.

MRS. MALZENA HOUSE.

Good morning! May I come in? However, I am not like Bessie, for it will take more room for a footstool for me. I have been an interested reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for several months, and I come to call and chat a while with you all. I am a young mother. I have one sweet little girl, one year old. My eldest child, a little boy, died when three months old. I will not make my letter too long, as first calls should not be tiresomes. Here are a few recipes:

Plum Butter.—Take fine ripe plums, cook soft, rub through a colander. Then take an equal amount of sugar and cook until jelled. Then put into sugar jars.

Cruisers.—One pound of sugar, one fourth pound of butter, six eggs, one tablespoonful of sweet milk, one small teaspoonful soda, one nutmeg, flour to roll.

Hochheim, Texas.

THE NATIVITY OF VEGETABLES.

MACR.

Some of the Household readers will no doubt be pleased to learn what countries have given us the common vegetables of our gardens. Fruits and vegetables will always be a pleasant and interesting subject to us as long as they hold a place among our food giving plants. I will endeavor to give the nativity of a few garden favorites, and hope some reader will be pleased with my poor attempt.

America has given the world Irish potatoes. Hawkins, a negro trader from Virginia, first introduced them into Ireland. Sir Francis Drake and Walter Raleigh gave them to England, and the early Spanish navigators took them into Spain. At first potatoes were cultivated for ornament, but in a few years their nutritious qualities were recognized, and they now form one of the staple food plants; in fact, next to wheat, are most extensively cultivated.

Lettuce is from the East Indies. It contains opium, which can be detected by the smell.

Radishes are from Asia, found on the coast from the Mediterranean Sea to Japan. The Germans use the juice of the radish with candy for coughs.

Onions are by some thought to be natives of India; by others of Egypt. We are told in Genesis how the Children of Israel sighed and mourned for the luxuries of Egypt—namely, the absence of onions, leeks and cucumbers in their fare—on the journey to Canaan. Rollin tells us the cost alone of onions, pulse, etc., given to the builders

of the Pyramids (the largest of the three near Memphis) was \$968,000. Onions are considered a very health giving vegetable, from the fact they stimulate the stomach and aid digestion.

Cabbage came from the rocky coast of Britain, and cultivation has done much for this garden favorite. Cabbage, in a wild state, has straggling leaves, but the heads have only been formed by hard labor. It is the least nutritious of all vegetables. On the Channel Islands and in France there is a variety of cabbage known as Cow Cabbage; they grow ten feet high and are used as rafters in thatching houses.

Beans are from the borders of the Caspian Sea. They were known to the ancients centuries ago. Aside from their food qualities, the roots of beans possess medical properties. A tea made of them is used with success in dropsy.

Tomatoes are natives of America. Italy shows her appreciation of America's gift by using it in nearly all of her dishes.

Peas are natives of Southern Europe and the East. This vegetable was also used by the ancients, but the Romans and Greeks did not use it until years after. On the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, peas are prepared by roasting. There is a meal made from them, and this is used in pot-
toes and also in unleavened bread.

Quannah, Texas.

HARMONY IN DRESSING.

Harper's Bazar.

Harmony is always attractive, and in the matter of dress, where one sees each detail of the toilet studied in bearing on the whole, the general effect is sure to be good. In harmony we hear a certain air played with variations which often seem to stray far from the original theme of the composer, but we are always brought back to it at length, and the expectant listener is satisfied. So it is with a woman's dress. The leading color may be violet. It is artistically relieved and varied by harmonious blingings of other tones and tints. But the well dressed woman's tout ensemble shows that all through she has never lost sight of the keynote of color. It is this careful attention to details that constitutes the charm of the French woman's toilet. Be she grand dame or waiting maid, it is all one—details are all studiously considered, and this is right. It costs no more to purchase hats, shoes, gloves, ribbons, laces, even a simple muslin toilet, that shows every little detail of the dress in harmony—the one in tune with the other—than it does to pay out your money haphazard for heterogeneous bits of the toilet which, when worn together, are inharmonious, and therefore unattractive and dowdy.

Wanted.—A few copies of this paper of September 21 issue to place in our file. The management will be under obligations to those who will send us a copy.

St. Louis Republic: A little boy about 2 years of age was in a room with his mother when a bright ray of sunshine streamed in through the window and fell upon the floor. He went and stood in it and said: "Oh, mumm, I'm standing in God's smile!" It was a beautiful idea, and the mother responded fervently.

"God grant that my darling boy may so live as to be always standing in God's smile!"

SWEET AND DAINTY DISHES

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Dinner and Supper Tables can always be prepared quickly

BY USING

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

It is distinguished as being the only Pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder—free from Ammonia, Alum, Lime or any other adulteration. All other Baking Powders leave traces of Alkali or Acid in the food.

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Is without a rival and is indispensable where the Finest and Most Wholesome Food is desired.

FARM AND STOCK.

"His education forms the common mind. Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined. Just as you milk the heifer you will see the milking habits of the cow will be. The cow you'll milk four months or thereabout. But milk the heifer the twelve months through and you can milk the cow for twelve months too. We have printed this fact in prose sometimes. And now let us see how it goes in rhymes.

There is no profit in making ten-cent butter.

Hogs are profitable because they will ripen two crops a year, but this requires good hogs and good attention.

Will some genius build a microscope with power sufficient to show the effect that free hides has had upon the price of boots shoes, harness, etc.?

The recent rains have started up the lagging business of the seedsmen. Turnip planting, where not yet done, should be completed without delay. Sow liberally for stock food.

If you have a cow that keeps fat and sleek on a little feed, don't save her calf for a dairy cow. For such purpose you want an animal that does not inherit a beef making tendency.

Since the passage of the law giving a bounty to the sugar grown in this country, just three years ago, the consumers of sugar have paid \$17,000,000 as gratuity to the sugar planters.

Forty pounds corn ensilage, 31.2 lbs. cotton seed meal, 5 lbs. wheat bran, and 15 lbs. oat straw, hay or cotton seed hulls, is a balanced ration for milch cows, recommended by Hoard's Dairyman.

Cotton is low, but the seed are at a fairly good price; therefore farmers in most instances are holding the former and selling the latter. Seed are selling as high as \$15 per ton in many places.

If we are to judge from the agricultural and stock papers, it would seem that the opponents of dehorning are all dead. At least they are not showing any signs of life. They tried to die hard, but couldn't.

Milk and butter from cows fed on garbage are not suitable food for hogs. The butter may be made into axle grease or used to flavor oleomargarine, and may then be made to pay for the milking, but nothing more.

Is it reasonable to feed hogs with food that would make a Neapolitan Dago sick, give them to drink water super-saturated with filth, and expect them to live till killing time? Vain man, you are calculating without your bacon.

Professor Shelton, of the Kansas Experiment Station, has demonstrated that good shelter for hogs in winter makes a 25 per cent saving in the amount of corn required over hogs exposed to the weather. Cold weather is a great consumer of fat.

The San Angelo Standard says that there have been shipped north from that point about 200,000 head of sheep, which is about one-half the total shipments of the state this year. The Standard also states that this year's experience proves that it is more profitable to raise sheep for mutton than for wool.

It is better, and far cheaper in the end to begin in time a system of farming that will preserve the fertility of the soil, than to learn some time, when you can't help it, that heavy manuring is necessary to produce a profitable crop on the worn down field. He who farms for this year, with an eye to the future, is short-sighted, indeed.

The wheat crop of Kansas this year is only about one-third as great as that of last year. The western portion of the state did not make as much as the seed they planted. But, on account of the low prices of wheat, the Kansans are not making much fuss about it. If wheat was \$1.00 per bushel, would they not make the welkin ring?

A farmer sold 1 entire cotton crop of 65 bales, weighing 37,592 pounds, at 75.8 cents, and received therefor \$2770.20. The purchaser sold the same cotton half an hour later for 75.16, receiving \$2981.48. Clearing in less than an hour \$211.28. There is great wealth in cotton; not for the farmer, but for those who take charge of it after it leaves the farmer's hands.

In the good old days, when money was not as dear as it is now, a farmer could make a good living farming, and go fishing one day and hunting another day every week, and spend all day Saturday in town; and if he had a few cattle and horses to start with, and lived to be quite old, he

would die rich. Then the farmer did not have to lay awake nights studying how he could produce cotton a dollar a bale cheaper than before, but he just let things rock along, and he rocked along himself, and at the end of the year he paid his debts and had something left. How is it now?

The quicker a pig can be matured to the desired size, and fattened, and sold, the greater is the profit. Imagine, in this connection, a farmer who has a 150 pounder nicely butchered to sell every week at the nearest market town? Would it not go a long way towards making things easy on that particular farm? This is only one item in farm management, remember.

A great many men in the West aspired to become cattle kings. They borrowed money at 15 to 20 per cent, and went in to astonish the world with examples of rapidly accumulated wealth. They know more now than they did then. They know they acted the fool without any stage effect. Cattle and land all gone and the money lender, and the debt only partly paid. These be prize winning fools.

Our Western exchanges are advising farmers not to be misled by the prices at present ruling for hogs, and glut the market next year. That counsel does not apply here. It will pay to raise enough hogs to supply the home market and supplant importation, no matter what the price. There is no danger of glutting the Texas market for a year or two yet. Therefore we hope to see a healthy activity prevail in raising more hogs and better ones.

Cotton has not made Southern farmers rich, but under a proper system of farming it will do it. When farmers learn to raise their own meat, bread, fruit, vegetables and farm animals, and supply their own country with them, and then raise all the high-priced cotton they can, there will be a good reign of unexampled prosperity throughout the South, that is, if the confounded politicians will learn to let common sense rule the realm.

Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, claims to have determined by actual experiment that either bone meal or wood ashes fed with corn makes a saving of 28 per cent in the amount required to make 100 pounds of gain. Analysis showed that the bones of hogs fed bone meal or hard wood ashes contained 50 per cent. more ash than those of hogs not so fed. This is an important discovery if confirmed by practical experiments.

Every carload of butter brought into Texas takes out about \$5000 in cash, or the value of 125 bales of cotton. All this butter should be supplied by Texas farmers, and a surplus for export besides. We know just as good butter can be made here as at Omaha or Elgin, because some do make and sell as good, and at as high prices. Here in Dallas the very best butter sold, and at the highest price (35 cents per pound) is made in the neighborhood. That is right, only there is not enough of it.

Some farmers are deficient in self-reliance. They prefer to rely upon the merchant. Fellow sufferers in this vale of tears, assert yourself; make your farm self-sustaining. The most costly thing you can get from the merchant is credit. Every farmer who finds credit necessary should struggle through and deny himself temporarily until his production overtakes his consumption and gets in the lead; then he is not only independent, but he can sell when it suits him and buy where he can get the best bargains. There is money in this course.

Of two men, equal in physical ability, industry, and honesty, one may be worth several dollars per month more than the other as a plow hand, and in hiring it is well to remember this. Some otherwise capable men fall in the matter of self-control, and such a one can never be a good plow hand. This is a work wherein haste is not speed, especially in the cultivation of the crop. To do good plowing a steady team and a steady man are equally necessary. "Fits and starts," whips and jerks, surging and stopping never accompany good work in the field. It is better to plow nine-tenths of an acre per day well, in which every hill or stalk has been properly regarded by the man in charge, than to go over an entire acre, plowing up such plants as happen to be in their way, trampling others, losing temper, and tearing up the earth in unseemly places. A good plow hand is worthy of good wages.

GOOD BLOOD IN ELLIS COUNTY.

Geo. H. Hogan.

In your last issue is a fine picture of a Shropshire ram, blue blood, but at Ellis we have just received as good a 10-months old Shropshire lamb as I ever saw. He

was imported from Ohio by our wide-awake sheep man, J. H. McElwain, who, like all progressive men of the day, believes in blood. The register number of this lamb is 87,886, and the blood lines reaching away back into old England. Mr. McElwain also has the only registered French Coach stallion that I know of in the county. He believes only in the pure stock.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The Department of Agriculture has sent out instructions for the inspection of meats for interstate and foreign trade. These instructions go into effect on October 1st. Notices have been sent to slaughtering and packing establishments, instructing them to forward a statement to the Department, giving location of plant, name of firm operating same, average number of hogs slaughtered daily, if any, which go into the interstate or export trade, and the relative numbers of each, number of swine packed weekly and the form of the products put up, and the number of hog carcasses received from other slaughter houses, and the location of such abattoirs. This inspection will include a careful ante mortem examination of all hogs, as required by Rule 6, and a subsequent post-mortem examination, as required by Rule 7.

The carcasses of all hogs that are to enter into interstate trade, as dressed pork, will be tagged in the same manner as cattle are now marked for identification. The products of hog carcasses which enter into interstate trade will be stamped in the same manner as are the products of cattle.

No microscopic examination will be made of hogs slaughtered for interstate trade, but this examination will be confined to those intended for the export trade and will be carried on as heretofore, and only at abattoirs which export pork products to countries requiring a certificate from this Government to secure the admission of such meats. Hereafter all inspectors issuing certificates for export of pork products which have been microscopically examined will enter upon the same the number of each stamp marking the packages for which said export certificate is issued.

All hogs found on either ante-mortem or post-mortem examination to be diseased or, for any reason, unfit for human food, will be condemned by the inspector in charge of the abattoir, who will see that the carcasses of same are tanked by the owners of the abattoir. In case the owners of the abattoir refuse to tank such carcasses, then the inspector will tag said animals with tags for condemned meat, which will be furnished by this Department.

Owners of abattoirs are warned against removing the tags so attached to condemned carcasses and are notified that they will be prosecuted, under Section 4 of the act of Congress of March 3, 1891, for any such attempt to tamper with the device for marking condemned animals, as prescribed by this regulation.

The following instructions are issued as a guide to inspectors in the condemnation of cattle, sheep and swine, and their carcasses.

All animals found on either ante or post-mortem examination to be affected as follows are to be condemned and the carcasses thereof stamped with the "condemnation" stamp, supplied by the Department, and the inspectors will see that said carcasses are placed in the rendering tanks of the abattoirs:

- 1st. Hog Cholera.
- 2nd. Swine Plague.
- 3rd. Charbon or Anthrax.
- 4th. Malignant Epizootic Catarrh.
- 5th. Pyæmia and Septicæmia.
- 6th. Mange or Scab in advanced stages.
- 7th. Advanced stages of Actinomycosis or Lumpy Jaw.
- 8th. Inflammation of the Lungs or of the Intestines.
- 9th. Texas Fever.
- 10th. Extensive or Generalized Tuberculosis.

11th. Animals in advanced state of pregnancy or which have recently given birth to young.

12th. Any disease or injury causing elevation of temperature or affecting the system of the animal to a degree which would make the flesh unfit for human food.

Any organ or part of a carcass which is badly bruised or affected by tuberculosis, actinomycosis, abscess, suppurating sore, or tape worm cysts should be condemned.

SMUT IN CORN.

Hoard's Dairyman.

Corn smut always appears most largely in dry seasons. It is a serious disease of the corn plant and if allowed to grow unchecked it impregnates the soil and will appear on after crops. As to its effect on the cobs, we will say that it appears to be the weakest organ of all the many varieties. It certainly cannot do the cobs any

good, and our experience leads us to believe that it seriously deranges digestion. It is doubtful if it will produce abortion. We know some claim to the contrary, but who knows from actual experiment? At least, we never found any one that we were satisfied did know. The spores of smut will remain in the soil for several years, hence the wisdom of burning as fast as it appears.

COLT NOTES.

Farm Journal.

The Stockman and Farmer hits the nail squarely on the head when it says: "Let the boys fix up the colts and take them to the fairs. If they have not the kind that takes premiums, they will see the kind that does."

If the colt's ankles seem a little tired and weak after driving, bathe them thoroughly with cold salt and water and wrap them in bandages, but do not bandage them tightly.

If the colt carries his tail to one side, employ a skilled veterinary surgeon who will cut a cord on the opposite side, which will remedy the difficulty and add fifty dollars to the value of your horse.

Don't give the faithful servant any food for an hour after a hard drive, nor for two hours after particularly exhausting him. Then water twenty minutes before feeding.

A night pasture for work horses will help to cool their blood. Give them their grain ration just the same.

Don't neglect to replace the roll of salt in each stall as soon as it is gone.

Keep the stables clean and use plenty of plaster to absorb the ammonia, and see that the ventilation is good and that there are no draughts.

In case of fire throw the harness on the horses if it is difficult to get them out by covering their heads with a blanket. This has been known to make a horse manageable when every other known device failed.

If you have a suspicion of a spavin coming on your horse, employ a good veterinary surgeon. Heroic treatment is the only thing in such cases. Judicious firing, strong blistering and perfect rest for at least six weeks or two months, and good nursing, will in most cases arrest the disease and cure the lameness.

Young horses should not be shod too heavily; the shoe should be left wide open. The owner should see that the horse does not stand in rotten or wet litter, which frequently causes thrush. This disease will cripple a horse that he can neither gallop nor trot. The most effectual remedy for it is the daily washing of carbolic acid lotion, keeping the affected feet well packed with tow and pine tar between the washings.

Death to lice on horses is easily and quickly effected by dusting buhach or fresh Persian insect powder into the hair—as often as the pests appear.

SPECIALTY FARMING.

Nebraska Farmer.

If to be a specialty farmer means that a man must confine all his efforts to one branch of agriculture, such as raising nothing but wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, hogs, horses, sheep, cattle, or any other particular thing, then the less specialty farming we have the better. Our brethren in the South tried specialty farming, the specialty being cotton, and it proved a curse to them, not only as individual farmers, but as a people.

But specialty farming does mean anything of the kind, if it does, I have never seen a modern specialty farmer, nor have I ever read a line advocating such methods from the most enthusiastic specialist. I believe I voice the sentiments of all specialists when I construe it to mean a system, a special system, or, in other words, a special rotation or combination. Thus a man may have one or more crops. All his energies and efforts are centered on that crop; it is the primary object. This crop may be potatoes. He may and does raise clover, wheat and corn, yet he raises them only that they may be the means of holding or increasing the fertility of his soil and stimulating it to its best efforts to produce potatoes. While he may raise other crops, they are only the means through which he expects to gain certain ends in view.

Our specialty is butter, yet we raise wheat because it is the best way to get our ground back to clover for hay, and to increase the fertility of our land. We raise corn because it is the foundation of dairy feed. We raise potatoes because they bring the money with which to buy bran and insect meal. We keep a few hogs and a good many chickens, to eat our skim milk; yet all our efforts are to make all the butter we can. Everything grown by this system of rotation, excepting hogs and chickens, goes into the mouths of our

FARM MACHINERY

THE DRUMMER'S MISTAKE.

An Episode of the Road, Drawn From Life for Texas Farm and Ranch.

DICK NAYLOR.

The train stopped at the town of B,
A lady got aboard;
She took the seat just next to me
And pleasantly she bowed.

A pretty blue-eyed blond was she,
With wavy flaxen hair;
Her teeth were white as white can be,
Her hands were soft and fair.

She did not seem averse to talk;
I dropped my magazine,
And made some commonplace remark
About the lovely scene.

Thro' which our train was speeding now
Along the Washita,
In view of old Arbuckle's brow,
Up in the Chickasaw.

"It is indeed a lovely scene,"
The fair one made reply—
"Ah! what a little beauty queen
This lady is," (thought I.)

"What is your destination pray,
Dear Madam, will you tell?"
"I'm going to the town of K
To start a new hotel."

"A little widow sure, by Ned!
I'll help her by and by."
That's what I to myself then said,
Resolved that I would try.

The train speeds on; the lamps are lit,
(But little light they give),
And I still by "the widow" sit,
Too happy 'most to live.

A pretty ring upon her right—
The hand that's next to me—
Sends forth a brilliant ray of light;
"May I your ring, please, see?"

"Of course you may sir, if you wish;"
She placed her hand in mine;
Oh! I was sure I'd made a "dash";
I thought my luck was fine!

I pressed the soft, pink finger tips,
(I could I do otherwise?)
Oh! How I did those ruby lips
Most closely scrutinize.

"So near, so near, and yet so far!"
In agony I cried,
"You're speaking of some distant star!"
She laughingly replied.

"No, no indeed, my lady fair;
The star is very near,
Whose loveliness and brilliance rare
Have overcome my fear."

"I am your humble slave you see,
But what estate binds
You could right now confer on me
By just one little kiss."

A frown stole o'er her placid brow;
She held her head aloft;
"I wish to say to you right now,
I think your brain is soft!"

"But like most men who carry grips,
You've got 'dead loads' of cheek,
To think that you could touch my lips!
I'm sure your mind is weak."

"Don't get offended though, old fel,
Because your projects fail;
And when I start my new hotel
Be sure to always call."

"I'll give you lots of good, nice grub,
And treat you square and white;
I can't kiss such an ugly serub;
I would overcome the quile."

"And while I like you traveling men,
Your kisses I reject;
Because, like him—men out of ten,
MY HUSBAND WOULD OBJECT!"

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Wm. M. Robinson has returned from the World's Fair and is kicking like a bay steer because our Bad Man reported only a portion of his Chicago speech in the last issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. We learn, in confidence, that Parlin & Orendorff Co's parent house at Canton, Ill., expects to send us a check for ten thousand dollars because we did not use our advantage and ruin their business by reporting the entire speech verbatim.

Take the machinery, implement and vehicle trade as a whole for '93, and the dealers, as a rule, are satisfied with the volume of business done. It compares favorably with that of the years past in amount, and terms are better on time sales than heretofore. Collections, owing to low prices of spring products and the disposition of producers to part with cotton at present prices, are lagging—still are not bad—and the firms that were before worth trying to are supplying their customers and extending such accommodations as are consistent with present trade prospects.

The Keating I. & M. Co., of Dallas, have been advertising the Marselles-Adams shuck corn sheller, as is also another firm who manufacture a power sheller that will receive the ear in the shuck and shell it, separating the cobs and shucks from the corn. Now this firm objects to the use of the words "shuck sheller" being used by any other concern, hence the Keating I. & M. Co. instructs TEXAS FARM AND RANCH to use the word "husk" wherever "shuck" appears in their adver-

tisement. If this thing goes on it will finally come to such a pass that a fellow that brings out a new machine will find the English language copyrighted on him, and will be forced to use a foreign language to tell what his machine will do.

KNOWLEDGE IN SMALL PIECES.

Globe Democrat.

In 1580 the first carriage was brought to England from France. In 1880 there were 465,000,000 in use.

Matches were first invented in 1839, and it is estimated that 75,000,000 a day are burned by the people of the United States.

The first milch cow came to this continent in 1488. Now, in the United States, there are 16,019,591, valued at \$346,000,000.

Electric railroads are not ten years old; now there are 385 lines, with 3950 miles of track, and with a capital stock of \$155,000,000.

Watt's patent for a steam engine was issued in 1769. The steam engines of the world to day exercise 50,000,000 horse power.

Potatoes first appear in history in 1503. In 1892 the United States raised 201,000,000 bushels. In 1884 the world raised 79,000,000 tons.

The first practical sewing machine was invented in 1844. In 1887 there were 600,000 made in the United States, able to do the work of 7,200,000 women.

The cotton gin, which made extensive cultivation of cotton profitable, was invented in 1793. The United States product in 1892 was 9,088,707 bales, or 4,977,081,080 pounds.

Yeast for bread-making was first manufactured in 1684. It is computed that over 2,000,000 pounds enter into the daily bread of the people of this country, while treble this amount is used in Europe.

Wheat was first exported from the United States about 1750. The world's product in 1888 was estimated at 2,371,000,000 bushels. The crop of the United States last year was 519,490,000 bushels.

Breech-loading rifles were invented in 1811, but did not come into general use for many years. It is estimated that over 12,000,000 are now in actual service in the European armies, while 3,000,000 more are reserved in the arsenals for emergencies. Statisticians say that there are 100,000,000 guns of all kinds in the world.

The harvester was invented in 1831. Since that time this machine has been brought to such perfection that, it is said, it will cut and bind an acre of grain in forty-five minutes. To such an extent has machinery superceded hand work in the grain farms of the Northwest that it is estimated that the labor of one man will raise enough grain to support a thousand men for a year, while the labor of a second will transport it to market, and that of a third will prepare it for food.

DESPITE HARD TIMES.

The "Cotton Belt Route" Improved its passenger service by the addition, August 20th, of another through train from Waco which carries a Pullman Sleeper from St. Louis via St. L. I. M. & S. Ry. from Texas and through coaches connecting with Pullman Sleeper from Fort Worth at Mt. Pleasant to Memphis, giving its patrons double daily service to and from St. Louis, Chicago, Memphis and the South-east.

TRAIN NO. 2	TRAIN NO. 1
LEAVE	LEAVE
St. Louis, Mo., 7:40 p. m.	St. Louis, Mo., 7:40 a. m.
Chicago, Ill., 11:30 p. m.	Chicago, Ill., 11:30 a. m.
Memphis, Tenn., 6:45 p. m.	Memphis, Tenn., 6:45 a. m.
St. Louis, Mo., 7:40 p. m.	St. Louis, Mo., 7:40 a. m.
Chicago, Ill., 11:30 p. m.	Chicago, Ill., 11:30 a. m.
Memphis, Tenn., 6:45 p. m.	Memphis, Tenn., 6:45 a. m.
St. Louis, Mo., 7:40 p. m.	St. Louis, Mo., 7:40 a. m.
Chicago, Ill., 11:30 p. m.	Chicago, Ill., 11:30 a. m.
Memphis, Tenn., 6:45 p. m.	Memphis, Tenn., 6:45 a. m.

Write your friends coming to Texas to take the "Cotton Belt Route."

A. A. GLISSON,
T. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.
S. G. WARNER,
G. P. A., Tyler, Texas.

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Why is Strictly Pure White Lead the best paint? Because it will outlast all other paints, give a handsomer finish, better protection to the wood, and the first cost will be less.

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This Barytes is a heavy white powder (ground stone), having the appearance of white lead, worthless as a paint, costing only about a cent a pound, and is only used to cheapen the mixture.

What shoddy is to cloth, Barytes is to paint. Be careful to use only old and standard brands of white lead.

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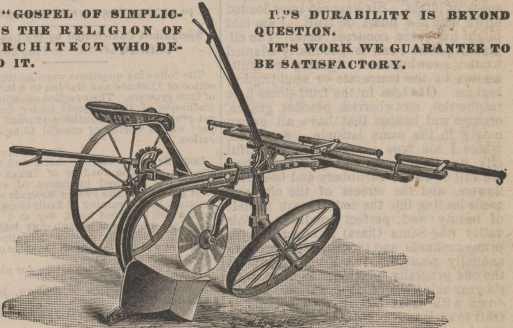
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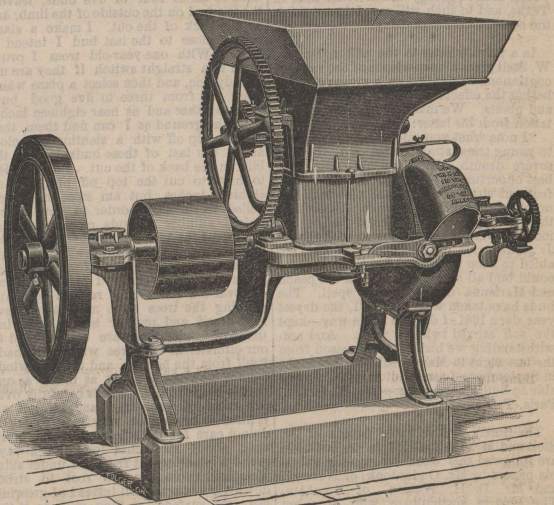
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In the "Wichita" Country, improved and unimproved, in Wichita, Clay, Archer, Baylor and Wilbarger Counties, at \$2.50 to \$5 per acre. Can suit any buyer on price and terms. Large bodies of wild lands from \$1 to \$5 per acre. Arrangements made to refund to payee the amount of \$2.00, their railroad fare on return home, if within 100 miles. Enclose stamp for circulars and maps. L. T. MILLER, Box 145, Wichita Falls, Texas.

Land Near Fort Worth.

One thousand acres of prairie land, two-thirds of it good to plow, 7 miles from Fort Worth, 5 miles from the great packing house and stock yards, 1 mile from the junction of three railroads. Sure to increase in value. Now only \$30 per acre, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent interest. **S. M. SMITH,** Land Title Block, Fort Worth, Texas.

FARMS

For sale cheap, on easy payments, in best agricultural counties of north and central Texas. Do not buy until you have my descriptive price list, which will be sent free on application, and from which BENTLEY, who wish to secure a home of their own by applying what they have been accustomed to pay as yearly rentals to the farmer, can learn something greatly to their interest. Call on or write

J. F. WELLINGTON, JR., Hendricks Building, Ft. Worth, Texas. Please mention this paper.

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Have divided my Cabo Carlos Ranch into small tracts for

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Offer 100 ten-acre blocks at \$10 per acre to actual Home Builders, on their own terms. The ranch embraces 400 acres of the most desirable sub-irrigated land in Aransas county; no other as good can be had at twice the price. Never falling wells of good water can be had at from four to eight feet. Only 100 blocks at above price, in tracts of 10 to 40 acres. A healthy locality, productive land, and crops that assure big profits in a climate unexcelled. Write now. Orange, lemon olive and peach trees and grapevines may be seen growing on the tract. Wild grapes abound all over the tract.

JOHN E. ELGIN, Rockport, Tex.

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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

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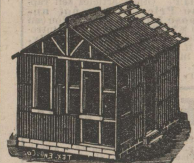


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