

TEXAS HARM AND RANCH

Vol. XI.—No. 35.

DALLAS, TEXAS, OCTOBER 1, 1892.

WEEKLY \$1.00 a YEAR.
5c. a COPY.

COTTON SEED AND COTTON SEED MEAL UNPROFITABLE AS HOG FEED.

Bulletin No 21, of the Texas Experiment Station furnished the Dallas News in advance of publication, details two years' experiments in feeding cotton seed and cotton seed meal to hogs. We select the summing up of the results of the experiments:

After two years successive tests in feeding cotton seed oil and cotton seed meal to hogs with definite aim in view, and after practical attempts to use these products in a similar manner for the past ten years we do not hesitate to express our candid opinion that there is no profit whatever in feeding cotton seed in any form, or cotton seed meal to hogs of any age. To those who have tried it carefully and have taken pains to note exactly what their hogs were doing, this statement will not be at all surprising. It is a fact which no amount of theory can overcome, that it is practically impossible to prepare cotton seed or cotton seed meal in any manner so that hogs will eat it greedily. As a rule, they eat it fairly well for three, four, five, six, seven or eight days, but then refuse to eat more than just sufficient to satisfy hunger. It is not difficult to get cotton seed, or cotton seed meal rich in food elements—that fact is well known—but it is also well known to practical feeders that no animal can give best return for food consumed unless his appetite be whetted and himself be urged thereby to the heaviest eating consistent with a healthy state of animal digestion and assimilation. This, we claim cannot be done with cotton seed, or meal, and our conclusions in the matter, based on work at this station for a number of years are supported by the views of other feeders who know whereof they speak.

The following extracts from letters received illustrate so nicely the point under discussion that we may be pardoned for inserting here:

Cartersville, La., Nov. 27, 1891.—Mr. G. W. Curtis, College Station, Texas.—Dear Sir: Seeing your request in the Picanune in regard to roasted cotton seed—I have a roaster, bought of G. J. Green, of Georgia, and have been feeding roasted seed to hogs and cows. * * * My hogs eat them with great avidity and seem to do well on them, and, in connection with the mast, are fattening very rapidly. I believe if the seed were ground after roasting they would do much better. I feed mine whole, J. J. STUBBS.

February 15, 1892, we wrote Mr. Stubbs requesting him to advise promptly as to his opinion after further trial. His reply below contains the milk in the cocoanut in the clauses we extract:

Cartersville, La., March 10.—G. W. Curtis, College Station, Texas.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 15th ult. came in due time, but owing to my absence from home delayed the response. I will state that my opinion has materially changed in regard to roasted seed being fed exclusively to hogs, especially unground—this being the only way I have used them. * * * My hogs have not been sick or unhealthy from the use of seed, but do not fatten on them. I have discontinued the use of roasted seed for hogs. * * * Yours very truly, J. J. STUBBS.

In this connection we may say

A WORD REGARDING ROASTED COTTON SEED.

With the advent of the Green roasters came a flood of agricultural literature and newspaper correspondents setting forth the great advantages of this particular method of preparing cotton seed for use as food. In many cases extravagant claims were made which actual test proves

false beyond a doubt. That cotton seed, roasted, is more nutritious than when boiled we think may safely be denied—indeed analyses have shown this view to be well grounded. The only difference which can be observed is that the dry heat, while not destroying any fat, does certainly change its character to extent of cutting off its laxative effect in feeding cattle. As above stated, we are still at work in this direction on the line of beef production, and shall not anticipate results by any premature conclusions here. For hogs or dairy cows it may be safely stated that not only do the animals prefer the boiled seed to the roasted, but also in a great majority of cases, will make thereon a cheaper gain in the cost of food required. Our first year's roasting (1891) was done with a home made roaster prepared from heavy sheet iron in the form of an open pan set up on brick foundation with open pit and chimney for the wood and proper draft when burning.

With this apparatus we could roast as nicely as we can with the Green roaster used in later tests; but we did so at much expense and more trouble. The Green roaster consists of a wire cylinder revolving inside a sheet iron cover which may be set down directly over a light wood fire and removed at will, or the cylinder may be withdrawn at pleasure for examination or to check too rapid burning. We used for our test for 1892 the \$30 size Green roaster and have no fault to find with the machine. It does the work that should be claimed for it satisfactorily when operated by a skillful hand, and we believe it will show as great economy in time as any roaster yet devised.

The roasting of cotton seed is an undertaking which requires judgement and should not be left to careless hands at any time. It is quite a matter of moment to determine just when it has roasted long enough and not too long. A first attempt at roasting generally results in burning several bushels of good cotton seed in a vain effort to roast off the lint. We have seen statements that the roaster would do this; but any one who roasts seed nicely knows better without being told. The seed will not part company with its closest lint unless the heat is carried past the breaking point and into actual burning—which latter utterly ruins food effect. We find the safer limit on the shorter side and, prefer a turn not quite sufficient, rather than a roasting carried far enough to burn—however slight. As above stated we believe that cost aside, the roasted seed is inferior to boiled seed in actual food effect for hogs or dairy cows. It may be equally as good or better, in feeding for beef, but until our tests in this direction are accomplished we do not care to express an opinion on the subject.

The cost of preparation in the different methods of preparing seed is easily ascertained and shows at once a relative increase of value for the method costing least in preparation. We have taken pains to count the cost exactly in boiling and in roasting seed. I present herewith results of our investigation:

COST OF ROASTING SEED PER TON.

A man who understands his business will roast 800 pounds per day with one of Green's \$30 roasters. An expert hand will probably increase this amount to 1000 pounds, but 800 pounds will be found above the average. Estimating his services at \$1 per day including board we have the following:

Cost of Labor to roast one ton of seed.....	\$2 50
Wear and tear and interest on investment.....	25
Cost of fuel.....	25
Total cost of roasting one ton cotton seed \$3 00	

COST OF BOILING SEED PER TON.

A man who understands his business will really tend the boiler while performing regular work about the barn and scarcely miss the time; allowing, however, actual time demanded in filling, stirring and emptying boiler, at estimated price of \$1 per day, including board we have the following:

Cost of labor to boil one ton of seed.....	\$1 50
Wear and tear, and interest on investment.....	25
Cost of fuel.....	25
Total cost of boiling one ton cotton seed.....	\$2 00

Estimating raw seed at a valuation of \$6 per ton—about an average price at shipping stations in the cotton belt—we obtain our valuation given in the tables, viz: boiled seed, \$3 per ton; roasted seed, \$3 per ton. If any difference appears, we have erred in underrating cotton seed, and overrating cost of boiling. Our estimate for corn is 40 cents per bushel, about an average price in the low portion of the cotton belt. Where corn is relatively cheaper the cost of gain produced would be materially cheapened, and this fact must be borne in mind in considering the tables presented. Even at the high prices taken in our estimate the tables show that corn is far ahead of cotton seed in any form, or cotton seed meal as food for hogs and if we figure on a lower price the difference in its favor will be greatly increased. Our estimate for cotton seed meal is \$20 per ton—about an average price for delivery to consumer on track at consumer's station. Our estimate for skim milk is 25 cents per 100 pounds, or two cents per gallon. This may be a trifle low especially when compared with selling price of whole milk in a cotton growing country, but if we add in price the cost of pork production with the cotton seed or meal in results for 1892 will be just that much increased. We have added nothing to the cost of raw seed, for soaking, for the reason that the cost is so slight as to be of no practical importance.

OVER-ESTIMATED VALUES.

H. B. HILLYER.

It is said that the true way to estimate the value of a thing is what it will bring in the market, fairly advertised and under favorable conditions. But upon investigation we find this delusive and misleading, to prove which I have only to refer you to "boomed towns," and highly advertised districts of country. A few men of capital, by bold advertising, and various manipulations, may inflate the values of any commodity—lands or stocks—and so we must look for other standards of values.

In the great cities, those sharp money lenders and real estate dealers have, after centuries of cumulative experience, adopted the true standard of value of all "stocks" and "real estate." It is the actual clear income to be derived from any property, over and above expenses and wear and tear, taken as interest upon its value, to illustrate at a given place. Money loaned upon gilt-edge security is worth 5 per cent per annum—hence, if a certain property will yield an income clear of all expenses, of \$500 per annum, this being 5 per cent on ten thousand dollars, the property is said to be worth ten thousand dollars. That is present value, but all property is liable to fluctuate in value. In cities business changes from one street to another. A house on a certain street that will rent for one thousand dollars this year, two years from now may rent for five hundred per year. If so, its value is decreased accordingly. The same is true of stock or land, and hence we hear of stocks worth 25, 50, 80, or 100 cents on the dollar.

Lands in many parts of Texas are at

greatly inflated prices, and rents are too high, and hence the poor man—the renter—is driven to the wall. Land usually rents for \$4 or \$5 an acre, or one-third or one-fourth of the corn and cotton. Now, when cotton was worth 10 to 12 cents, and corn 50 to 75 cents per bushel, then rates were established, and were reasonable—but let any man rent grounds upon these conditions now, and make cotton at 6 cents and corn at 25 cents, and he cannot make a decent living, hence rents are too high for the prosperity of the country; for there can be no general prosperity when the laborer cannot obtain living wages, and if a man cannot make his own wages, how can the land owner afford to hire? And if he can't afford to hire, what will become of that large class of men who are compelled to be wage earners?

But we are answered, the price of commodities are too low. This is true, but cannot be helped. Take land in Dallas county. But little of it can be bought at less than \$25 to \$50 an acre. Let a man buy 100 acres of land at \$25 per acre, \$2,500; houses, wells, lots and fencing, \$1,000—\$3,500 at 8 per cent interest, \$280 per annum. Now, let him hire help and cultivate it! Put the whole of it in cultivation, and at the ruling prices he could never pay it out and support his family and pay his help. Hence, according to our rule, land is too high. Then I am asked, why is it too high? Simply because it is owned by men who are able to hold it and own it, but they do not pay taxes on it at \$50 per acre. Oh, no! It is not worth that for taxes—only for selling. And if a man of wealth comes in and wants to buy a country home he must pay three prices or go out. Another reason for holding to high rents is that men own large tracts of land and but a small part of it is productive; that is, yields an income, and this must pay for vast acres of untilled land lying idle. But you say, out West land is cheap. Not so! Land is low priced, but a man can't afford to farm if he has no market for his products, even if the land was given to him.

Land is too high in Texas, and rents are too high, and these values must come down before the wage earners and renters can make a reasonable support. We are asked for the remedy. It is our place to point out the evils that are in the way of the farmers' prosperity. Let legislature seek for the remedy. Time will also bring things to a level, but men must learn the true way to estimate values, and insist upon promising to pay no more for a thing than it is worth.

Belton, Texas.

Southern Live-Stock Journal: Rev Sam Small, while speaking at Hazleton, Indiana, in the interest of the prohibitionists, was so interrupted by a gang of hoodlums that he had to bring his remarks to a close. Soon afterwards, while preparing to retire, he was shot at through a window but received no serious injury, the ball inflicting only a slight flesh wound in one of his legs.

Home and Farm: There are twenty well-built towns in Kansas without a single inhabitant to waken the echoes of their deserted trees. Saratoga has a \$30,000 opera house, a large brick hotel, a \$20,000 school house and a number of fine business houses, yet there is nobody even to claim a place to sleep. At Fargo a \$20,000 school house stands on the side of the hill, a monument to the bond voting craze.

Hoard's Dairyman: If a cow could talk she would be heard all over the land calling for an improved breed of dairyman.



Devoted to the Interests of Home Builders, and Published Weekly.

Texas Farm and Ranch Publishing Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Copy one Year \$1.00

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertisements are charged for at the rate of Twenty-Five Cents per square line, each insertion. Fourteen solid square lines make one inch. Special position, 30 per cent extra. Discount on large space. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar each insertion.

F. B. WHITE, in charge of Chicago office, Room 651, The Rookery.

J. C. BURN, special Eastern representative, Room 50 Times Building, New York, N. Y.

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

Entered at the Postoffice, Dallas, Texas, as Second Class mail matter.

NOTICE!

No one has authority to contract debts, receipt for money, or enter into any contracts for this Company unless they can show written authority for doing same, signed by the President or Secretary.

We do not accept drafts or orders made on us by canvassers, agents or employees.
TEXAS FARM AND RANCH PUBLISHING CO.
F. P. HOLLAND, President.

In making remittances to Texas Farm and Ranch for subscriptions and premiums, always buy a Postoffice Money Order, Express Order, or send by Registered Letter, if either of the above orders can not be obtained. Money sent in ordinary letter or a postal note cannot be recovered if lost or miscarried.

Even at present prices cotton is more profitable than politics to the masses.

A GREAT many people are honest because they are afraid to be otherwise.

REV. J. R. RED, of Navasota, has been elected Chaplain of the A. & M. College.

PROF. ATWATER, of Rockport, is collecting a magnificent exhibit of the natural and artificial products of the Texas coast for exhibition at the State Fair.

MR. ANGEL, of Galveston, is running a steam farm near Seymour, Texas. He breaks fifty acres per day, at a cost of 35 cents per acre. There are large areas of the Texas Panhandle suited for this species of progressive farming.

THE Cherokee Strip boomers got tired waiting for the cattle men to get out and fired the prairies. Being very dry, the grass burns with great fury, and it is thought many cattle will perish.

WHEN a man with strong appetite and weak digestion eats canned lobster and lager beer, and dies, he may not have cholera, but he "gets there just the same," whether he dies in San Antonio, or elsewhere.

A CHICAGO burglar stole a jug of whiskey and got so drunk on the contents that he could not find his way out. That every family should keep a jug of whiskey for a similar purpose is not the moral to this tale. In fact there is nothing moral about it.

THE Texas Seed and Floral Company have issued a neat catalogue of seeds, bulbs, etc., for fall planting. Those desiring flowers or ornamental plants should send for this catalogue. The general catalogue will be sent at January 1st, 1899.

WHITNEY is a farmer county in which there is a number of flourishing schools. C. ago, in pursuance of law, he decided in favor of local prohibition. The liquor dealers have set up their point. There will be saloons opened in the neighborhood. Is there no legal community of these courses?

IT APPLIES TO THE COUNTRY AS WELL AS THE CITY.

Civilization has done much for the human race. Sanitary science, in the fundamental principals of which every person who reads and thinks is fairly well posted, has already lengthened, by many years, the duration of human life. Many people, however, make the serious mistake of supposing that only cities and towns need to apply the principles of sanitary science, because in them are the greatest accumulations of unsanitary conditions. Country people are too prone to assume that the air they breathe, because it is free and apparently uncontaminated, fulfills all the conditions of perfect sanitation. Whereas, the habits of life, and the character of food and drink, have far more effect upon health than the air we breathe, we eat more disease than we inhale. One who is well fed, well clad and well housed, with the exercise, in addition of common prudence, can and will successfully resist the toxic effects of organic and inorganic foods to health, while he who is exposed to the debilitating influence of unwholesome food, impure water, physical discomfort, personal exposure and undue physical labor, falls an easy prey to ills that imprudent flesh is heir to. Farmers are liable to many unfavorable contingencies, for which they do not make proper provision. Many work too hard; expose themselves in bad weather; do not surround themselves with comforts as they ought to do, and as a too frequent result nature falls an easy prey to the foes which are always ready to seize every point of vantage. Thrift does not require such a course, common sense condemns it, and the doctors and the druggists reap the profit.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH has frequently urged upon farmers the duty of early gathering of corn. Economy is the germ of successful farming the world over; to prevent waste is the very spirit, soul and body of economy. Every day corn remains in the field after it is fully ripe it is subject to waste in quantity and deterioration in quality. Weevils eat it; rains rot it; breezy cattle prey upon it; vermin carry it off; winds blow it down and the ears are buried in mud, and it cumber the ground for no useful purpose whatever. Texas is now covered with broad fields of pendant ears, upon naked and blackened stalks, whose content of grain is growing beautifully less day by day. All the fodder has been permitted to dry up and blow away, and the very grain itself has no protection against its natural enemies. This ought not to be thus.

THERE is an ominous calm pervading national politics, even within five weeks of the election. The people have been duly warned that if Harrison should be elected there would be the d—l to pay, politically speaking; and the same if Cleveland, or Weaver, or the other fellow should be successful, and yet they are neither tearing their hair nor turning themselves wrong side out for fear that one of these contingencies will happen. It is not so with State politics. Political liars were never so abundant nor so barefaced as at present, and never in the history of the world has there been exhibited such a Pythian fidelity to falsehood as now prevails among certain of our partisan papers. One dont have to be a Pharisee to see this condition in all its deformity.

THE people of this country are in danger of losing their liberties through the blind obedience of our higher courts to principles laid down by the subjects of the English crown, before liberty was born, or while she was in her adolescence. The older a tradition the more awe-inspiring it is considered as a precedent. Good ones are sometimes more than six hundred years old. Against such as these the "will of the people" lacks a great deal of being "supreme." The farmers' Home Weekly

says: * * * "Nor could any human government have the right to prohibit directly buying and selling articles for future delivery." The Declaration of Independence declares that "all just laws are derived from the consent of the governed"; but that document is not old enough by several hundred years. The subjects of John, of England, are higher authority on human rights than any number of supposed American sovereigns in the opinion of our courts. It is the opinion of many that our higher courts are a greater menace to liberty than all the anarchists, socialists, communists and nihilists.

LOOK OUT FOR THE ROCKS!

Lighthouses and buoys are placed to indicate the rocks and shoals, and to warn the mariner of danger that he may avoid it. If the charts indicate the reefs and shoals and hidden rocks the navigator is safe, so long as he keeps his reckoning. He could never sail by a chart, which should lay down only the open seas in navigating the agricultural seas it is as necessary to avoid the rocks of error upon which others have been reeled, and the shoals where many have been stranded, as it is to keep upon the high and open seas, over which the wise have sailed into the harbor of success.

If any of our readers wish to know what is meant by the foregoing metaphor, the reply is that we want farmers—great numbers of them—to write us for publication such facts as have a bearing upon their failures, as well as their successes. No man in his right mind falls into the same pit twice; and it may also be said that no man falls into a pit if he has been told precisely where it is. If every farmer who reads TEXAS FARM AND RANCH knew all the causes of failure of every other farmer, and made an honest effort to avoid them, to reach the haven of success would be plain sailing. Therefore, we would be pleased and our readers benefited if these branches of the subject were more generally discussed in our columns.

TEXAS farmers are making a mistake, first, in not sending their sons to the A. & M. College, and second, in placing them only in the M. part of the institution when they do send them. These colleges—and it is to be hoped we will have several of them in successful operation in a few years—were intended primarily for the benefit of agriculture, but a large majority of the pupils attend not for an agricultural education, nor for a mechanical education, but rather for the literary branches that are there taught at a smaller cost than in other schools of similar grade, and for the military discipline and training which prevails there.

UNDER the auspices of Sterling Price Camp of Confederate Veterans, the 24th and 25th days of October will be observed as reunion days at the grounds of the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition. A committee for that purpose has invited all ex-Confederates to come and have a big time. Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter, Miss Winnie, have signified their intention to be present, as guests of the Veterans. A number of general officers are also expected to attend, and there will be orations by eloquent speakers, and special rates on all railroads to and from Dallas.

THERE is hardly a town in Texas which has subsisted heretofore on normal development but is now full of business, growing and prosperous, with every tenement and every business house occupied. Speculation-cursed boom towns have hundreds of houses peopled with bats and owls, and many of them have already earned a reputation for harboring disembody spirits.

THE Census Bureau has issued a bulletin on cotton production in the State of Texas and Oklahoma Territory for the year ending May 31, 1890. It is shown that in Texas the total area developed in

1889-90 was 3,982,775 acres, and the production was 1,470,353 bales compared with a cultivated area of 2,178,433 acres, and a production of 805,284 bales in 1879-80. There was, therefore, an increase of 1,754,420 acres, or 80.53 per cent in the area cultivated, and 665,069 bales or 84.9 per cent in the number of bales produced. There are 1109 acres of cotton in Oklahoma, which produced 435 bales in 1890, the first report from Oklahoma.

STILL FASTER.

On Wednesday last, at Terre Haute, Ind., Nancy Hanks, the modern wonder, to a ball-bearing pneumatic sulky containing Bud Doble, passed over a mile track in 2:04 thus breaking all previous records. The first quarter was made in 0:31, the runner galloping furiously behind her. Her gait was as steady as a steam-driven piston. The half was reached in 1:23.34, the three-quarter pole in 1:33.12, and the mile trotted in 2:04 without a break or show of uneasiness or over-driving. The last quarter was in 0:29.34 and the last half in 1:01.14.

THE Irish Farming World states that the very mention of profits from farming this year seems singularly absurd. "We dare say that many of our hard working 'tillers of the soil' have thus early satisfied themselves that a favorable balance sheet is out of the question for this year." After this unsatisfactory summing up, the World advises British farmers, in order to avoid disappointment, not to hope for much betterment in the near future. And yet it is likely that this country can furnish more able-bodied grumblers per cultivated acre than any part of Victoria's royal farm.

THE Southern Pacific Railway Company, of which C. P. Huntington is chief, has purchased the San Antonio & Aransas Pass road, with all its branches and franchises.

CHUFAS.

MINNEOLA, TEXAS.

Editor TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

What do you know about chufas as food for hogs? Where can seed roots be obtained and at what price? I do not find them quoted in any seed price-lists. Would be glad to hear from some of your subscribers, as well as yourself, through the columns of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH upon the subject embraced in above inquiries.

HORACE M. CATE.

[Chufas (cyperus esculentus) has some reputation as food for hogs and poultry. The tubers, which form the edible part, grow near the surface and are easily scratched up by chickens. The tubers can be obtained of any Southern seed-house in the spring. The Dallas Seed and Floral company will have chufas in stock at the proper time. Plant tubers singly in well prepared soil, in rows two feet apart and ten or twelve inches apart in row. Can any of our readers give additional information of practical use?—En.]

One W. A. Baker, of Springtown, Texas, wants to know how to get rid of bull netles, etc. I am sure I killed at least 500 of these troublesome things this and last spring by digging within three or four inches of the big turnip or root with a grubbing hoe and throwing in a single handful of old salt, or if you can get down to the stool, a teaspoonful will rot it out in ten days completely. Try it. You can get along very fast and destroy them effectually.—W. T. MATTHEWS, Rendon, Texas.

TEXAS Stockman: The question of immigration is one that this country will have to take hold of at once, and in no uncertain way, either," said Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding. Mr. Spaulding has just returned from a trip to Europe made for the purpose of examining thoroughly into the manner of handling the emigrant business for this country in Europe. As a result of this trip he will shortly issue some new and important regulations which he believes will materially aid in keeping out the pauper labor of the old world.

Ablene cotton buyers sold to Eastern agents \$20,000 worth of cotton one day last week.

TOMMY'S PUNISHMENT.

Here is a Boy That Ought To Be President.

Detroit Free Press.

"Tommy," said Mr. Fosdick, severely, "your mamma says you have been naughty, and I must punish you. Come with me."

"What are you going to punish me with, pa?" asked Tommy, as he accompanied his papa to an upper room.

"With this strap," replied Mr. Fosdick, producing a gad which Tommy remembered very distinctly, having seen and felt it on former occasions.

"The strap is made of leather, isn't it, papa?"

"Yes, it is made of leather, but it is made of the skins of don't they, papa?"

"Yes, and the process is called tanning, makes the tanning I am about to do with this strap particularly apt."

"Now, what's that, papa?"

"That's strange," Mr. Fosdick answered sarcastically.

"It had its skin on yet, and when it came down the street a woman was afraid and came inside our gate till the cow went by. I don't know what makes women afraid of cows, do you?"

"You ain't afraid of cows, are you, papa?"

"No."

"You are a brave man and ain't afraid of anything, are you papa? I told Rats Robinson yesterday you could thrash any man on the street, and Rats said his papa could wallop daylight out of you. He couldn't, could he papa?"

"Well, I should think not."

"Of course not. That's what I told him."

"It was quite right for you to stand up for your father."

"Oh, I always do. Do you know what Rats Robinson's real name is?"

"No, what is it?"

"It's Nicodemus. I don't think much of a papa who would name his boy Nicodemus, do you?"

"No, I don't."

"Where do names come from, papa?"

"Oh from different places. Some are found in the Bible."

"Thomas is a Bible name, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"Did you hunt in the Bible to give it to me when I was born?"

"I knew it was there."

"Is it that big book in the parlor?"

"Yes."

"Do you ever read the Bible, papa?"

"Why do you ask me that?"

"Because my Sunday-school teacher says everybody ought to read some in the Bible every day, and—"

"There, that will do. Go and see if your mamma doesn't want you."

And Fosdick hung up the strap, put on his hat, and went down town.

THE PULSE IN HEALTH.

Medical Brief.

Every one should know something about the pulse, as it is a very important index to the condition of the body in various diseases, and is a valuable aid to the determining of a patient's condition in nearly all diseases. In order to know the condition of the pulse in disease it is necessary for us to examine it in health.

The pulse is about 120 to 140 at birth. It gradually diminishes until it reaches about ninety at the age of seven or eight years. In adult life it is sixty-five to seventy-five, and in old age not much over sixty. Females have a somewhat more frequent pulse than males, the difference being from five to six beats a minute. A difference of five to ten beats is made by changing from a lying position to sitting and from sitting to standing. By violent running the pulse may be increased to 140 or more.

The pulse is felt by placing the first two fingers upon the artery at the outside of the arm, with the second finger toward the heart. The force of the heart is determined by pressing with the second finger and noticing how much force is required to compress the artery, so that the pulse cannot be felt by the first finger. The pulse may also be felt at the temple, the neck and in various other situations.

SUGGESTIONS TO JELLY MAKERS.

Good Housekeeping.

The most tart fruits will make the firmest jelly, although fruits of all kinds can be used. But in the case of peaches, quinces, apples and crab-apples, a little water must be added to them for the first cooking. They are not sufficiently juicy and would burn before any juice could be obtained. A more laborious method, however, which will avoid adding the water, is to improvise a double boiler by setting the kettle of fruit into a large pan of water

and cook the fruits in this way. It will need stirring frequently and to be cooked longer than by the first method.

Quinces require a quarter of a pound less sugar to a pint of juice than other fruits, while green grapes, which make a most delicious, spicy jelly to eat with poultry and game, need one and a half pounds of sugar for the same quantity of juice. Barberies require that their juice and the sugar be boiled together ten minutes before pouring into the glasses.

Bags to strain the juice through, are often made of flannel and are good, but those of coarse yet firm crash are better. In either case two loops of tape should be sewed on each side of the bag, so that a piece of a broom or a mop handle or the time-honored family yard-stick can be run through them and the bag suspended.

A porcelain or granite ware kettle, a wooden spoon, tumblers ready to roll in hot water just before filling, and towels to wipe them quickly all being at hand, jelly-making can begin without delay.

THE O. & M. VESTIBULE LINE.

Passengers going to any point East or Southeast, and desiring a quick and comfortable trip, should take the Ohio & Mississippi Ry., the fast line from St. Louis, and the only one running a passenger train through to Cincinnati, the time being less than ten hours.

Three daily vestibule trains are run by the O. & M. to Cincinnati, and two to Louisville, making direct connections with all trains for the East, Northeast and Southeast, and trains of this line are equipped with elegant Vestibule Day Coaches, and Pullman's Latest pattern in Vestibule Parlor Library Cars and Sleepers. The Sleeping cars are run through from St. Louis to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York without change, and the fare to these points is less by the O. & M. Ry. than by any other through car routes.

Owing to the excellent through train service and fast time, the O. & M. is enabled to carry about ninety-five per cent. of the travel from St. Louis to and via of Cincinnati eastward.

See that your tickets read via the popular O. & M. Ry., for sale at offices of connecting lines.

For further information call on or address H. C. Archer, Southwestern Passenger Agent, Ohio & Mississippi Ry., 182 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Clark's Horse Review: The fact that the champion race mare, Martha Wilkes 2:08 was bred by a lady has been frequently mentioned of late, in which connection it is worthy of notice that the sensational four-year-old stallion, Aqueduct 2:13 3/4, was also bred by one of the gentler sex.

Honest Goods at Honest Prices!
HARNESS BUGGIES Road Carts
\$5.50 and upward, \$55.00 and upward, \$11.50 and upward.

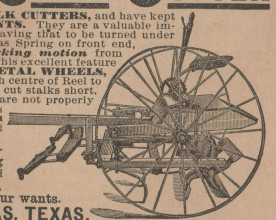


We are selling direct to the consumer at the very lowest cash prices that it is possible to make and sell **HONEST GOODS**. A trial will convince you that we are offering goods of a **QUALITY, DURABILITY and ELEGANCE NEVER BEFORE PRODUCED**. Write for free illustrated Catalogue, containing all information, and prices that will please. **KEMPER MANUFACTURING CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.**

Mention this paper when you write.

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, preparing the ground for plowing and leaving that to be turned under which **ENRICHES THE SOIL**. The CANTON has spring on front end, connecting with lever, thus **retarding the jerking motion** from horses' necks, also giving knives a striking motion. This excellent feature insuring **LIGHTEST DRAFT**. No axle through centre of wheel, thus **clug 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 knife. **LOOK OUT FOR THEM!** and 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.**



HUNTER & BOOSO,

172 Elm Street, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Engines, Boilers, Machinery and Supplies,

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

MEN MAKE MISTAKES—FIGURES NEVER FAIL.

ROPP'S COMMERCIAL CALCULATOR

Prevent Mistakes,
Relieve the Mind,
—SAVE—
Labor, Time and Money,
—AND—
Your Reckoning in the Twinkling of an Eye.



A READY CALCULATOR, BUSINESS ARITHMETIC and ACCOUNT-BOOK combined.

This is unquestionably the most complete and convenient work on **Figures**, for **PRACTICAL USE**, ever published. It contains nearly all the **SHORT CUTS** known, Hundreds of **Simple Rules and Original Methods** for "Easy and Rapid Calculation" and Millions of calculations for **Business Examples and to Practical Problems**. It **sifts and simplifies** the whole science of Arithmetic, retaining only the **Cream**, in a nut-shell, as it were. Its **Tables, Rules and Methods** are all extremely simple, eminently useful, practical, and fully abreast with the age of steam and electricity.

Everyone who prefers to take the **Simplest, the Shortest and the Easiest** way for doing his work, should possess a copy of this useful and convenient **Pocket Manual**. It will enable Everybody to become **Proficient and Quick** in Figures; and to many a young person, it may prove to be a stepping stone to a successful business career.

NO FARMER, MECHANIC OR BUSINESS MAN SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT, BECAUSE IT WILL SHOW AT A GLANCE, WITHOUT THE USE OF PENCIL, PEN OR PAPER,

The exact **Interest** on any sum, for any time, at any practical rate per cent.

The equivalent of two or more discounts; as for instance, 33 1/3, 10, and 5 off, equals 43 1/3 off.

The per cent. of **gain** when goods are bought at a certain discount, and sold at list prices.

The per cent. of **gain or loss**, when goods are sold at a discount from the marking price.

The **marking price**, from which a certain discount may be given, and yet realize a certain % on cost.

The per cent. of **gain**, when buying, and selling again, at certain discounts from same price list.

The **Day of the Week**, for any date in 300 years, besides hundreds of other very useful things.

It gives all the **Latest and Shortest** methods known, besides many published for the first time, viz.: an **Easy and Unerring** process for "Adding long Columns," **Short Cuts** in Multiplication and Division, **Problems in Fractions, Interest, Percentages, Mensuration**, etc., are usually solved with less than one-third the figures and labor, required by ordinary methods.

It is neatly printed on fine paper, and elegantly bound in "Pocket-book" form. The No. 3 binding contains a **slate** and a **practical account-book**, which has **self-acting "Formulas"** for **Receipts, Expenditures, Purchases, Sales**, etc. In fact, all about "Book-keeping" that is needed by the It will commend itself to every thoughtful and progressive mind, for its originality, simplicity and use.

Hundreds of testimonials like the following have been received: "A new publication that must prove of incalculable to the commercial world—unless the book itself can calculate its own worth—for it calculates almost everything."—*Chicago*

No. 2, Fine Artificial Leather, with Pocket, Silicate Slate and Account-Book sent postpaid to any address on receipt of 75 cents, or given free to any one send us three subscribers at one dollar each.

Address **TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, DALLAS, TEXAS.**

800 BUSHELS

Of reliable Johnson Grass Seed, new crop, threshed, cleaned and ready for sale and shipment at reduced prices. Write for price list. State quantity wanted. Address GREEN T. LITTLE, WILMER, TEXAS.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL HALF ON NEW BICYCLES

A \$25 cycle for \$12; others as low. Largest and oldest dealers in the U. S. We sell everywhere. **Easy payments if desired.** Catalog free. **ROUSE, MAZARD & CO.** 102 & 104 St. NEAL, ILL.



CHILLS

WINTERSMITH'S Tonic Syrup or Improved CHILL CURE.

The most successful Remedy for Fever and Ague ever known. Prevents "Malaria" in its various forms. Contains no Quinine, Arsenic or any deleterious substance whatever.

Reasons of the superiority of Wintersmith's Tonic over Quinine and other Remedies.

The remedies usually given have reference only to preventing the paroxysm or breaking the chill, without regard to the condition the system may be left in after the chills have been removed; whereas the true breaking of the chills is but a small part of what is required to effect a radical cure. The various organs of the body, more especially the liver and the stomach, must be brought into a healthy condition, otherwise a return of the chills will be probable. A proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic never fails to remove the cause and cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague.

ARTHUR PETER & CO., Agents, LOUISVILLE, KY.

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

Brother Stringfellow has something to say about pear growing in Southern Texas in this issue. He is recognized as the authority on pear growing in the coast country.

It seems to us like we said something about your sending TEXAS FARM AND RANCH a new subscriber. Won't you show this issue to your nearest neighbor and ask him to subscribe? Only \$1 a year for the only strictly farmer's paper published in the Southwest. Put on your hat, please, and go and see him now.

The editor of Orchard and Garden acknowledges the receipt of a box of mammoth Kieffers from H. M. Stringfellow, grown in his orchard at Hitchcock. After they are mellowed we promise to test their quality. The samples received weighed from seventeen to twenty ounces each. Mrs. S. says they are not his largest. He keeps them for Dallas and Chicago.

The month of September will have passed by the time this issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH reaches its readers, and with it one of the best opportunities for making a fall garden we have known in a number of years. Though it is now too late for most garden operations for this season it is not too late for preparation for 1893. Good supplies of fertilizers are drawn out on the garden in October and November and plowed under, so as to have the disintegrating forces of winter applied, the garden will be in excellent till when active work begins next year. Try the plan brother gardener, and see how charmingly it works.

Political turmoil and strife sometimes makes us forget ourselves. Better set your compass and take your bearings. Don't let the personal wrangles of politicians lead you away from the demands of the State for better roads for the farmer. There should be a just law that will reach to the equally poor tenant farmer and the right for a poor tenant to pay \$5 a year tax for the road through the princely domain of a wealthy landlord, who pays nothing forsooth, because he is past 45 years old. Let the landed estate help maintain the roads by the levying of an annual tax of \$20 or \$25. Let the tenant roads to \$1.50 or \$3. Let the keeping up of roads by contract, and require them kept in good order the year round. Our present system of working is wasteful and results in the poorest excuse for roads to be found anywhere. Let us have good roads. The farmer has a right to demand them.

Another thing we do not allow to slip us while we are making the Legislature, that is to secure pledges that the farmers' sons have better facilities for securing an education that will fit them to become scientific farmers and horticulturists. Don't smile, my farmer friend, there is science in farming and in stock raising—just as much as in the practice of medicine or law. We have been tardy in demanding or rights. Schools are turning out teachers, doctors and lawyers by the ship load, and we need fifty educated farmers where we need one of these professionals. We have sent our boys to agricultural and mechanical colleges; we want one this winter provided for North Texas, to be followed by others in East Texas, West Texas and Northwest Texas. We can only get what we need by asking for it; the time to ask is now. I am sure you will be glad to support such measures when they are next winter.

Chas. A. Green, in the Fruit Grower, refers as follows to the good effects of spraying against insects and fungi: "The time has come when, if we wish nice fruit, we must be vigorous in fighting the various insects and fungi that trouble the fruit. It is owing to the dropping of the leaves of my plums and some varieties of pear trees, by which the fruit has been prevented from properly maturing. The past season I sprayed my pear and plum trees with a solution of sulphur, paying to head off this difficulty, spraying the first time before the trees blossomed or leaved out, giving them a thorough wetting, so the limbs and body looked blue when they got dry. I repeated this spraying four or five times at intervals of a week or two, according to the weather. In the later sprayings I put in Paris green at the rate of one pound to two or three hundred gallons of water, so as to destroy the insects and fungi. Through this treatment the trees held their leaves

perfectly, notwithstanding the extremely dry season. This thing as advocated through our experiment stations is worth more to the country than they have all cost.

Garden and Forest eloquently and beautifully refers to the unalloyed pleasure of a home where fruits and flowers abound to the men who have passed the meridian of life in the following lines:

"The desire of rest in declining years comes naturally to almost every man. The idea seems to be inseparably connected with rural scenes. The paradise to be regained is never within the walls of cities. This is true even of the city-born and city-bred; and it is doubly true of one reared in the country, and when such a one takes up with renewed interest the occupations of his boyhood, he finds to his surprise that in addition to the flowers or fruit, which reward his care, there is an ideal harvest of associations which may make his closing years rich with a beauty and a pathos all their own."

The following interesting statement is from Green's Fruit Grower. Our experience corroborates the statement of the writer.

white; some pear, differing from others in fruits, should never be allowed to ripen on the tree. The quality is better if, when fully matured, they are plucked and allowed to color and ripen in the keg or barrel. One season I had some 30 bushels of Bartlett's that blew off the trees when not much more than half grown. I thought them worthless, but after they had lain there for a few days, I was induced by a solicitor to pack them for shipment, and they brought me as good a price as any shipped that season. Some of them remained in the packing room until ripe. Bartlett's quality was greatly surprised, as the quality was equal to any of the fully matured fruit. All varieties will not do this, but the Bartlett may be plucked when it is apparently very green, and will mature in the shape of

Mr. Edgar Sanders, in The Prairie Farmer, has the following to say of the Flowering Begonia:

Among the flowering begonia, that is, those grown especially for their flowers, as some are for fine foliage, the semper florens has been long known. Recently a new one of this class has come into notice called Vernon that is likely to be even better known.

This variety has the good merit of coming very nearly true from seed, besides, being as easily raised from cuttings as any of the begonias. It is at home as a bedding plant in summer, or for growing in pots in the greenhouse or the window.

In general habits and freedom of blooming it is fully equal to the semperflorens, its flowers being described of a brilliant orange carmine color, but for common purposes a bright, lively pink color answers all purposes. The foliage partakes somewhat of the color of the flower in glossy red that seems to increase with the advancing season out of doors.

A plant in the smallest pot will be full of flowers and as growth continues the flowers keep coming so that, in reality, it is a continuous bloomer. The fact of its being so easily raised will ere long probably make it as common a plant grown as the geranium.

The *Prairie Farmer*:—Our sprightly western contemporary gives in its garden department the following interesting notes about the most popular roses, which we feel sure will interest our readers:

John Saul, of Washington, in answer to inquiries at the Washington convention as to the best twelve hybrid perpetual roses adapted to the North or cold climate, gave:

Golden Gate, with more of the Nolsette
in it, Crimson Bedder, Earl of Dufferin,
Lord Macaulay, Marchioness of Dufferin,
Mad. Gabriel Lulzet, Marie Baumann,
Mrs. John Laing, Queen of Waltham,
Silver Queen, Ulrich Brunner and Sir
Rowland Hill, all hardy and free bloom-
ers.

For the Middle or Southern States he preferred the hybrid teas. They were: Augustine Guinoiseau, Danmark, Duchess of Albany, Countess of Pembroke, Distinction, Captain Christy, La France, Lady Helen Stewart, Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, Mme. Oswald de Kerchove, Meteor, Queen of Bedders, the last not strictly a hybrid tea. He thought queen of Bedders was one of the finest autumn roses. It was a profuse bloomer.

As to the best twelve monthly or ever-blooming sorts, Mr. O'Mara's list was as follows: *Hermosa*, *Agrippina*, *Perle*, *Clothilde*, *Souper*, *Souv. de Malmaison*, *The Bride*, *Sunset*, *Mad. Hoste*, *Catherine Mermet*, *Mrs. Degraw*, *Bon Silene*, *Mad. Pierre Guillott*.

Mr. Hill's list is as follows: Malmaison.

Mrs. George Paul, Crown Princess Victoria, Clothilde, Soupert, La France, Duchess of Albany, General D. Mertchansky, Sombreuil, Mad. Hoste, Meteor, Grace Darling and Agrippina.

Baird Star: Capt. W. J. Maltby, our pioneer horticulturist and authority in all matters pertaining to fruit raising and grape culture, passed through our town the other day with a lot of choice fruit, and especially grapes. What do you think, dear reader, about peaches or apples sixteen inches in diameter?

[We think these apples and peaches were pumpkins, and large ones at that.]

To persons who propose to plant strawberries this fall, the following notes from the New England Homestead will be worth considerable. Our readers will need to remember that New England and Texas have quite different climatic conditions; and that our times of planting are either the fall months or February and March. In other respects the directions are good:

A very sandy soil is not desirable for strawberries. A strong, retentive loam, well handled, is best. Taking the latter as the ideal, it should be artificially drained to take off the surplus water to prevent rotting. Before making a bed, the soil should be matted and becoming baked and hard in dry weather. If the soil is a little heavy and tenacious, drains 30 feet apart and 3 feet deep will lighten it. If the ground has had a cultivated crop on the year previous, draw on from 25 to 40 cords of well rotted, grain-fed horse manure. Plough this under 6 inches deep, going crosswise of the rows. Then, with a subsoil plow, with a 6 inch depth, with a subsoil plow, going 9 inches deeper. After further preparing the soil, set the plants after some definite system. Usually planters adopt the matted row system, but from the standpoint of fruit production alone, we would discard this system as both unphilosophical and unwise. The best we could do is well developed strawberry plant may, without doubt, be placed as high as two quarts.

For spring planting for fruit alone, set in rows 3 feet apart and one and a half feet in the row. Allow each spring seedling to throw one strong runner on each side, rooting a single plant opposite the intervening spaces, thus:

a, representing the spring set plants
and b, the new plants from the runners

and b, the new plants from the runners. For July planting, select strong young plants to set in rows 2 feet apart and one and one-half feet in the row. Just after rain each plant can be taken up with a mat of earth adhering. Hoe frequently and keep the runners nipped off. In the fall cover with coarse hay as soon as the ground has frozen, and remove as soon as the ground ceases freezing. In the spring give a shallow hoeing, and when the soil begins to color restore enough mulch to keep the fruit clean. In all cultivation avoid unnecessary stamping and packing of the earth.

We must use plants having only the good qualities we wish to carry for the stock raised. If we see a poor plant it must be pulled out and discarded. Plants which have overruited heavily should not be used for propagation, either for seed beds or for market, as there is of course decreased vitality, and the use of such plants would insure speedy degeneracy. When some one point in an otherwise valuable variety is lacking this characteristic may be greatly changed by marking plants which are right in this respect and using their progeny for stock plants.

To the lack of care and management of various and injudicious propagation is to be charged the running out of varieties once highly esteemed. The strawberry crop is more than half raised the preceding year, as it is not best to raise any crop with the strawberries. Which is better, a half crop of strawberries and a half crop of something else, or a full crop of strawberries?

On the 10th of August I sowed my first celery seed, and now just forty days since, the plants are up to the height of from two to five leaves, the plants of the first sowing being the tallest. I plant them in a greater economy to keep the plants in their beds until the force of the sun's heat is reduced and we have cooler weather. What we have to contend with South is heat; to keep the plants well watered and shaded to about one-fourth of the sun's direct rays until the 1st of November, when transplanting will be in order. When I moves to the plant beds, they form a protection in shading, the first daily watering will stand more of the sun's rays; and those that have at hand wet marsh or a regular boggy will do well.

to prepare a few beds, fertilizing the same with stable manure, can transplant in the open sun without shade, as the constant moisture afforded to the roots seems to be able to counteract the sun's heat, and transplanting in such soil can be carried on by drawing from the original bed of the most forward plants to this boggy and shaded place, until the vegetation is fit for later transplanting. Last season I transplanted in this way some of my earliest plants to a bog fertilized, and it was gratifying to visit the 10,000 plants that I treated in this manner, to note the rapid growth of the rootlets. In forty days' treatment I found that I had a base to each plant that would insure its growth in the open upland culture. On December 1st all plants that I treated to a sprigging out in this swamp lands and then transplanted to open field culture in rows four feet apart and four to five inches apart in the rows gave very fine results. This gives about 40,000 plants to the acre. I have been successful during the past winter and year in getting very good results transplanting from beds in which the rows five inches apart in row, and drilled four feet apart. This distance is necessary with the earliest plants, that the earth between rows will all be needed for blanching, especially that intended for use by the 1st of January. The earthing up to the plants protects the plants from the cold winds, and also keeps them warm enough just right to stimulate growth of plant. I recommend earthing to plants intended for early use and those for later, say February and March, I would cultivate without earthing until they have attained a height of twelve to fourteen inches, when blanching by means of boards is the only safe way. Blanching by approach of warmer weather is better than earthing only seeds during our coldest weather of winter. The plants not earthed up to will continue their growth mainly in the underground roots which store a strength to plant that is utilized in producing a rapid growth to the plant when nature first begins to put on its spring garb. The roots store up strength and accumulate food and accumulate that force that brings forth a large stock of celery of rapid growth, while seeds of early garden truck are germinating. Plants that are now up will not stand a growth later than the 1st of March without a tendency to go to seed; if allowed to stand until it shows jointing for seed it is then too late to commence blanching. Plants not yet up will be the safest to rely upon in March and April blanching.

FOUNDED

We have fine rains, good crops, fat cattle, and a bright outlook for the future. Work goes bravely on at the Pass and all are hopeful of success.

A large commission and shipping house is in course of construction and many other enterprises are on the tapis anticipating the ships of commerce and the grand results to follow.

Prof. Attwater, of Rockport, Texas, has collected specimens of the rich, beautiful and wonderful products of this coast country and has displayed them in his museum. He has searched the sea, the land, the air, the mine, and had he the room to display his whole collection it would be worth traveling long distances to view it.

It is an established fact that this is the natural home of the finest grown grapes, fruits and vegetables, and also Sea Island cotton. Our colony has about fifty acres of the "long staple," and it is yielding beyond all expectation.

The recent drouth gave this country a serious set-back, but the frequent rains have changed all like magic. Immense crops of yam potatoes, tomatoes, and other fine things are now in sight.

The weather is cool and pleasant. The bays are bright, and their shimmering lights and shadows are chased by the proud prows and wakes of schooner, yacht and sloop. The south breeze kisses beach and bay, and distributes joy fresh from our great source of health, the Gulf stream, while the north wind comes down from the hills, bearing healing balm from the resinous mesquite.

The people are organizing for the grand march to wealth and contentment. Little rivalries between towns and individuals are melting away. Real estate fakes are losing caste, and actual facts are preparing the way for permanent prosperity.

The political atmosphere is not so warm as during the summer. Many political idols have been set up by the high priests of power and their greed has grown and fattened through the zeal of swooning devotee, yet both the common sense of American manhood assert itself betimes, and these idols are being smashed one by one. As we approach these so-called great men of wisdom, wealth and power, they vanish from us, and in their stead we view

ration will prove more profitable both to farmer and consumer than a ration of corn meal alone or boiled potatoes alone, which is another very starchy and ill-balanced food.

There can be no doubt whatever that animals fed on a variety of grains are less subject to disease and to cloying than when they have no variety of food.

In feeding animals at all times, especially when fattening them, there is need of a great deal of good judgment and constant care. Each animal should, as a rule, be fed as much as he will eat clean, and no more, and not be fed again till hungry. If fed more than he will eat clean, the surplus should be removed until he is hungry. Water should not be withheld when fattening, as some feeders cruelly practice, it is a vicious mistake.

Clean quarters, a variety of food and good judgment will usually produce good results in this as in other departments of farm husbandry.

Hoard's Dairyman: The cow's teats that crack and bleed should be carefully dried after milking and then every part of each crack touched with solid nitrate of silver. The nitrate comes in the shape of small pencils or sticks, which, before using, should be sharpened to a fine point, so that the deepest part of the cracks may be reached. After using the nitrate cover the cracks with a little benzoated oxide of zinc ointment, this to be carefully wiped off just before each milking. If the nitrate of silver is not obtainable, a finely pointed crystal of sulphate of copper may be used.

HORSE DEPARTMENT.

Edited by J. E. LITTLE, Waxahatche, Texas, to whom all communications pertaining to this Department should be addressed.
Official paper of the Texas Trotting and Race Horse Breeders' Association.—B. B. HOPKINS, Secretary, Dallas, Texas.

General purpose horses, like general purpose men, seldom rise above mediocrity.

Hal Pointer, at Naragansett Pier on Thursday last, paced a mile in 2:05 1-4, the fastest yet made.

Be sure to have a nice pasture for the colts and mares where they can get fresh green grass, and also a judiciously dispensed with "condition powders," and such stuff.

Always breed the best mares to the best horses and you may reasonably expect to have the best colts. A tree is to be judged by its fruit. "You cannot gather figs from thistles."

It is evident to all that the people of Texas are trying earnestly to improve the grade of their horses, both by more care and attention to breeding and better care and feeding.

The stock show recently held at Waxahatche was a success. The number of horses shown was very satisfactory and the quality was first-class. The object of the association is to encourage the breeding of fine stock of all classes.

The student of the breeding problem and the man just starting into the business of breeding cannot afford to be without Wallace's Monthly, which treats the subject in the proper manner, and the Trotting Register, with the Year Book, furnish all there is to be known about the trotter and pacer. They are all published by the American Trotting Register Association, Chicago.

Farmers' Home: The prices for common and inferior horses are continually going lower. A few years more and their value will be pretty nearly nothing. Farmers who are wise will avoid breeding any but good stock.

Clark's Horse Review: Nelson, the champion Maine stallion, has been engaged to give an exhibition at Grand Rapids, Mich., next week at the Western Michigan Fair.

Clark's Horse Review: Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass., has withdrawn from all associations for the coming annual fair, in order that Nelson, 2:10, may be given an opportunity of lowering his record there. The outlawed king from there will go to Trenton, N. J., and possibly still farther west.

Breeders' Gazette: The chance confronts every raiser of horses that he will fail to secure in every instance the highest type of the animal he breeds for. The trotting-bred horse is not always up to the mark required in the high-class driver. The ones which are not are general-purpose horses. If not, why not. The coach-bred horse is not always a true coacher. The failures go by general consent into the general-purpose class. Every draft-bred colt will not develop into the draft horse

in demand for city work. The rejected ones are general-purpose horses. If not, why not?

Kansas Farmer: Martha Wilkes, race record 2:09 1-2, took a record of 2:08 against the watch at Independence, Ia., recently, making the second trotter to beat Sunol's record. * * Senator Stanford has divided the \$125,000 received for Arlon into 125 equal portions, to be given to that number of destitute boys to educate them at his new university. * * The stallion Nelson broke the world's mile trotting record over a half mile track at Bangor, Maine, August 31. Previous time, 2:15, held by Nelson. This horse won \$10,000 by breaking the record.

Farmers' Home: Coach horses bring good prices if they are handsome and stylish, have good action, and weigh 1200 pounds or over. If you contemplate trying to raise such, select a stallion that embraces these points. * * Horses, as well as other stock, will relish an occasional meal of roots with their dry winter rations. Carrots are especially beneficial, and a supply should be stored where they may be easily drawn upon. * * For general-purpose horses for farm work, and any age, the roadster is one of the best animals for the farmer to raise. The larger ones are strong enough for any use; they walk fast, are quick in all their movements, and will get to town and to the field right speedily. They are suited to the needs of almost any man who needs a horse.

Turf, Field and Farm: The valuable stallion, Henry R., 2:25 1-2, by General Stanton, was killed in a collision on the Grand Trunk railway, of Canada, near Windsor, about a year ago, and the owner sued the railway company for \$6,000 damages. The case has just been decided, awarding the owner \$5,000. * * Santa Claus, 2:07 1-2, had such crooked hind legs at birth that the owner of Strathmore, the colt's sire, offered quite a consideration to the man who owned the colt if he would kill the youngster, which was then regarded so great a disgrace to his sire that it was likely to injure his business in the stud. The colt proved the fastest by the records of Strathmore's get, and his son Sidney stands at the head of the list as a sire of phenomenal yearling colt trotters and pacers. * * A judge named Carter, in Asheville, N. C., has held that a mule is a "deadly weapon." Thus does the law, in its various ramifications, endeavor to keep time with the improvements in military science. * * But few things add more to the value of a horse when placed upon the market than a good long tail and a flowing mane. They are evidences of stamina and endurance, and often indicate good breeding. * * Little Brown Jug, the champion pacer years ago, is now in the livery stable of Robert E. O'Brien, on Norfolk street, Cambridge, Mass. He looks sedate, powerful and gawky. He is still firm on his pins, and can get by the best of them on the road occasionally. It is understood that the last time he changed hands the consideration was "board"—only his feed and lodging. He is used by a Cambridge mason, who has in the twenty-year-old pacer a veritable work horse. Jug, as he is called, is by Tom Hag, dam Muzzle, by Netherlands. In August, 1881, Little Brown Jug put in three heats at Hartford in 2:11 3-4, 2:11 3-4 and 2:12 1-2, an average of 2:12.

SOME THINGS NOT FAIR IN TRADING.

Clark's Horse Review.

It seems that a man cannot live with impunity in a horse trade any more than in any other line of business. It is true the courts hold that ordinary statements, no matter how boastfully or how falsely made, do not per se vitiate the trade or sale, but if the circumstances under which such false statements are made are such that the injured party had a legal right to rely upon them, it constitutes fraud and nullifies the trade or sale. As illustrating this phase of the law, the case of Berwanger vs. Hill, which was recently decided in the Superior Court of Cincinnati, as taken from an exchange, is cited briefly:

Hill owned a mare by the name of Lady Kahn, who was the mother of several colts, one a three-year-old by the name of Dr. Halle, at present in Indiana. In September, last year, this colt made a mile in the remarkable time of 2:10 1-4, which rendered the mother a very valuable producer. After Berwanger read the account in the papers he hurried out to Oakley, the full mile track, where Hill lived, hoping to buy the mare before Hill had seen the papers. During the negotiations for the trade Hill asked Berwanger if he had heard anything about what the mare's colts were doing. Berwanger replied he had not, and it was not the colts he wanted; it was the mare he was after.

The deal was made, and Hill sold the mare for \$125. Afterward Hill learned the record of the colt, and immediately consulted his lawyers, who said to him, if he asked Berwanger during the trade if he (Berwanger) had heard anything about the colt, and Berwanger answered that he had not, when in fact he had, that this was such a fraud as vitiated the sale, and that no title to this mare had passed, and therefore, for his own protection, he had best go and take the mare—which he did; and the court sustained them in the position they took, and instructed the jury that the taking of the mare was not wrongful, and to acquit Hill, which they did.

The point of law in this case and the pivot upon which it turned was the fact that Berwanger had a certain and essential knowledge concerning the subject matter of the trade to be made, which he suppressed from Hill, and that inasmuch as there was no legal presumption or inference that Hill had or should have had the same knowledge, he was entitled in law to rely upon the statement of Berwanger, who, if he materially deceived Hill, was in point of law guilty of such a degree of fraud as would vitiate the trade.

American Farmer: If stock is troubled with lice, a good and efficient remedy, which is death to the lice and does not injure the hair of the animals at all, is made as follows: Take two quarts of boiling water and add a quarter of a pound of strong hard soap, and then add one pint of kerosene. This is a very simple mixture, and after the ingredients are all there the mixture should be so shaken that it becomes creamy. If this is done well there will be no kerosene rising to the surface after the matter has settled. This mixture is quite strong, and before using, it should be diluted by adding three parts of water to one part of the mixture.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.

Of less than one-half of actual cash value to-day, a stock of Trotting Horses, consisting of 1 stallion, 30 mares, 14 colts and geldings. Sulkies, carts, buggies, boots, blankets, weights, harness and in fact a full Training Outfit. Also one improved Griffin Tract Machine. Will be sold for cash or part cash and balance on time. Here is a chance for any one going into the horse business to get a start at a small cost. The reason for selling, the owner is going to quit the business and leave the State. If you mean business, write or inquire of Frank Holland, Manager TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, for full particulars.

YOU WANT IT.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is pleased to announce that it has secured a first-class Hand Corn Sheller, weight fifteen pounds, price \$8; or Sheller and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year for \$8.25, purchaser to pay express charges from Dallas. Next to our Family Grist Mill (of which there are now over one thousand in use among our subscribers, and every one giving splendid satisfaction), we consider this the most useful premium we have ever offered. It will be sent free to any one sending us a club of six yearly subscribers at \$1 each.

Never be satisfied with any but the best of everything.

GEO. E. BROWN,

PIONEER IMPORTER AND BREEDER

Cleveland Bay and Shire Horses!

The largest and most complete collection in America. Established in 1874. Has been the CHAMPION STUD ever since, winning 10 gold medals, 25 silver medals, and over 100 high class premiums at the most prominent Fairs throughout the United States. From 200 to 300 head on hand at all seasons. All young, vigorous, fully acclimated and of PRIZE RING quality.

A PARTICULARLY CHOICE IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED.

150 CHOICELY BRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS, AND BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet.

GEO. E. BROWN, Aurora, Kane County, Ill.

DEATH TO THE WEEVIL!

FARMERS MAKE MONEY! SAVE YOUR CORN!

CARTER'S WEEVIL DESTROYER will DESTROY WEEVILS in corn and prevent their eating it. It has been thoroughly tested, and corn treated with it at the end of two years was found free of weevils or rust.

A can containing sufficient to treat one hundred bushels will be sent, express prepaid, for \$2.50. FULLY GUARANTEED.

The Preparation is Absolutely Harmless to Man or Beast.

A reliable dealer wanted where we are not already represented. For terms, testimonials, etc., write to

THE CARTER WEEVIL DESTROYER CO., Austin, Tex.

Statistics show that 500,000,000 of the human race wear clothing, 250,000,000 habitually go without clothes, and 700,000,000 only cover portions of the body.

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

PIGS, Chesters, Berkshires, Poles, Fox Hounds, Boagles, Collies, Setters. GEO. E. HICK, MAN, West Chester, Pa. Send stamp for Circular.

J. S. GRINNAN, Terrell, Texas, Breeder of fine Hereford Cattle. Full-blood and grade bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited.

DEATH TO WEEVILS.

Smith's Weevil Killer exterminates weevils and rats in corn, peas, etc. One quart will save 20 bushels. Price per quart, by express, \$1. Agents wanted. Send money and address. ROYAL SMITH, Seagoville, Texas.

GLEN RUTHER STOCK FARM, Jersey and Holstein Cattle for sale, all acclimated; the choicest Butter and Milk strains. Young Bulls for sale. Also registered Berkshire pigs for sale. ARBUCKLE & SONS, Dallas, Texas.

PARK HILL STOCK FARM.

Acclimated thoroughbred cattle. A few first-class cows fresh in milk. Also fine herd of Friesian and China Hogs and China Geese. Choice stock at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Address S. P. LANGSFORD, Manager, WAXAHACHE, TEXAS.

Steam Boilers FROM \$25 TO \$50. For cooking feed for use in Dairies, Larderies, Slaughter-houses, Running Engines, Pumping water by steam and other uses. Write us. J. K. FURNITON & CO., Des Moines, Ia.

N. G. ALEXANDER DELAVAN, ILL. Proprietor Illinois Central Herd of Recorded Cattle. Whites. 100 Pigs for sale. Illustrated catalogue free.

The Valley Farm

Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Swine, Bronze Turkeys, Game Chickens.

Stock for sale at all times.

TERRELL & HARRIS, Proprietors, TERRELL, TEXAS.

H. E. SINGLETON, H. COTTER, SINGLETON & COTTER, Lebanon, Texas

PROPRIETORS CEDAR VALE HEAD OF POLAND CHINA SWINE ONLY.

Choice Stock for sale at all seasons. Can furnish pigs in pairs and trios not related.

IT NEVER CLOSES.

The Fort Worth Packery

Is open the year round, and raises and ships of marketable HOGS, CHOICE BEEF, CATTLE AND CALVES. Can always get for the highest market price for their stock. DAILY CARS, from 2000 cattle 200 sheep 200. Address FT. WORTH PACKING CO., Ft. Worth, Texas.

JAY-EYE-SEE CHECK HOOK. Any style of check-rin can be used. Nothing to get out of repair. Item added. Send us your address to get your one. If he will not we will mail you one postpaid. Made in Nickel Plate, Rubber Finish, or Rubber with Gold Lining. J. P. DAVIS, Mfg. Racine, Wis.

Household.

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

SYMPATHY.

They came to me and gently said,
"Your neighbor is dead."
I answered not, and closer pressed
My own we one unto my breast.

I laid him down, my eyes grew dim,
And once again I bent o'er him;
Then out I softly, quick as the dead,
The other mother to console.

I clasped her hand, and tried—but no,
I could not say 'twas better so;
I could not say, dear heart, resign—
Oh, Father, what if it were mine!

—Kathleen Kavanagh.

EDITORIAL CHAT.

H. B. H. gives us an excellent chapter in reply to X. Y. Z.'s "Queries" in a late issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. A year ago Nellie Jones wrote a very thoughtful and helpful article on the same subject. The word servant, as H. B. H. suggests, is very objectionable to begin with; equally so is "my girl" or "the girl," and as one of the first steps toward a reform, let us say "our help," for help we must have to carry on the domestic work of the family. No one woman can do all the necessary work about the house and preserve her health, or her temper. In families where there are grown-up daughters, the work may be accomplished in the family, but where there is only the wife, the mother, perhaps, of half-dozen little ones, it is utterly impossible for her to compass the whole routine of absolutely necessary work. Thousands are trying to do it, and what is the result? Their are thousands of women who are broken down in health, with scarcely vitality left to wish to live. You begin to count them, and you can scarcely pass a home but that the wife and mother is worn and sick and discouraged, only kept on her feet by the strong maternal instinct to do, as long as life lasts, for her loved ones.

H. B. H. is right in another place—too much work and insufficient pay. The woman who hire help, too often is afraid if she doesn't keep her help employed all day, that is from 5 or 6 in the morning until at least 9 at night, she will forget she is his of and begin to feel above herself. How Irish and unkind this is! "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." Would we feel the same interest in the affairs of any one who would push us all the day to the last notch of endurance in strength and temper, as we would in one who, when the usual work of each part of the day or week was accomplished, should say to us, "Well, you have done all that is necessary; there are some good books in the sitting room, late papers, etc., you may like to read; or, there is my sewing machine, you are welcome to use it whenever you wish and have time." We think we should emphatically prefer the latter home at several dollars less per month. The subject is a very grave one, and must be settled among women. A great many women must work more than fill the teachers' desks, the clerkships in stores and offices—and while there are hundreds of avenues open to women to-day, some must necessarily fill the places of household service. It is often suggested to our minds that only a lady instantly can make a good servant. Intuitively she must recognize the difference in the positions of herself and employer, and also maintain her self-respect and observe the respect due her superior in position only. There are women to whom no service, however perfect, could be made satisfactory. The coarse, ill-bred and ill-natured women, who haven't the least spark of love of humanity in their selfish souls, can never be satisfied, and yet they have the means often to hire help, and do so. Such a home is a hard school of experience, but it tends to make a good home appreciated more nearly at its real value.

To sell one's service, or time, or talents, in one line or another, is equally honorable, but it is hard to convince the young and unexperienced that of life realize its truth, and are willing to act in unison with our sentiments. A great deal is written about the dignity of labor, much of it by persons who never labor and who do not "practice as they preach," to use a homely phrase, and who, under no circumstances, would acknowledge that a dress-maker, or cook, or chambermaid, however gentle or well-born she may have been, is a suitable companion for herself or children.

The help we are writing about is mainly for the farmers' wives and for country homes. In towns and cities there are hundreds of colored ladies who will cook or wash for white women. It is true it is a very unsatisfactory service, but it is easy had, with quite a large slice of the slice of life, as a new one may be had, and

often must be had, every week or ten days. But our country homes should have a different kind of help, capable, sensible, refined women, willing to work, demanding and giving value received. White help in the South is a new departure, and our young women will have to be educated to the work, and those who are to employ them, need as much education as to their duties and responsibilities.

H. B. H. asks that the Household give their ideas and suggestions upon the subject, and we join her in the request.

Thanks to Mrs. McCrae for a good letter, in which she answers several queries and exposes the fraud of which one of our readers wrote to ask about. Come again, Mrs. McCrae, in patience we are long suffering, and think we can enjoy one letter per month anyway. No fear of making us tired.

Mrs. Agnes Fisher suggests that the Household plant their fall gardens, which is a good and timely one. She also sends an excellent soda biscuit recipe, and more pleasant than all, has kind words for the editor, for which we sincerely thank her. Come again.

We wish very much that those who have written to the Household would come frequently, if only a short letter. Don't wait to have time to write a long letter, but come often with a word of cheer, of criticism, a hint or suggestion, which will help some one in doubt or discouraged. We recall so many pleasant, helpful ones who have been absent some time, whose voices we should like to hear often. We wish to have a dozen letters every week from the long list of members of the Household, and we assure you we would be delighted.

HOME IS WHAT WE MAKE IT.

LILLIA BOX.

Home is our dwelling place in this and the world to come, and it is what we make it in this life. God has given to some the blessings of health, to others wealth, and still to others wisdom, is a thought that rests uppermost in the minds of many to-day. The invalid looks out on the rosy cheeks of his or her neighbor with a heavy sigh, complains continually of the lot, thinking sometimes that God has almost unjustly used them; but that same person thinks not of the blessings God has given for his or her happiness, thinks not of the many who are suffering still more than they, thinks not of the blessings bestowed on them that others know not of. There is no one who, though suffering from pain almost continually, but if would stop to think, can call to mind some one who is not blessed as mercifully as they. Perhaps they have not the kind mother, sister, wife or husband as you have; then why not believe as God says, that he will withhold nothing that is for your good. Try to be contented with your lot, for "Home is What You Make It." Those about you cannot be happy when they see the frown of discontent upon your wasted brow, and sometimes they try so hard to please you, think them in some way, if only by a smile. Live to be happy and make others the same. You are helpless. Think what a care to those who love to wait upon you. Lighten their burden by cheerfulness, loving smiles and kind words. Do all you can to make your home a happy one.

If this is as much money and as nice a home as Mr. So and So has I would be happy. I would do this and that and many other things, is the complaint of so many. O! think not of the gold which can so easily be lost; at best it will only suffice for this world. You cannot take it with you to that other home. And think how many ways there are to be led astray; lead from that which is pleasing to God's eyes. Look over the world to-day and see if God's most faithful servants are not among the poorer class. Why so? They have not much of the world's goods to think of, and so devote more time to the study of God and His wonderful goodness. It does not take the house of splendor to make the dwellers happy. Our home should be a place devoted to the comfort of each occupant. First, cleanliness is next to Godliness, so we should endeavor to keep everything as clean as possible without making cleanliness a hobby. Do not have things so clean that children must go to the street, or dusty road, or some other filthy place to play. Children should be taught to guard against making mamma so much extra work by playing with pillows, making finger prints on the window pane, etc. Such is done thoughtlessly and does the children no good, while it makes mothers many an hour of extra work.

Mothers should endeavor to discover the child's taste and special liking and humor as far as can be done without doing harm, thus make the children happy and content with home. Daughters and sons should

find their chief happiness in lightening the parents' burdens. Obedience is a great joy to the parent. How beautiful to go to the home—only a small cottage, and yet a dwelling place of the King of Kings, for God does dwell in the happy home, and what is that home? It is where children obey the parents who are striving to teach them the ways of God. See the gentle mother smile as the grown son comes into the room; no matter if he does turn mother's work basket over, he soon puts it back to place, and then mother never scolds for accidents anyway. The daughter comes home at half-past four from school, with a playful "how do you do, mother?" She begins to tell mother all the tricks and jokes played at school, and ends up by saying she has loved out, but will not go until the work is all done up, "for mother dear, you look tired." What a comfort to that mother to see her children off at work—willing hands lightening her burdens, as the daughter prepares father's favorite dish for supper. She thinks with light heart how dear they are to her.

Many a home's happiness is marred by the continual complaint of the daughter and son. She never has had anything fit to wear, and it is so mean to think she has to soil her hands with the dishwashing and housework. She thinks not of the many long years the mother has done the same. She does not notice the once quick step of the mother now grown slow. The son who spends his evenings in the club room or at the corner grocery store, and who is always fretting to leave home, does not see the wrinkles coming into mother's smooth face, or the silver locks coming among father's dark ones, from overwork, worry, and secret trouble. Ah, home is what we make it.

SEVERAL QUERIES ANSWERED.

MRS. M. A. McCRAE.

Dear Sisters:—I come again for a little chat, and will try to not weary your patience. The Household seems more interesting every week, and has so many good recipes. I think I shall cut them out and make me a cook book, as I have not been fortunate enough to get one since we had our house burned two years ago. Beesie Lee asked for my way of making yeast cakes. Take two good yeast cakes, put in a little warm water to soak; take a handful of fresh hops and two large Irish potatoes and boil together until potatoes are done, then peel and mash them, and strain the water from them, which should be about one quart after boiling; thicken with meal while hot; add your potatoes and about one-half cup of lime water and a teaspoonful of salt, then set to rise; let rise and stir it down for the third time; it sometimes takes 36 hours for it to rise good—then thicken with flour until you can roll out, and cut them in squares. Set them in the sun until they rise and begin to dry; when thoroughly dry put where the weevils cannot get in them. Add a little sugar when you set your yeast to rise for bread. You can make more cakes any time when your yeast rises well for bread, without putting in either hops or potatoes. Will say to Mrs. Smith, I have never used muskmelon in mixed pickles, but they make an excellent pickle by boiling in vinegar (adding pepper, salt, and anything else you wish) until tender, then let them cool. Cucumbers and tender watermelons are nice prepared this way too. As to the "California Cold Process," I answered a letter which I saw in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and received a receipt for preserving fruits and vegetables, bearing the name of, The Enterprise Co., Zanesville, Ohio. Sent \$1.00 back to the company for the Compound Extract of Sals and put up as directed 15 gallons of very fine peaches, and now no one with a taste at all can eat them, and the syrup—well, it tastes more like lager beer than anything I know. There were two agents came through my neighborhood and sold receipts for the same, excepting they called the drug used Salicylic acid, which we procured from a druggist at Lampasas, Texas, and put up in a four gallon stone jar. The fruit can be used now, but has the appearance of being cooked and I think will soon be the same as the first I tried. I write this as my own experience, and if it has proven the same with others, I think it should be published in every paper which will do so, for because I have lost I do not want others to. I think it would be nice to have badges as proposed.

Recipe for making soda biscuit: One cup of sour milk, (fresh buttermilk is best) one-half teaspoonful of soda; mix soda and salt with flour; add your shortening, then your milk; make your dough as soft as you can handle, and bake in a quick oven. Vary soda according to its strength, and how sour your milk is. Biscuit made with fresh clabbered milk and baked in a

cake will keep nice and soft for several days, and is preferred by some to light bread. I have had splendid luck raising chickens this summer by feeding them corn meal dough made yellow with sulphur once a day for about one week, then every few days until they are about as large as quails. Have lost none with red bugs this summer. Love and best wishes to all.

McCraeville, Texas.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS AND RECIPES.

MRS. AGNES FISHER.

Good evening sisters, one and all. It is quite a while since I was with you. I have been so busy, and I suppose you all have been so too. Have you planted a fall garden yet? If not, do try and plant one. It is such a great help to have plenty of nice vegetables. Try sowing best seed now. They will mature by December, then one can take them up like turnips and bank them. They will keep until late in the spring. Sow onion seed, and when cold weather comes on over the ground with cotton seed, which will keep them from freezing, and they will make onions that will keep quite well.

To-day the boys gathered nine pie melons, (Joradio citrons) and fine ones they are. Have you tried the bunch Lima beans yet? If not, do try them another year.

A sister asked for a good soda biscuit recipe. This one I have been using for ten years with success: For every quart of flour one teaspoonful of soda;—I always use Dwight's soda—mix with clabber. Put in your lard or butter, whichever you may have, knead well; cut and bake at once. You will want quite a hot oven. Mix up enough of the dough to mould into loaves. Set in a warm place to rise. You can bake it after two or three hours, which will be a great help for supper, as it is not healthy to eat warm bread for supper, especially for our little ones.

Sisters, our last TEXAS FARM AND RANCH Household page was quite deserted. Sister B is doing all she can, but let us come in and help her some. We all like to hear of one another's successes and failures to profit by. Sister Buchanan, I do so appreciate your Editorial Chat. It just seems that you had been over to spend the day after reading it. May God bless you in your work, for surely such kind advice will be needed by many. Bremont, Texas.

X. Y. Z.'S QUERIES.

H. B. H.

I read with much interest the above queries, and also your comments on them, and would like to make a few suggestions along this line:

May not the general treatment of help by ladies for years past have much to do in prejudicing the public mind against those acting as help in families, debasing them at once as mental, called "servants," which has wrongly grown to mean an ignoble person, spurred and driven from association with the household, and almost cast out of society? And hence it is said that "no woman who has any self-respect will take the place of a family servant," and right here is where all the trouble lies—these remarks refer more to town ladies than farmers' wives.

Ladies are great slaves to fashion and etiquette; they are also soon elated by elevation in the world, and become great advocates for grades in social position, and look down upon the poor and laborer. Again, ladies are severe task masters, exacting whimsical and hard to please. Have you never seen a lady tap the bell, call her servant from the kitchen to hand her a drink of water or spool of thread? A house servant is required to work from about 5 a. m. until 9 p. m.—sixteen hours—and if she hurry through to take a little rest she will find the lady has studied out a new job for her—cleaning linens, or scouring out the porch or steps, thinking her woman has not earned her pay. All are not so, but enough are to cause girls to shun housework all over the country, and the great question of the day is to obtain help and keep it.

For these causes help are constantly changing places in hopes of finding an easier place. Vain hope! When no man is working more than ten hours a day, and the whole laboring world clamoring for eight hours as a day's work, why should help (servants, if you please), be required to work fifteen or sixteen hours a day?

Take the case of Mr. A. B.—a man who can barely write his name—his wife no better: They began life poor; by hard work and economy they became rich; the man embarks in larger business, needs help—educated help—to keep his books, act as clerks, or workmen in manufacturing. He hires men and women; they work, and work hard for ten hours a day, doing the man's business, obeying his orders. They are his servants, serving him for pay. He

Cousins' League.

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

HER FIRST ATTEMPT.

As this is my first attempt to write to the Cousins' League, I will try to make it short. I am a little girl 9 years of age. I will answer one of Maurice Floyd's questions: There are 39 books in the Bible. I correspond with Lula Vesta. Love to Uncle Mike, Aunt Emma and all the cousins.—LYDIA KATE PARISH, Loop, Texas.

Very good; now see how much better you can make your next letter.—UNCLE MIKE.]

NURSES HER BABY BROTHER.

I thought I would write you a few lines, as my sister Kate is writing. I am 7 years old. I nurse my baby brother.—LIZZIE PARISH Loop, Texas.

[That is right, Lizzie, be a good nurse to your baby brother, and thus save mamma a lot of work.—UNCLE MIKE.]

A NICE CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

I ask permission to join the cousins. I am 17 years old, and 5 feet 4 inches high and weigh 98 pounds. I have been going to school, but there is not any school this session. I liked my teacher very much; she was such a good woman. I have set out a good many flowers, but only a few lived. I received a nice Christmas present; what do you think it was? It was a box of writing paper in a plush box. Lulu, Ollie and I went to a dance this week, and we had a nice time. I have two sisters and one brother. Love to the cousins, Aunt Emma and Uncle Mike.—MAY NELSON, Smith's Point, Texas.

[That was a nice present, May, and you should not forget to use considerable of the paper in writing to the League.—UNCLE MIKE.]

HER MAMMA IS DEAD.

As I have never seen any letters from this part of the country, I thought I would write, and if this escapes the waste basket I will write again. I live with my uncle and aunt, my mother having died about two years ago with the measles. I have for sisters and two brothers, but they are all scattered. I am 16 years old and weigh 15 pounds. I have no pets, except one little cousin, her name is Effie, and one little sister, her name is Grace. I have a cousin 14 years old, and she and I take turn about milking and helping to cook. I will start to school this fall. I have not gone for three or four years, but have been going to writing school. Our school house is about two miles north of here. Love to Aunt Emma, Uncle Mike and the cousins.—DORA GOSNEY, Enon, Texas.

[How kind in your aunt and uncle to give you a home, and I hope you will appreciate it enough to show your gratification.—UNCLE MIKE.]

VERY USEFUL ON THE FARM.

May I come in? I am a farmer's boy, 14 years old. We take TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and like it very much. I live on the farm, three or four miles south of Farmersville, with my father. We raise a great deal of grain, and this year sowed barley for the first time in Texas. We have eighteen acres in cotton, but the boll worms have about cleaned it up. I am very useful on the farm. As this is the first, I will make it short. Love to Uncle Mike, Aunt Emma and all the cousins.—JOHNNY PEGRAM, Farmersville, Texas.

[Boys who will try to make themselves useful on their father's farm will receive the best agricultural education far more valuable than any agricultural college could give them. Stick to the farm, John.—UNCLE MIKE.]

LOVES TO READ THE LETTERS.

Well, Uncle Mike, I will write a few lines for the first. I am 12 years old, and wish to join the cousins. We take TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and like it very well. I love to read the cousins' letters very much. I have two brothers and three sisters; my oldest sister is married. As this is my first I will not write too much.—FLORA PEGRAM, Farmersville, Texas.

[We are glad that Flora likes to read the letters, and know that the rest of the cousins will like to read Flora's letters, so we want her to write often.—UNCLE MIKE.]

LIKES TO HUNT, FISH AND SWIM.

Here comes another boy who wants to join the League. I am 12 years old, and have two pet kittens. I like to hunt, fish and swim. My sister has an organ; I can play some. We raise rice here and it is about ready to cut. I have been going to school, but it is out now. As for fruit, we have blackberries, grapes, peaches, plums and figs. We had a picnic the 24th of last

month, and all had a good time. Good bye to all.—JOHNNIE ANDERSON, China, Louisiana.

[That is a very interesting letter, and Uncle Mike almost envies Johnnie in his life among so many fruits and such good sport.—UNCLE MIKE.]

HAS A GOOD STEP-MOTHER.

As I have never seen a letter from this part of this country, I thought I would write. I am a farmer's daughter, and only ten years old. I have one sister and three brothers. I have a step-mother, and she is good to me; I help her cook. Sister and I wash the dishes for mamma. I want to join the Cousins' League. As this is my first letter, I will close. Love to the cousins.—ALICE A. HUGHES, Mangum, Texas.

[That is right, Alice, love your step-mamma, and do all you can for her. Aunt Emma is a step-mamma, and she thinks that if the children would only know that the step-mommies have warm hearts they would all the more willingly love them.—UNCLE MIKE.]

HAS A DOG FOR A PET.

I was so glad to see my other letter in print that I will come again. Aunt Emma, I have one pet—it is a little dog; his name is Keno. I had two nephews and one niece come from Wise county to see me. I have a little nephew that lives in Sherman, also. I do not go to school now; it was out on the third day of August. My teacher's name was Miss Virgie Gaskill. Love to all the cousins and Aunt Emma.—MAGGIE TODD, Todd, Texas.

[A dog makes a very nice pet. We have seventeen dogs. Uncle Mike keeps a dog farm, but my pet is a little puppy we call Tuli. She is a beautiful Scotch Collie. In fact, that is the only kind we breed. I wish you could come up and see our stock.—AUNT EMMA.]

LIVES IN OKLAHOMA.

I saw my other letter in print, so I thought I would write again. I will try to tell the cousins more about this country. It has been the home of the stock men, but the man with the hoe is fast taking it, and the stock man is having to move on to a thinly settled country, where he will not be molested. This country is watered by several creeks and lakes. We have been here about ten months. I think Texas FARM AND RANCH is the best paper in Texas, as there are no politics in it. I have no pets, like some of the cousins. There are prairie dogs here, and they cut down the wheat and corn and do much damage. Uncle Mike, did you ever see a prairie dog or a coyote wolf? Why don't Mrs. E. A. Wallace write often? Her letters are so interesting. What has become of the old bachelors and old maids? Write, and don't get discouraged, boys. We should not let the girls beat us. If we don't succeed at first, we should try again. So good bye.—JOHN M. PARKER, Duke, Oklahoma, Territory.

[No, John, I never saw a prairie dog nor coyote wolf. What do they look like? Tell us more about your new country, as it is interesting news.—UNCLE MIKE.]

HAS A LITTLE BLACK HEN.

Well, here I come again. I guess you have not forgotten me? I have one pet, a little black hen. I live on the farm. I like to read very much. I am not going to school at present, but when I do go I study fourth reader, spelling and arithmetic. I went to a big barbecue on the 10th of August. Good bye to Uncle Mike, Aunt Emma and all the cousins.—BERTHA T. PARKER, Duke, Oklahoma.

[Oh, no, Bertha, we never forget the members of the League; we would have liked to have been at that big barbecue.—UNCLE MIKE.]

CAN PLOW, HOE AND PICK COTTON.

Please allow me to join the Cousins' League. I am 11 years old, and can plow, hoe and pick cotton. I am a farmer's boy. I have four brothers and two sisters. I am not going to school now, but when I do go I study Swinton's word book, fifth reader and third part arithmetic. My father takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and I like to read it very much, and in particular the cousins' letters. My father is running a rock quarry; he sold eleven loads of rock one day; he sells at \$1.25 per load. If this does not find its way into the waste basket I will write again. Love to Aunt Emma and all the cousins.—WALTER GLASS, Farmersville, Texas.

[It is plainly seen that Walter is a big help to his father. I do not know of a lazy boy and girl in the League, and feel proud that we have so many like Walter. Uncle Mike.]

THE LOST IS FOUND.

I saw where a cousin from Farmersville, Texas, forgot to sign her name. I am the only one I have seen writing from

Farmersville, so I guess it is my letter. You will please excuse me for I intended to sign my name. Hoping to see my letter in print, I promise to be more punctual in the future.—MINERVA GLASS, Farmersville, Texas.

[I am glad that the lost has been found. Cousins must not forget to sign their names, so we can publish them. We excuse you, Minerva, for we know that accidents will happen.—UNCLE MIKE.]

Here is the letter: I saw my first letter in print, so I write again. Well, Uncle Mike, your birthday came before my letter was printed, so I did not know whether it had gone to the waste basket or not, therefore I did not send you a present. My brother is getting well, and we are all having the week at grandpa's. We are having a very nice time eating peaches and watermelons. Do you raise them in New Jersey? I have the diphtheria; it is not a very pleasant disease. Did any of the cousins ever have it? I will give my scheme for grammar class: Let some of the cousins ask two or three questions, after they have their letter written, and then let some one answer in their letter the same way. If we try we can have a nice time, and learn something, too. Much love to Uncle Mike, Aunt Emma and the cousins, and a big whoop for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

[Yes, New Jersey is a great peach and watermelon State. We are all sorry that you are sick. A grammar class would be a good idea.—UNCLE MIKE.]

LOVES HER GRANDMA.

I want to join the Cousins' League. I am a little girl thirteen years old. I have a little pet, a black-eyed little brother four months old. He is so cute, and is the pet of the family. I also have a big brother 18 years old, and two smaller ones, and a black-eyed little sister 8 years old. We have a seven-months school going to commence soon. I want to help pick cotton before school commences. I am a farmer's daughter, and can milk, churn, cook and wash, and do most any kind of housework. I am looking for my grand-mamma, from Missouri. She comes down every year or so to see us. She always brings us something nice, especially apples, which Texas cannot boast much about. I am glad we have a grandma; I have but one, all the rest are dead, and grandpas, too, are dead. I am a Missourian by birth, but have been in Texas for five years. I think I am almost a Texan. Love to all, especially Uncle Mike and Aunt Emma. If I see this in print I will write again.—MAYDIE DOYAL, Denton, Texas.

[This is right, that you love your grand-mamma. What wouldn't Uncle Mike give if he only could have his grandparents back again. They are such kind and good people, and that must be the reason they do not stay long with us. Bless them.—UNCLE MIKE.]

PAPA SAYS HE IS USEFUL.

Here comes a little Texas boy 10 years old. I have been reading so many nice letters, so I thought that I would join the cousins. If I see this in print I will write again. My papa says I am very useful here. I feed the horse, feed the chickens, gather up the eggs, bring in the wood for mamma, water the cows and turn them out, water the calf, and take my father to town on the horse. I went to school, but it has closed now. I am in the third grade. Love to all the cousins.—MARTIN UPSHAW, Balton, Texas.

[Well, if a boy could be more useful on a farm we should like to know how. Such industrious boys will make smart men, and the League always welcomes them.—UNCLE MIKE.]

WANTS AND EXCHANGES.

May Nelson, Smith's Point, Texas, would like correspondents. I so would Bertha T. Parker, Duke, Oklahoma Territory.

John M. Parker, Duke, Oklahoma Territory, would like to exchange the song, "Barnie McCoy," for "Dying Californian" or "Sweet Nora O'Neil."

TRIBUTE TO THE COUSINS.

When you get old and ugly, As people sometimes do, Remember that you have a friend That's old and ugly, too. FLORA PEGRAM.

TRIBUTE TO UNCLE MIKE.

When the golden sun is setting, And your mind from trouble free; When of others you are thinking, Will you sometimes think of me? JOHN M. PARKER

BUGGIES CARTS & HARNESS at 1/2 Price. We Cut the Price on all our competitors. \$100 Top Buggy \$47.50 \$100 Top Buggy \$35.00 \$100 Two Man Cart \$31.00 \$100 Team Harness \$12.50 \$100 Top Buggy \$4.75 Buy of Factory and save Middlemen's Profit. Catalogue free. U.S. BUGGY & CART CO., 1514 W. St. Cincinnati, O.

DOUBLE Breech-Loader \$7.50. RIFLES \$2.00. WATCHES \$1.00. **GUNS** BICYCLES \$15. All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy, send stamp for catalogue to THE POWELL & CLEMENT CO., 166 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—AGENTS—\$3.00 to \$10.00 per day collecting small pictures for us to copy and enlarge. Satisfaction guaranteed and a \$5.00 outfit free. A. DUNNE & CO., 55 Reade street, New York.

POULTRY Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, from the best strains. First Premiums and highest honors at American Poultry Shows. 80 choice chicks, old and young, bred from my show stock, for sale. Eggs in season. Large catalogue free. B. E. ROGERS, Lake Bluff, Ill.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS

—AT—
LOW RATES
—VIA THE—



SPRINGS AND MOUNTAINS

OF
TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, VIRGINIA and the CAROLINAS.

LAKES AND WOODS

OF
WISCONSIN, MICHIGAN and MINNESOTA.

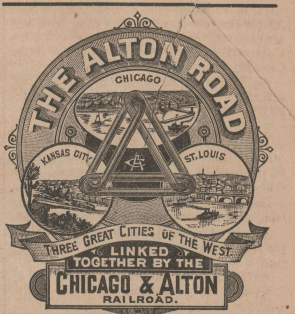
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE,
AND ALL THE

PROMINENT SUMMER RESORTS

IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For rates, routes, time tables and all information necessary for a summer trip, address any Agent of the Company.

R. M. CARTER, General Passenger Agent, FT. WORTH, TEX.
W. H. WINFIELD, General Passenger Agent, TYLER, TEX.



THE GREAT

Live Stock Express Route.

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, High-bee and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer line in low rates and fast time.

Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend by calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.

J. NESBITT, General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis.
J. A. WILSON, Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex.
JEROME HARRIS, Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Tex.
JOHN E. WELSH, Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago.
FRED L. LEEDS, Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards.
F. W. BANGERT, Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill.

Bryant & Stratton Business College, Chicago.
BUSINESS COURSE, ENGLISH COURSE, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING.
FREE. Address: 31 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
LARGEST BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE WORLD!
Can Visit World's Fair Grounds Saturdays without interfering with studies.

STATE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

Charles Luttrell, the desperado, who is supposed to have assassinated Sharnan at Denison some months ago, has been arrested at Gonzales and is now in jail at Denison.

Bob Pennington, of Hempstead, had an arm caught in a cotton gin last week. The injured member was amputated to save his life.

Suit has been brought by H. Diebler against the Texas Co-operative Association, P. of H., of Galveston, Texas, charging that the new management, through incompetency, are about to wreck the Association, and have already depreciated the stock 30 per cent. About \$85,000 is involved in this suit.

Citizens of Tyler have organized a stock company to build a railroad from the Sabine river to Grafton. In Wise county. The capital stock is \$400,000.

The Hamm family, recently in quarantine limbo near Denison, have been released. They were recently from Hamburg, Germany.

Bud Martin and Ben Woods, of Hunt county, were arrested at Greenville on Friday last, on a charge of stealing a woman from the county poor farm. They were jailed in default of \$750 bail.

A Mexia firm have entered upon a contract to cut all the railroad ties off 10,000 acres of land for the I. & G. N. railway.

The people of Salado were last week frightened by a mad dog. The venomous brute came in from the south, bit every dog he met and snapped at everything he saw. He was pursued and killed. There will be a grand slaughter of suspected dogs.

Corn in Brazoria is cheaper than ever before—33 cents per bushel. With land which is good for 80 bushels per acre with good cultivation, the farmers have been accustomed to pay \$1 per bushel for Kansas corn.

A statement on good authority made from Lufkin, says that very little bacon will be imported into that section the coming year.

Farmers around Lovelady are gathering corn, and say that both the acreage and average yield is greater than for ten years before.

San Angelo is receiving wool at the rate of 100,000 pounds daily. The price ranges from 14 to 16 cents per pound.

The contract has been awarded to Horlor & Sons, of Chicago, for erecting the Texas World's Fair building.

There is again military activity on the Mexican border. A supposed Garzante has been seen in the Rio Grande chaparral, and troops are moving to the front.

It is rumored that contracts have been let for the construction of a snag boat and tender for the Trinity River Navigation Company. They will be built at Lake Charles.

On Friday of last week Mt. Vernon received 50,000 pounds of wool. It sold for 20.55 cents per pound.

The notorious Commodore Miller and a dozen other convicts working in a rock quarry, three miles west of Dallas, knocked down their guards and escaped. Several hundred men are in pursuit.

Belton had a mad dog scare Tuesday last. He bit several animals and one man.

A bale of cotton is reported sold at Paris for 12 cents per pound. It was long staple.

FARM FIRES.

Barn of Wm. Stevens, six miles southwest of Gainsville, with contents. Loss, \$1500, no insurance.

Nichols' gin, five miles southeast of Valley View, accidental. Loss, about \$1000; no insurance.

Steve Lively's gin, two and a-half miles from Mesquite. Loss, about \$3000; no insurance.

Cowles' gin, ten miles west of Athens, was burned, and with it twenty bales of cotton; no insurance.

McIntyre's mill and gin, three miles north of Anderson, was burned on the 24th, with fifteen bales of cotton. Loss, \$3000.

Barbee & Hickman's gin, near Hico, was burned on the night of the 27th.

The barn of T. C. Hill, at Honey Grove, was burned Tuesday night.

HOW IS THIS?

We make a specialty of water supply for ranches, farms and private residences also furnish horse power and pumping jacks, and the celebrated Star and Eclipse wind mills, the best in the market. Write for catalogue and prices.

F. F. COLLINS Mfg Co.
Fort Worth and San Antonio, Tex.

Farmers near Blum have a large surplus of corn and are selling about twenty tons per day of cotton seed. They ought to have stock to eat the corn and cotton seed.

LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS.

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

Cotton Market.

GALVESTON, September 29.—Spot cotton closed steady.

Low ordinary	6 1/2
Ordinary	6 3/4
Good ordinary	6 3/4
Low middling	7
Middling	7 1/4
Middling fair	7 1/2

Receipts and Exports at all United States Ports.

Receipts thus far this week	90,535
Receipts the same time last year	108,351
Receipts this day	16,800
Receipts this day last year	27,806
Total receipts thus far this season	351,443
Total receipts thus far last season	673,713
Difference	322,270
Exports to Great Britain	18,551
Exports to France	5,409
Exports to continent	11,349

Stocks at all United States Ports.

Stocks this day	576,459
Stocks this day last year	614,203

Dallas Live Stock.

Common to fair steers	\$1 00 @ 2 00
Choice fat cows	1 30 @ 1 60
Common to fair cows	1 00 @ 1 25
Choice veal	3 00 @ 3 50
Common to fair veal	2 50 @ 2 75
Choice fat yearlings, per head	7 50
Choice ranch cows, per head	15 00 @ 25 00
Bulls	75 @ 1 00
Choice fat hogs	4 00 @ 4 25
Choice fat hogs	5 00 @ 5 25
Choice fat muttuns	3 25 @ 3 50

Produce.

Potatoes—40 @ 50c per bushel.
Onions—3c per lb
Beans—Navy, 4 @ 4 1/2; Lima, 4 @ 4 1/2; Texas butter, 4c
Cabbage—Solid heads, 2 1/2 @ 3
Butter—Good country, 14 @ 15c; common, 12c; fancy creamery, 30 @ 34c; Kansas dairy, 20 @ 22c.

Grain and Feed-stuffs.

Quotations below are on grain from stores.

Corn—Wholesale, 45c per bushel in sack; retail, 50c; in ear 35c per bushel.

Oats—Sacks, 20 @ 23c per bushel in car lots; 24c single b. s.

Wheat—per 100 lb in car lots; retail, 65c per 100.

Cotton seed—Per bushel, 35c retail; wholesale, 12 1/2c.

Hay—Loves, local, \$6 00 @ 65; best prairie hay, baled, \$3 00 per ton; in carload lots, f. o. b., \$3 00; small bales, best, 45c; best Forney, \$3 00 per ton in carload lots.

Wheat screenings—Chicken feed, \$1 25 per 100; Amber cane seed, \$2 00 per bushel.

Millet—Per bushel, \$1 15.

Alfalfa seed—\$7 00 per bushel.

Wheat—Buyers are paying: No. 2 to No. 3, 68c f. o. b. at Dallas.

Poultry and Eggs.

Prices paid by dealers—Old hens, \$2 50 per doz.; spring chickens, small, \$1 50; spring chickens, large, \$3 00; roosters, old, \$3 00; turkey hens, 75c; turkey gobblers, spring, 85c; turkey gobblers, old, \$1 50.

Eggs, 3c per doz.

Retainers get—Old hens, \$3 25 per doz.; spring chickens, small, \$3 25; spring chickens, large, \$3 50; roosters, old, \$1 50.

Hides and Wool.

Hides—Buyers are paying: Dry tint, heavy, 6 1/2c; light, 5c; dry salt, 5c; green salt, 3c; butcher's green, 3c.

Wool—Light medium, 20c; low medium, 17 @ 18c; fine, 15 @ 16.

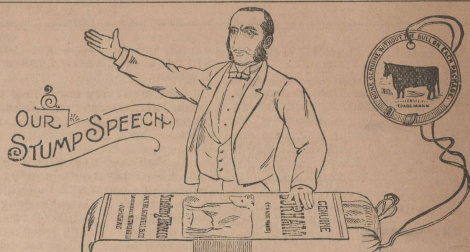
Horns, hoofs and bones—\$6 00 per ton, delivered.

Our Clubbing List.

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

Regular	With T. F. & R.
New York Weekly World	\$1 00 \$1 75
New Orleans Picayune, weekly	1 50 2 00
St. Louis Republic, semi weekly	1 00 1 75
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, weekly	1 00 1 75
Courier-Journal, weekly	1 00 1 75
Fort Worth Gazette, weekly	1 00 1 50
Galveston or Dallas News, weekly	1 00 1 75
Houston Post, weekly	1 00 1 75
Atlanta Constitution, weekly	1 25 1 75
Petersen's Magazine	2 00 2 50
Texas Siftings	4 00 4 00
Detroit Free Press, weekly	1 00 1 75
Texas (German) Post	2 50 3 00
Texas Farmer	1 00 1 50
Southern Mercury	1 00 1 75
A. A. Planter and Sugar Manufacturer	3 00 3 50
American Gardening	1 00 1 50
Farm Implement News, weekly	2 00 2 50
Breeder's Gazette	2 00 2 50
Farmer's Call	50 1 25
Hoard's Dairyman	1 00 1 75
Scribner's Magazine	3 00 3 50
Texas Baptist and Herald	2 00 2 50
Texas Christian Advocate	2 00 2 50
New York Ledger	2 00 2 50
Green's Fruit Grower	1 00 1 25
Godey's Ladies Book	2 00 2 50
Farm Fun	50 1 25

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



When in the course of human events it becomes necessary to record some brand of Smoking Tobacco, we unhesitatingly pronounce

Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco

to be the best in the world.

Many times imitated, but never equalled.

Get the genuine. Made only by

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.,
Durham, N. C.



In order to reduce my stock I will sell my 300 egg size CHICAGO CHIEF INCUBATOR at \$12 50.
F. M. CUKRYKA
4004 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

A VIRGINIA LADY of superior qualifications wish a situation in private family to teach. Ranch preferred. Address "TEACHER," Box 146 Lebanon, Texas.

A YOUNG LADY graduate of a high school, wishes a situation in a private family to teach all the English branches and music. Wishes to commence first of November. References required. Address, MISS V. C. WILLYAMS, Lampasas, Texas.

WOOL GROWERS

Should read the Wool and Hide Shipper, the highest authority on wool and sheep. Sample copies free.

Wool and Hide Shipper Publishing Co.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

HANDY BINDERS

For Files of Texas Farm and Ranch.

By use of this Binder complete Files can be kept in a neat and perfect form. It is just what the ladies want for binding Sheet Music, the size being 12 1/2 inches. Handsomely bound in maroon cloth and leather. Price, mailed to any subscriber of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH 75 cents.

The Improved Monarch Incubator.



Was awarded TWO first premiums at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 9th, 1892, first of \$25. In gold for the best hatch, first of \$25. In gold for the best machine in operation at the show, all the leading machines competing. More than 1800 ducks, chicks and turkeys from one machine in seven weeks. Price reduced. Thousands in successful operation in U. S., Canada and Europe. Satisfaction universal. Over 30 first premiums. Send for Circulars. JAMES HANKIN, So. Easton, Mass.

GEM STEEL MILL

Send 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 8—Fort Worth, Texas.

You Have all Read of the Luxury in Travel.
BUY YOUR TICKETS OVER



And Experience it.

Perfect Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car Service

BETWEEN
Texas Points and Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City.

Free Reclining Chair Cars Between Dallas, Fort Worth, Denison, Gainsville, Waco, Temple and Taylor.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CAR SERVICE

TO

AUSTIN AND SAN ANTONIO.

Close connection made for Laredo and points in the Republic of Mexico and California, as well as points in the North and East.

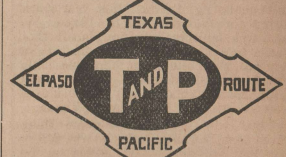
For rates, routes, maps, time tables, or other information, call on or address

THOS. G. HAMMOND, Ticket Agent, Corner Elm and Lamar streets, Dallas, Texas.

Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent, Denison, Texas.

Trav. Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

E. B. PARKER, A. G. P. A., No. 509 Chestnut st., St. Louis, Mo.



THE SHORT LINE TO
New Orleans, Memphis, and Points in the Southeast.

Take "The St. Louis Limited."
12-HOURS SAVED—12

BETWEEN—
Fort Worth, Dallas and St. Louis AND THE EAST.

THE DIRECT LINE
TO ALL POINTS IN

Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon and California.

Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars

BETWEEN—
Dallas, Ft. Worth and St. Louis, New Orleans and Denver, St. Louis and San Francisco
For rates, tickets and all information apply to, or address any of the ticket agents or
C. P. FEAGAN, GASTON MESLIER, Trav. Pass. Ag't, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.
L. S. THORNE, General Superintendent, DALLAS, TEXAS.

with beautiful rock bottom creeks. We cross the Brazos just before reaching Kappel, which is a very small railroad town surrounded by a poor mesquite prairie. Leaving this country we pass between a long range of hills or mountains. The country to a black wax man, looks poor and broken, partially covered with shin oak, live oak, and a few scrubby cedars.

We next reach Morgan, where we cross a branch of the Central railroad. Here is some good land but much that is very rough and hilly, and looks to be poor. Morgan is a neat little village, surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery and live oak groves. Passing this we travel on down a narrow valley between long ranges of hills which, after we pass Meridian, get higher and look more lonely. There were no signs of a living creature among these great barren ridges, but the little valleys were more productive.

Clifton is the next little village nestled among these hills, and is a lively little place. The valleys seem to be very productive, and here and there, between Clifton and Valley Mills could be seen houses clinging to the sides of the mountains.

After leaving Valley Mills our road cut its way through the hills for a few miles and rolled us out into a high rolling prairie, which an old Texan would call fourth rate prairie land. On this high prairie we pass Crawford and reach McGregor, the beautiful and enterprising little town where the Grange Fair is soon to meet. This is surrounded by beautiful dark red prairie land, and very productive. From this to Temple the land is fine, mostly black wax, and as far as the eye could see on either side were broad acres of corn and cotton, but I believe the cotton predominates.

We took dinner at Temple, the best town, thus far, south of Cleburne, and at 3:40 boarded the west-bound train for Brownwood. More to follow.

AT COMANCHE.

On the last day of the Comanche County Fair, while sauntering about seeing what I could see—and hearing what I could not keep from hearing—I ran across a great big, good humored, happy looking farmer, and I soon found out where he lived, and invited myself to go home with him, and he agreed to it, and about 5 o'clock, when he had got his fine chickens—which he had on exhibition at the fair, loaded into his big wagon, we hit the road for his home, and we hit it hard, too, for I really thought that he was trying to knock every stump and big rock out of the road. But being an old Texan and a pretty good broncho rider, I stayed with him; but to tell the truth, we had not gone very far before I began to wish that I had taken out an accident policy before we started, but as I have learned that it does no good to grieve over spilled milk, I determined to grin and endure. We told big yarns (that is the other fellow did), and had a grand old time generally, and a seventeen-mile ride, and about 10 o'clock the good humored farmer drove up to a gate and said: "Woa, ho! Hold the lines till I open the gate, and you can drive in." And so I did; and in about fifteen minutes I was stretched full length on a sure enough country feather bed, and before you could have said "Jack Robinson with your mouth open," I was asleep, and slept only as a tired and contented man can sleep.

Early the next morning we were up, rambling over his beautiful little valley farm. We first passed through a large, well selected, well cared for orchard. Here were apples, pears, peaches and plums; some fine apples, some fine pears and some of the finest that I have seen in the State or out of it.

Mr. McKinney has a seedling peach which came from the seed of the Heath peach, which is considerably later, not now, Sept. 24, quite ripe and one of the finest specimens I ever saw. He will, if he can, keep them and have some of them at the Dallas Fair.

We strolled down through the sweet potato patch, which has taken the place of the cotton patch, and of which he will raise hundreds of bushels, and gets ready sale for them at prices which makes him believe that "taters" beat cotton. But we all know that cotton is—is—well—a dead-beat.

We next went down to a large, fine tank of water, surrounded with beautiful willows, Columbia poplar, some grapevines, blackberry and dewberry vines. A good wind mill and force pump carries this water 1400 feet, through the potato patch, through the orchard and on to the house.

This man has fine Langshan, Light Brahma and Wyandott chickens, the Singlecomb & Coches Poland China hogs, and is silly enough to believe that he has the best farm, the prettiest and best wife and the sweetest children in the world. Well, the Lord always blesses this sort of a man. He always has good luck; he never feels the tidal wave of hard times, when it sweeps

over the country, crushing the life out of so many thousands who are too intelligent to fool away their time with orchards, vegetables, chickens, and who know that it costs more to raise hogs than they are worth, and that it is cheaper to raise cotton and buy their meat. Wisdom is a great thing, but knowledge is greater.

Mr. McKinney (that is my good humored farmer's name) lives twelve miles from Brownwood, and when asked if he was not too far from the market, said:

"Well, yes, but I am at least a thousand miles nearer than the man who has nothing to sell."

UNCLE SNORT.

THE FANNIN COUNTY FAIR.

BONHAM, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

The Fannin County Fair, which opened at Bonham, Texas on the 13th of September, lasting five days, was in all respects a success. The agricultural and horticultural displays were good, but were confined to individual specimens, there being no collective exhibit from any one farm. The corn, wheat, oats, etc., were shown in small quantities, and not many specimens shown, but those which were shown were extra good. The melon, pumpkin and vegetable display was fair only, but the display of apples was simply grand, and would have been so considered in our State Fair, where we would recommend to Fannin county that it duplicate the same. The ladies' textile exhibit was not large, but superb, and the art exhibit was magnificent. The collective art exhibit by the Carlton College was the largest, and reflected much credit on that institution. There were also art exhibits by the following ladies: Miss Fannie Lyle, Miss Laura Carter, Miss Sallie Janette and Miss Kate Maddry. These exhibits were all fine; there was not a bad picture among the whole lot, and the subjects were sufficiently varied to be both interesting and attractive. The display of butter was good, fully fifty entries having been made, and there was light bread and biscuits, too—all kinds and sizes, from the baker's loaf to the great big pone that our mothers made in olden times. Fully one hundred entries in bread were made. Then cakes, pound cakes, sponge cakes, silver cakes, marble cakes, fruit cakes, jelly cakes, lemon cakes, coconut cakes, tea cakes, and other kinds too numerous to mention; cakes baked by little girls ten years old, and cakes baked by women in the decline of life—all of them sweet and just as good as they could be. There was wine, several kinds; jellies, one hundred and fifty seven kinds; preserves, fully as many kinds; canned fruits, honey, and all kinds of sweet things in great quantities. The ladies' department of the Fannin County Fair was simply splendid in all respects, and was presided over by Mesdames Sanders, Caldwell, Thompson, (and other ladies whose names we failed to get) in a most genial and social manner.

A bois d'arc wagon was on exhibit by Mr. D. A. Ewing, made in Bonham, and a beauty; also a train engine and all, toy size, the workmanship of Masters Claud Dixon and Charles Howard, aged respectively 16 and 11 years, that attracted much attention. We would recommend to the Fannin County Fair management that they encourage the farmers of their county to make individual displays, collected off of their farms, and embracing everything raised on their farms. When this is done the Fannin County Fair will be complete so far as exhibits are concerned.

E. L. HUFFMAN.

WE ANSWER, THERE WILL.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

Will there be a Fair at Dallas this fall? It is true that I received a catalogue some time ago announcing the fact, but since then I have received a good many letters from Kansas and other states stating that they wished to exhibit this fall at our great State Fair, but that they had read in the Dallas and Galveston News of such a deplorable condition of the State that they had decided not to exhibit, as they had concluded that Texas was ruined and dead, particularly Dallas and Galveston. But for the success of our Fair—that ought to be the pride of every Texan. Is there no way of carrying off these calamity howlers until after the Fair? For it looks ridiculous, and is a shame that the good people of Texas should go to so great an expense as sending an exhibit car throughout the North, with the brilliant Gov. Hubbard telling the people up there about the wonderful resources and prosperity of Texas, and for these great deluges to come on behind him and denounce it all false, is beyond my comprehension. Is there no way to call a halt? Would it not be far better for every Texan who has the good of the Fair and State at heart—and I think there are two or three hundred thousand such men in Tex-

as—to contribute a dollar each towards a fund to buy these great deluges into silence. I for one am ready with my dollar.

G. S. H.

ANSWER TO W. G. JOHNSON.

MADISON, GA.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

I see an article in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, written by Mr. W. G. Johnson, of Reagan, Texas. I took a real good laugh over it, as it shows quite plainly that he is a strong lint cotton man. He should not become alarmed, for the lintless cotton I don't think will injure his hobby, as it will not mix with other cotton. He speaks of the half-grown boll I sent you first; perhaps after he hears from the full size boll that I have since sent, he will count differently. Oh, yes, I certainly continue to puff the lintless cotton, for to do it justice it deserves it. I am not "taking the good farmers of Texas in," but they are taking my lintless cotton seed in, and in less than twelve months hence the lintless cotton will speak for itself in the Lone Star State and every other cotton State in our country. Friend Johnson should be more careful and not go in search of a damage or libel suit. The full size boll sent you last week has five compartments which contain double rows of five seeds each, and you will find therein forty-five or fifty seeds. I have counted as high as 60 seeds, but they average 50. Mr. Johnson labors under the wrong impression when he thinks the lintless cotton is picked, for it is gathered as fast as the bolls become speckled or red, and I can gather a crop at a cost of not more than one-half cent per bushel. I am a plain country farmer and can't compete with a skillful pencil-pusher like Mr. Johnson. Whatever statements come from me directly concerning lintless cotton are simply plain facts.

R. H. CAMPBELL.

UNCLE SNORT ON THE WAR PATH.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

Yes, here I come with my mad up to 105—that's fact—right up to 105, and getting no better rapidly. You see, I kept my wrath in subjection when the proof reader made me say things that I never even thought, and came so near getting me into a bad scrape, and when that rascal stole that box of onions and ran off with them, but when it comes to a man walking right up and looking me right in the face and calling me a "crank," you see, I ain't going to stand it. And that's just what one of the biggest hog men in this State did. Now, I don't mean a political hog man, but I mean a "shore nuff" hog man—a man that raises great-big, fat Poland China hogs. I should have lit into him right then and there, but you see, I ain't been training very long, and I didn't have my boxing gloves with me, and I am too sharp to go to pestling on a wooden head without gloves on. But when I get through training—that is when my trainer is willing to risk me in the ring—if that fellow is still living, I'll make him think that Jim Corbett is only an amateur in the boxing art, and I want to warn him right now that I am not going to be in any hurry in training; he may die of old age before I graduate, and if he does if he will wash the morning papers he will see something like this: "The great fight has come off at last; Uncle Snort last night knocked out of the ring the son of one of the greatest hog men in the State, for an insult offered him by the young man's father in his lifetime." And I further wish to notify him that I am now traveling over the State hunting for Poland China hogs to knock him out of the ring at the Dallas Fair this fall.

Now, as mad as I am, there is still running through my veins a great deal of the milk of human kindness, and really, I don't want to hurt the fellow, and if any of your readers know of a prescription that will cool off a righteous indignation, please send it at once, and it may be that you will thus be the means of saving a human life. I feel that something must be done, or me or that fellow will have to do the running act. I can now see the dreadful effects of a bad temper, and I now see, as I never saw before, how important it is that mothers should gently take the temper out of their boys while young. There may be, and perhaps are, differences of opinion as to the best methods of doing this. Oh, how often have I seen a gentle, tender, loving mother, talking sweetly, coaxing tenderly a cross, unruly, self-willed, cub bear, whom she called her dear boy, with his lip hung down, a frown on his face and a sulk in his eye. Poor, over affectionate mother, you are only feeling that

temper that you are trying to assuage. Try my mother's remedy: Take him out to the orchard, and with a nice water sprout from a peach tree, teach him the dancing act. This is the kind of exercise that he needs. This was my mother's remedy in the good old days when boys did not wear pants in the summer time, but she did not give me quite as many dancing lessons as I really needed. This world is full of humbugs in the shape of men because mothers have been too over indulgent. Boys do not grow up to be great and good men by mere chance. It is a mother's hand that guides the ship of life as well as the ship of state, and hence that hand should be seen the more often, vigorously waving the rod of correction, and then we would not need to sing so mournfully, "Oh, where is my boy to-night?"

A NEW AND VALUABLE INDUSTRY.

BUCKNER, MO.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

For the benefit of your readers I give my experience with one of the most valuable plants that has ever been discovered. The domestic coffee berry which is destined to save our farmers millions of dollars as soon as its merits become known. I have been farming over sixty years, and never saw anything to equal it; and while growing is a sight to behold. The best coffee substitutes known. Some consider it equally as good; others can't tell the difference. It costs only one cent per pound to raise, exclusive of seed, as it is such an enormous yielder, producing when sowed broadcast from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. Plant in rows three feet apart, one berry every ten inches. My patch made at the rate of thirty-eight bushels per acre. It is as easy to raise as corn or beans, and is subject to no insect pest; it does well on thin land, grows from two to three feet tall and fruits from the ground up; plump pods, touching each other on the loaded limbs, meeting each other in the middle of the row and bending down to the ground with its beautiful golden fruit and vast mass of foliage, which makes it very improving to land. Matures north or south in less than five months; much more fattening to hogs than corn, and no gathering to do, as they do that themselves. Parch and prepare like store coffee. It is extremely healthy on account of its medicinal properties in curing rheumatism. In order that you may see for yourself I send one bush of my late planting and enough to make a pint of prime coffee. C. E. COLLE.

[The specimen stalk is enclosed and is a solid mass of pods. We know nothing of the value of this bean, but its enormous productiveness is shown by the sample sent. The roasted bean has a decided coffee flavor, except that it is a little more bitter, which may be owing to too much roasting.—Ed.]

Find inclosed \$1 for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, which, without doubt or any possible show of argument, is the best farmers' paper published in the United States, and needs no other inducement to procure new subscribers than the sensible, unvarnished advice conveyed through its pages to every farmer, not only in Texas, but in every State where it is read.—H. E. DEVERE, Oglesby, Texas.

I have a horse that takes spells that lasts him sometimes three days; his flanks rise and fall and he breathes with great difficulty, and he is breathing this way at times several times a day while standing; eats hearty and seems to thrive. During this wet spell has a wheezing sound in his throat. Please tell me what is the matter with him and what to do? Can I cure him?—Subscriber.

ANS.—Your horse has the heaves. See answer in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of September 3rd.—FRANCIS.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR

Indigestion, Want of Appetite, Fullness after Meals, Vomiting, Sickiness of the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Stiff Headache, Cold Chills, Flushing of Heat, Lowness of Spirits, and All Nervous Affections.

To cure these complaints we must remove the cause. The principal cause is generally to be found in the stomach and liver put in motion organs and at times several times a day two or four Pills twice a day for a short time will remove the evil and restore the sufferer to sound and lasting health.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. Sole U. S. Dispensary, 365 Canal St., New York.

WELL MACHY All kinds, Water, Gas, Oil, Wind and Steam; Heating, Boilers, etc. Try you to send 25c. for Encyclopedia, 1500 Engravings. The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., also, Chicago, Ill.; Dallas, Tex.; Sydney, N. S. W.

CORRESPONDENCE

COMANCHE COUNTY FAIR.

COMANCHE, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I did not reach this fair until the third day, but when I did reach it it only took just a glance to disclose the fact that Comanche county people are fully alive on the fair question.

The grounds are beautifully located, with just enough of the natural growth of post oaks scattered over the grounds to give it more the appearance of a beautiful little park than of a fair ground.

This being only the second year of this fair, there was not the number of fine stock that could have been shown by this county, but what stock were shown were good. There were some very fine Holstein and Jersey cattle shown; some good hogs, though only a few.

Our friend, J. W. Morris, of Comanche, showed some good Berkshire hogs, a good Jersey bull, and has also some good jacks and jennets.

There were others who had good stock, but reaching the fair so late I failed to get their names and stock.

There were trotters, pacers and flyers on the track each day, and the races were said to be good, but not being a sport, I am unable to say.

But I can say that the baby show was the most interesting and drew a better crowd than any show of the occasion. Of the eleven baby boys shown, Master Major Walker took the blue ribbon, and Master Carl Riley the red. Of the eleven baby girls, Miss Mary Armstrong took the blue ribbon, and Miss Joanna Parker the red.

From the baby show we turned to the exhibition hall, and justice to Comanche county forces me to say, all things considered, this was the finest county exhibit I have ever seen in the State. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. T. J. Roundtree and the wide-awake farmers who assisted him in gathering together and so beautifully arranging this agricultural and horticultural exhibit. The arrangement was superb and showed the touch of the hand of an artist.

My attention was called to two individual exhibits of farm products which deserve special mention: First, that of Mr. T. A. Bolling, which consisted of corn, wheat, oats, barley, sorghum, Jerusalem corn, stock peas, peanuts, a nice variety of native grasses, vegetables, potatoes, beets, carrots, tomatoes, onions, watermelons, pumpkins and a bucket of lard almost as white as virgin snow, and a most beautiful, well cured ham weighing twenty-six pounds. Second, that of Mr. J. M. McCrary, consisting of twelve varieties of corn, besides wheat, oats, rye, barley, first and second crops of millet, three varieties of cotton: one sorghum, peanuts, stock peas, alfalfa and seventy-five varieties of volunteer or native grasses, fruits peaches, apples, pears, plums, figs, grapes and pecans, of vegetables, pumpkins, tomatoes, onions, pepper, beets, artichokes, asparagus, okra and melons.

The agricultural exhibit for the State Fair, gathered together under the supervision of and arranged by Mr. T. J. Roundtree, was most beautifully, tastily and artistically arranged, making a most magnificent display. We can only give a partial list of the articles in the exhibit, but the entire exhibit will be on hand at the State Fair. Of wheat, there were twelve entries from different parts of the country, which yielded from 20 to 33 bushels per acre, weighing from 62 to 64 pounds per bushel. Three varieties of oats, yielding from 60 to 92 bushels per acre. Rye, several samples, 12 to 13 bushels per acre; three different parcels of barley, 25 to 30 bushels per acre. A choice assortment of corn, embracing ear and shelled corn of twelve different varieties. Sheaf grain of wheat, oats, rye, barley and millet, five feet high. Balled hay, sorghum cane, ribbon cane, kafir corn, cotton in stalks, lint and seed. Vegetables—fine specimens of Irish and sweet potatoes, radishes, turnips, beans, onions, okra, cabbage, beets—all fresh as spring crops, without irrigation. Of fruits, twelve varieties of pears, including the famous Bartlett, Le Conte, Seckel and Kieffer. Peaches of the most approved varieties, of large size and in fine condition. Plums of five varieties: Apples, seven, crabs, two; raspberries, blackberries, figs, melons, cherries and quinces. Honey, both strained and comb, grown by Broch Anders. Also a nice display of native grasses and forage plants.

All these have been collected since the 17th of July, none having had special culture for the fair.

The ladies came forward grandly with their departments. In the culinary was everything, from the very nice hot breads to the most delicious fruit cakes, jelly cakes, chocolate cakes, silver cakes, gold cakes, pound cakes and plain leaved cakes;

also jellies, preserves, marmalades, pickles, canned fruits, crystallized fruits, sun dried fruits, peach leather and brandy peaches. Also a most beautiful collection of wild flowers, nicely framed, in a beautiful wreath surrounding a Texas star. There were also samples of the very nicest butter.

In the ladies art department were fancy quilts, silk and woolen; also needle work, drawn work, embroidery, plain hand sewing and ready-made suits of clothes. This department was full to overflowing with scores of beautiful articles, which I am unable to mention, made and put on exhibition by the ladies. Much credit is due the ladies for the part they have borne and the deep interest they have taken in making this fair a grand success.

There was on exhibition a sword handle from the Fannin massacre in 1836; an Indian belt, captured by Capt. Gilbert and a capture of Cynthia Ann Parker, a halcyon string, used to fire a rifle cannon during the late war; a skeleton of a sea horse, given to Mrs. Bolling by a Ship Island prisoner in 1864. But the most captivating exhibit was by Prof. Rogers—a photo of the famous picture of the battle of San Jacinto. There is seen Sam Houston on his couch, Santa Anna standing at his feet, his hat in hand, awaiting his doom; Deaf Smith sitting at the root of the tree, with the officers and soldiers around them. The picture is draped with long moss, taken this summer from the identical tree under which Houston lay.

There was on exhibition a nice lot of poultry, consisting of about twenty-five pairs of twelve or fifteen varieties. Poultry sold readily, prices ruling exceedingly high.

The visitor to Comanche county will find among its citizens old-fashioned, big-hearted generosity, and unaffected politeness and courtesy without stint.

UNCLE SHORT.

THE TEXAS COAST.

ALVIN, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

I was so well pleased with Alvin and the result of my few hours stay here last week, that I came back to finish the work I then started. Alvin is a good town, with a good school, good churches and splendid water and climate. There was not a mosquito in my room at the hotel last night, but one paid me a friendly visit after I awoke this morning. My personal experience with this country is that it is healthier than any other part of the State that I have lived in. I spent July and August in Houston. The experience of other people is that it is as healthy as any other part of the State. I met yesterday Mr. A. B. Pierce, who lives on the coast. A year ago he was living in Nebraska, and suffering so from asthma that he prayed for death. He had spent thousands of dollars for doctors and medicines, but all did no good. "I noticed," said he, "that whenever the south wind blew I felt the better, and I told my wife that I was going to where that wind came from, and rigged me up a wagon and team—I built me a regular house on the wagon—hired a man to drive the team, for I had not done a day's work in five years, and with my wife started for Texas. I went to work as soon as I reached La Porte, and have not been sick a day since I came to Texas. I sent for my daughter who had had a bad case of catarrh for 13 years. Others in Nebraska suffering from asthma, came out on my advice, and all are cured now. I do not know of a single case of rheumatism here." So much for the healthfulness of this country.

In order that the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH might have facts, I have interviewed several farmers and they can judge for themselves. Mr. G. H. Cook lives about one mile southeast of the depot, and has five acres in young pears, 2 to 4 years old, which he is now cultivating in strawberries. He purchased 20 acres 6 years ago, to which he has since added 6 acres. Before coming to Texas he had 5 years experience in the berry business in Arkansas. Off three acres of the berries mentioned above he made \$1,500 this year. Off the remainder he only made \$300.00. Had it not been for the late freeze he would have made at least \$3,000.00 off the three acres. At the time the freeze came (March 19th) he was marketing \$150 worth of berries per day. It was then a month before the second crop came on. His best picking this year was 1,000 quarts off one acre in one day. The berries are picked every other day. After paying all expenses of cultivating, picking and marketing, his berries netted him 12 1/2 cents a quart for the season. Mr. Cook thinks that a man without previous experience can, by close observation, and consulting the growers here, do about as well as any one raising berries. (So far the best vegetable crop raised here was

by a man without previous experience.) His place cost him \$12.50 an acre, and he says, although his place is not for sale, it would take \$10,000 to buy it. "I know of no other way," said he, "in which I can make so much out of \$10,000 as I do out of the 8 acres in cultivation." Mr. Cook cultivated the eight acres with his own labor, and it keeps him busy the year round.

Mr. L. Winston moved on to a 200 acre farm two miles southwest of Alvin January 1st, 1887. The land cost him \$6 an acre. When asked what he would take for it his reply was that it was not for sale at any price. I then asked him to value it and his reply was that he would not take \$100 an acre for it. Mr. Winston is an old sugar planter. As he expressed it he starved out raising sugar and cotton. He has turned his rich Matagorda county farm into a stock ranch and is now running a dairy in connection with a fruit and vegetable farm. He is one of the old time Texans, and every statement he makes can be relied on. Three of his sons are living on his farm and adjoining farm. His estimable wife keeps a set of books for him, and every statement he made is backed up with her books, and she has the date of every sale, the name of the buyer, with the amount and date of shipment down in black and white. This spring, off one acre of strawberries, he sold \$500 worth of berries. The first 19 quarts sold brought \$6. The last 24 quarts, sold in Velasco June 6th, brought 25 cents a quart. The freeze caught him the same as it did Mr. Cook. The two days before the freeze he sold \$50 worth a day. He is confident if it had not been for the freeze, that at the very least he would have made \$1,000 off his one acre. Last year he made a fine crop of peaches, but they are not so good this year on account of the freeze. He has the largest pomegranate growing I ever saw. One by actual measurement is 4 1/8 inches in diameter, and 13 inches in circumference. He says he has wagon loads of them growing on his Matagorda place. Yesterday I bought one in Houston, the only one I saw on sale there. It was only 2 1/2 inches in diameter, and is the usual size seen in that market. He has commenced shipping sweet potatoes. He estimates his yellow yams at 500 bushels to the acre. They are now selling at 75 cents the first sold at \$1 per bushel. His red Bermudas are yielding as high as one peck to the hill. The yield of the latter is so enormous that he is afraid to make an estimate of it. He planted them for feed, but has sold some at \$1 per bushel. His Irish potatoes sold at \$1 to \$1 50; a very few sold for 75 cents. Onions brought \$1 25 to \$1 50 per bushel. Owing to the drought his yield is not up to the average. He has raised as high as 400 bushels to the acre and sold them from \$1 to \$2 per bushel. His ribbon cane is finer than the Oyster Creek cane, and the blue joints are higher than my head. He estimates it will make 2,000 pounds of sugar to the acre, and is the finest he has ever raised. Five years ago his neighbors laughed at him for setting out live oaks, saying that they would not make shade soon enough for his children. They are now 6 inches in diameter and spread about twenty feet. He has some Japanese rice growing which has been cut once and is now heading out the second time.

Each year he brings over about 300 head of cattle from his ranch for the three-fold purpose of dairying, improving the cattle and enriching his land. His cattle are Holstein and Durham. He has tried the Brahmins (sacred cattle of India) but does not like them. He does not use Jerseys, because he is raising his cattle for beef. He has been very successful in dairying. For some time one of his sons sold the milk in Galveston. Then he sold from 100 to 115 gallons a day part of the time. (Galvestonians do not buy much milk in the winter time.) At present he sells his milk at the dairy to a neighbor who sells it in Galveston. It retails at Galveston for 40 cents per gallon. He only sells his butter 18 gallons a day now. He sells his butter at home for 30 to 35 cents per pound.

Prof. J. J. Shirley is the local Methodist preacher here, formerly of Granbury, where he taught school for a number of years, and at which time a good many men now members of the legislature and in public office were his pupils. More recently he was pastor of the Weatherford church. He came here in July, 1884. He has 56 acres which cost him \$6 an acre. When asked his price he said that it was not for sale, but that he would take \$30,000 for it, and if he were to sell it would only be to buy another place. He has next to the finest orchard in the south part of the state H. M. Stringfellow's alone being superior to it. He has 1 1/2 acres in pears, which he planted as an experiment six years ago. They did so well that four years ago he planted 3 1/2 acres, the next year 4 1/2 acres, and two years ago 10 acres. They commenced bearing last year, but he does not expect to market any until next year. He has 150 peach trees of different varieties, and 22 different kinds of plums, all planted as an experiment. He is well satisfied with them, although the peaches were killed by the late frost this year. Twelve varieties of grape occupy one-half acre of land. One vine this season bore 40 pounds, and others did nearly as well. He has all pomegranates, mulberries and figs, all of which are doing well. One quince bush planted as an experiment is doing well, and at 2 years bore 24 quinces. Mr. Shirley started in here absolutely without experience.

Maj. G. W. Durant has 30 acres in strawberries, 10 in cape jasmines, and cultivates about 100 acres altogether, employing ten hands the year round. Mr. Wright, a Houston florist, has between 5 and 6 acres of cape jasmines, which will probably make him about \$8,000 next spring. They are in bloom now, and he finds a ready market for them, selling most of them in Dallas. If the cholera does not break up the World's Fair, he will ship them to Chicago next year. He has altogether about sixteen acres here within a quarter of a mile of the depot. He priced it to me at \$17,000. He is the only man I have met who announces his place for sale and he does not want to sell until he gathers his next spring's crop.

The water here is freestone. Excellent hay is being cut on the open prairie within two miles of the depot. The wild grass here is the best I have ever seen. The above is what some of the larger farmers are doing. Many are making a good living off 5 acres, and pay cash as they go. I have only written about a few things in this letter. I may write of other things in the future.

WM. F. BECK.

ANT KILLING.

IDLEWILD, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

Your best plan will be to attack the ants with bi-sulphide of carbon, which you can use in the following manner: Pour a couple of teaspoonfuls down each of the principal holes and cover with a wet blanket for fifteen or twenty minutes. This gives the vapor an opportunity to sink down through the subterranean channels of the nest. Then by means of a torch or a lighted kerosene rag on the end of a long pole, explode the vapor at the mouth of the hole. The explosion will drive the vapor through all the burrows of the nest and will cause the destruction, not only of all the ants in the nest, but also of the early stages. WILLIAM LITTS.

ON THE WING.

BROWNWOOD, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

On the morning of the 22d I mounted the Santa Fe horse at Cleburne; he gave a few snorts and darted off due south for Temple, at the rate of about 30 miles an hour. Having nothing else to do, I decided to pay close attention to the country through which we passed, and give your readers the benefit of what I saw, or at least a part of it.

From Cleburne to Blum, first station south, the land is a poor red sandy prairie,

Barb-wire Cuts.

Apply Phénol Sodique before inflammation sets in. He will hardly know he is hurt.

Better late than never. For man and all animals.

If not at your druggist's, send for circular.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

Look out for counterfeits. There is but one genuine. Better cut the advertisement out and have it to refer to.

humans, more humans, of like passions with ourselves. And oft, when we tear away the robe of power and authority, we find them wrapped in the mantle of mean selfishness. Something more than the virtue of voting for the nominee is being required of the aspirant. Independent citizenship and sovereign manhood is the heaven in the lump that is doing the perfect work of disintegrating classish selfishness and party conspiracy. An unparalleled diffusion of intelligence among the majority of people has enabled them to see that "parties" become venal and corrupt in proportion to the ease with which they obtain power, and in proportion to the ease of gaining wealth through that power. When so-called government agents cease to rob or despoil the people, and collect only sufficient tax for efficient government, the spoils of office will be eliminated and the avocation of the party boss will be gone. Indeed, until society recognizes and makes a fair and equitable adjustment of all earnings, official, professional and productive, there will be no permanent peace or substantial basis for our institutions.

SOME COMMENTS.

Uncle Natt very properly "goes for" the extravagant statements recently made in your paper in regard to the profits of pear culture in the coast country. I see in your last issue that I made \$20,000 this year and have refused \$60,000 for my orchard. Verily we have to go away from home to hear the news. This is certainly news to me. Divide the profits by 10 and scratch out the other entirely and you will have something like the truth. Such statements only do our country harm, for no sane man will credit them. I must also take issue with Mr. Tolar as to statements made in a former number of Texas Farm and Ranch. If anybody ever paid 4 cents for cuttings he ought to have a guardian, for thousands were sold at \$3 and \$4 per M, though \$2.50 was the best offer I had.

If anybody ever averaged two and one-half bushels of pears from each 5-year-old tree, I never heard of it. I am sure I never did have exceptional trees to bear more, but a great many much less, and some none at all. Again, if anybody ever got \$4.50 or \$5.00 per bushel for pears, I never heard of it. I got \$4.00 for several of my first shipments, but the price fell and \$2.50 was about the average. This was surely good enough. Again, he states that from one to three thousand dollars can be cleared annually from truck, etc., after the first year. Leaving out the profits from young trees, the price of which is bound to come down, and few men will ever go over his first figure. I don't want to be understood as depreciating this coast region. I believe I have done as much or more than any one to show that this is a good country, but like in all other sections, it takes time, money and lots of work to make a success of fruit and vegetable growing. The land is not rich, and must be manured. A great deal is badly drained and must be ditched. Insects are plentiful here, as elsewhere, and must be fought. We have occasional frosts and drouths that play havoc here as elsewhere, as the present summer and past spring have shown, and the soil is so tough and sour that little can be grown the first year. The fact is, Mr. Editor, there is a spirit of unrest abroad, and it looks like everybody was hunting a better place. If a man has a good home and is making a living he had better stay there, especially if he has not the means to pay cash for a new home and enough left to run him at least one year. If he is bent on a change, I believe if he is thus prepared, this country offers as good inducements as any other part of the state, but if he is wise he will look closely before buying, and not get all his information from a real estate agent. They are a powerful hopeful set of people, and always take the most cheerful views of the situation. I would especially warn any new comer not to figure too extensively on a fortune out of cape jasmynes. While I sell annually a hundred dollars or so worth of flowers, I have tens of thousands I can't sell at all. Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Alabama and Mississippi are all in the jasmine business, and are planting thousands of bushes. So much for the dark side. As to the bright we claim a blight-proof pear country, and undoubtedly a 10-year-old orchard is a fortune to any man who has taken care of his trees. In fact it pays well at six and seven. Grapes are a perfect success, free from mildew and rot. The Japan plums promise equally as well, and I have great faith in my Chinese and Japan hybrid peaches. Strawberries rarely fail and always bring fair prices. The Oonshu orange also promises well, especially if budded several feet above ground on the Trifoliata stock. I intend to set 1,000 thus propagated the coming season and risk the chances. It

also now begins to look like we will get better prices for all kind of truck. The country is filling up, and a strong effort will be made to grow enough next season to ship in car load lots. This is the key to the situation. We are a long way from the big markets, and the express charges get away badly with returns. I took the Chicago Trade Bulletin all last spring, and there was no time up to July that big profits could not have been made on car load shipments. Our country is healthy, our seasons early, and we extend a hearty welcome to all, but don't think you are coming to the garden of Eden by a "jug full." Hitchcock, Texas.

WATER

FARM, GARDEN, HOUSE.

Without Expense of Time or Labor.

SUPPLY Cattle Crops House Lawn

WITH WATER BY USING

THE IMPROVED RIDER or HOT-AIR PUMPING ENGINE.

They can be run by the ordinary farm help, are absolutely safe, and can be operated with wood, coal or gas.

Send for illustrated catalogue to The De Lamater Iron Works, 22 Cortlandt Street, New York, N. Y.

BLOOMINGTON (PHOENIX) NURSERY.

13 GREENHOUSE.

TREES AND PLANTS

We have a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Small, Tree SEEDLINGS, CUT and FORCED TREE SEEDLINGS.

Priced Catalogue mailed free. Established 1852.

PHENIX NURSERY COMPANY

Successors to SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

PARIS NURSERIES.

GRAPE VINES. BERRY PLANTS.

Finest hardy ornamentals, such as Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, etc.

All home grown and thoroughly tested.

No doubtful high priced varieties to offer. Large bearing orchards to propagate from. Wholesale and retail. No traveling agents employed. Catalogues free on application.

Successors to STELL & CLARK, W. W. Stell, Paris, Tex.

GREEN MOUNTAIN GRAPE

Entirely Hardy and very vigorous, the vines are covered with a fruit of exquisite flavor.

CAUTION. The enormous success this grape has met with has caused substitutes on the market. Buy no vine without the above trade-mark.

Illustrated circular sent upon application. AGENTS WANTED. STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS, New Canaan, Conn.

McKinney Nurseries.

Price List Sent Free.

30,000 Peach Trees, three to five feet, Apple, Pear, Plum, Fig and Shade Trees. Fine Roses, Shrubs and Evergreens, propagated and grown on the

Richest Soils in North Texas.

SELECTED STOCK TRUE TO NAME.

LOW PRICES. SAFE DELIVERY.

"Order what you want and get it."

E. W. KIRKPATRICK,

McKINNEY, TEXAS.

NEW CROP

Alfalfa, Rye and Barley.

Myer's Prolific Winter Turf Oats

Stands the coldest winter and the hardest frozes. A sure crop. Greatest yielder known.

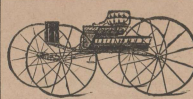
Bright Panhandle Rust Proof Oats.

Send for Fall Catalogue just issued.

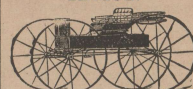
TEXAS SEED & FLORAL COMPANY,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Agents for Carter Weevil Destroyer.



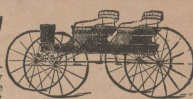
"A" Grade \$35. ALLIANCE LEAGUE.



"A" Grade \$46. ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Have You Seen Our New Catalogue for 1892?

It contains more valuable information to the page than any catalogue you ever saw. We can't begin to tell you about it in this small space. Send your name and P. O. address and get one free. You will be surprised and pleased at what you get. We're Headquarters for everything on Wheels: BUGGIES, WAGONS, SURRIES, ROAD CARTS, HARNESS, SADDLES. SALESHOOPS AND FACTORY: Sycamore and Canal Sts.,

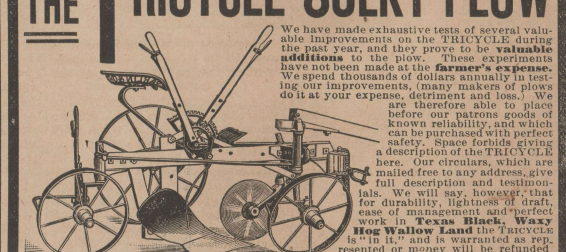


"A" Grade \$40. UNION PATRONS F. M. B. A.



"A" Grade \$72.50.

THE TRICYCLE SULKY PLOW



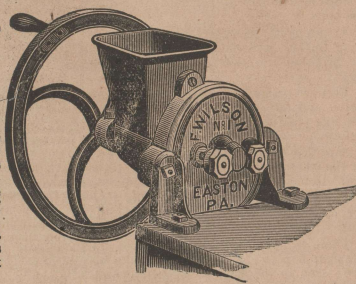
We have made exhaustive tests of several valuable improvements on the TRICYCLE during the past year, and they prove to be valuable additions to the plow. These experiments have not been made at the farmer's expense. We spend thousands of dollars annually in testing our improvements, (many makers of plows have not been made at the farmer's expense. We are therefore able to place before our patrons goods of known reliability, and which can be purchased with perfect safety. Space forbids giving a description of the TRICYCLE here. Our circulars, which are mailed free to any address, give full description and testimonials. We will say, however, that for durability, lightness of draft, ease of management and perfect work in Texas Black, Waxy Hog Wallow Land the TRICYCLE is "in it," and is warranted as represented or money will be refunded.

We manufacture all kinds of Gang Plows, Disk Harrows, Steel Harrows, Stalk Cutters, Canton Clipper Plows, and are State Agents for the world-renowned Superior Gravel Drills, Mowers, Hay Presses, Fifts Threshers, Wagon Seales, Sweep Rakes, Sorghum Mills, and Evaporators, Buggies, Carriages, Carts, Harness, Bala, Cooper and Olds Wagons. Write us for your wants. PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO. MRS., DALLAS, TEX.

No. 1 Poulter's Mill

This Mill is especially made for GRINDING DRY BONES, SHELLS, GRAIN and many other Substances for Poultry. WEIGHT 35 POUNDS.

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



Black Hawk Sheller & Separator.



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

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

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

Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Tex.

Poultry and Bees.

FOLLY GONE TO SEED

"I am often asked which is the best breed of standard fowls. Of course that breed you fancy most. Of 6000 writers on poultry in this country, it is probable that 5000 of them have at some time, or many times uttered the above quoted nonsense, and have never realized the difference between it and a fact. Some people "fancy most" severally every breed in the Standard, therefore every breed in the Standard, which is absurd. If the authors of the nonsense contend that what is meant is that the breeder will have better success in breeding the kind he best fancies, that is plainly another absurdity, for fancying a breed does not confer a competent knowledge of the science of breeding. It would be far more reasonable to declare that the best breed is the one that other people most highly fancy. This is true in a financial sense at least.

The same paper from which we quote the above also adopts an idiotic orphan which declares that "culls are dear at any price." Mongrels are cheap at any price, and culls are better than Mongrels by the amount of improved blood in their make up; culls are pure-bred, but off in Standard markings. No man but an idiot will contend that mongrels are better than pure bred fowls, which score more than 80 points, and 80 point birds are culls the world over. The writer also says that the purchase of culls "is sure to end in a condemnation of the breed from which they were discarded," as more than fifty per cent of all breeds and sixty per cent of many breeds are culls. We would ask the writer referred to, what should be done with the culls when they are not sold, when a person grows more than he wants for his own use as layers (for which purpose they are as good as if they scored 97 points) or table fowls? Vive la hubbub!

SIZE OF THE FARM FLOCK.

H. B. GERR.

No matter how large the farm or how much range the fowls have, if they all feed and roost at the same place it is utterly impossible to maintain a large flock of good fowls on the place. Twenty five to forty is about the average size of the flock on the farm, unless it so happens that part of the chickens only roost in the hen-house, while others roost at the barn, or down about the sheds; then it is possible to keep two or three fair-sized flocks on the same farm, but not often. For the fowls generally run and roost together, and there is an unwritten natural law that decrees that not more than twenty to forty fowls can roost, eat and lay together and thrive; and so it happens the farm flock of old hens is always much smaller than the farmer and his good wife themselves think it ought to be. Now, there is just this about it. It is large flocks cannot and will not thrive. Divide them, either by fencing or by scattering their houses about over the farm, and as many may be kept as can be looked after.

This fact is clearly demonstrated by the village poultryman and by the fancier, a yard 30 feet by 150 feet is plenty large enough for twenty fowls. It is large enough to grow more grass or green stuff than twenty hens can keep eaten down. By affording the grass it also furnishes insects or meat for the hens, which the grass harbors. With grass and insects plenty, there is also plenty of room for roaming about and exercising for twenty hens in such a yard. Another yard of the same dimensions along side of the first one would easily accommodate twenty fowls more under the very same conditions, and there need be no communication whatever between the two flocks, as the flight feathers of one wing of each hen could easily be clipped without disfiguring her, and it would surely keep her on the right side of the fence. A third and fourth, a fifth, and in fact as many yards as desired, could be fenced up alongside of each other and stocked with fowls without crowding or mixing up. In this way each flock would have ample room, and eat, roost and lay in separate houses—in fact, have no intercourse whatever.

This simply represents each villager with his flock in his back yard, only the fowls on the farm would have more grass, more bugs and more sunshine and exercise than the town flocks. This is the fancier's system of fencing off and dividing his fowls. It is the system that we pursue on our farm, and it is the only way to keep a large number of fowls close together and keep them healthy and in good condition. It is no use trying to keep a hundred or more hens in one flock and get any eggs from them; it cannot be done. They won't lay that way; won't keep in health or good condition, either. The farm poultry must

be divided into small flocks. It is the only way to keep twenty-five to forty hens on the farm. Bunch them up and they take all sorts of diseases and die; separate them and they thrive.

Nashville, Tenn.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

California Poultry Keeper.

From frequent experiments it has been shown that 90 pounds of grain will keep a hen in good condition for a year; if she has her liberty 60 pounds of grain will keep a hen on a farm, for she can procure a large share of her food from spring to winter, which would be lost to the farmer, and often young and old fowls destroy a great many bugs and insects which are destructive to grain, vegetables and vines, and thus keep down their increase. The sixty pounds of grain in the past three years did not average over fifty or sixty cents to the farmer. In small flocks good laying hens will average from eight to ten dozen eggs each, besides raising a brood of chickens. The small flock that does not make this record annually while well cared for and comfortably housed, is mediocre stock.

A fairly good hen will make a dollar a year for two years; then she will begin to decrease in egg production and value as a table fowl. Thousands of hens make more than a dollar profit annually and thousands less. Doubtless there are in every flock not specially selected some hens that do not pay for their keeping. This is the fault of the owner or attendant, who should see that such hens are consigned to the block. It is every farmer's duty to keep the best of everything saleable, to make the most profit, and if one hen, two, or a dozen in a flock, lay a greater number of eggs, and another dozen, receiving the same kind of food, care and attention, do not lay half as many eggs, it is his duty to get rid of the poor layers and breed from the good laying hens, if he wants to make poultry keeping profitable.

CAN ANY ONE TELL WHY?

Western Farm Journal.

Why it is that the American Standard of Excellence must be revised so often? Why cannot we have fixed Standards for breeds?

Why there is so much jealousy in the poultry ranks?

Why there are so many new breeds, and so little practical importance in the old ones?

We may not be able to tell why but we can give our opinion. We think it is on account of the speculators. When these great moguls hit upon what they deem a feature in their respective hobby, they rush in for a revision. In other words, they devise means by which it becomes a hard road for the less fortunate to follow. By constantly revising the Standard to suit the taste of a few, the monopoly stays right in the hands of that few, but if there should be a fixed Standard, it might not be long before those that are behind in the race would catch up. Is not all this jealousy? Is it helping the business of thoroughbred poultry culture? Why not each man on an equal footing? Market poultry culture alone gives a man that chance. Then when a breed has about run the end of its boom and begun a natural growth, and prices fall to what they should have been in the first place, the speculator puts his wits to work to get up something new. Occasionally something good is hit upon, but we generally get nothing better than what we have.

When the great Indian Game boom struck this country, what a tumult it did create. Eggs a dollar a piece, and fowls almost as dear as horses. And with all this a perfect clamor for both. To-day we buy both eggs and fowls for one-third, and sometimes even less, and the boom is dying down for the Buff Leghorn. Now, with all due respect for the new breeds, (when they are worth anything), we say there is no use for new ideas as long as our present ones serve us so faithfully. If it could be shown that this continual booming was any good to the fraternity, we would say so ahead. But as the craze serves to benefit but a few who are in it, at the expense of the many who are not, we say down with them.

YOU SHOULD KNOW

That the International & Great Northern R. R. is the direct line to Austin, San Antonio, Corpus Christi, Rockport, and to Monterey, the City of Mexico, and other principal cities in the Republic of Mexico, via Laredo. It is also the shortest and quickest line between Houston and Galveston. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars run through between St. Louis and Laredo without change. For tickets, folders, maps, or other information, call on any ticket agent, or write D. J. PRICE, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agent, Palestine, Texas.

Farmers' Review: A man must have a liking for the business. No man will ever make bee-keeping profitable who prefers to lounge about a country tavern or store instead of working in his apiary. * * Bee-keeping means work, energetic work, a place for everything and everything in its place, and to know how to do things just at the right time and in the right place, if we would make it profitable.

ELGIN, BASTROP CO., TEX., April 14, '92.
Carter Weevil Destroyer Co., Austin, Texas.

DEAR SIRS—As I handled and sold your "Carter's Weevil Destroyer" and preventive last fall, I feel it is due to you that you should know results. I sold it to some of our leading and most prominent farmers, and they used it in putting up their corn, and after diligent inquiry among those who used it, I failed to find a single instance where the destroyer was not a success, accomplishing all you claimed for it. It certainly has the right name for it, emphatically destroys the weevils. The horses and mules will leave the corn until they have eaten the shucks up clean which came off the corn in which the destroyer was used. Believing your remedy to be a grand success and a great blessing to farmers and stock-raisers, wishing you the greatest success, and commending your remedy to the use of all farmers, I am,

Respectfully, W. H. RIVERS

GEORGETOWN, TEX., Aug. 29, '92.

David Bradley Mfg. Co., Chicago.

GENTLEMEN—We used your Walking Disk Cultivator in cultivating our corn crop and take pleasure in saying it does fine work in our black land, and with a good pair of Percheron mares that weigh 3200 pounds one man does the same work, and better work, than two men did with Double Shovels.

(Signed) D. H. SNYDER.

GAINESVILLE, TEX., July 18, '92.
Messrs. Parlin & Orendorff Co., Dallas, Texas.

GENTLEMEN—Having purchased of you, three years ago, a Tricycle Plow, it gave such good satisfaction that I now must have another. I prefer them to any other sulky plow on the market.

Yours very truly, JOSEPH GREGORY.

EGGS AND PLANTS, FOWLS, POULTRY BOOKS AND PAPERS, FINELY ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR FREE. Address GERR BROTHERS, St. Marys, Mo. Or, H. B. GERR, Nashville, Tenn.

BEES! QUEENS! HONEY! Honey Extractors, 3 and 5 gallon, Foundations, Bee books and Apian Supplies for sale or exchange for beeswax. **CULWICK & CULWICK, Norse, Texas.**

Elmwood Poultry Yard

The largest Poultry Yard in Western Texas. Have won more First Premiums at the Dallas State Fair than any other breeder in the State. Have eggs for hatching at \$2.00 for 13 from the following breeds: Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White and Brown Leghorns, White Minorcas, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans. R. A. CORRETT, Baird, Texas.

Bell County Poultry Yards

H. B. SAVAGE, Mgr., Belton, Tex.

Breeder of thoroughbred Indian Games, White Langshans, White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Brown Leghorns and Pekin Ducks

Neches Poultry Farm.

The Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest. The only man in Texas who devotes his whole time to Poultry Culture. Twenty-two varieties of Poultry also Pigeons, Pet Stock and Scotch Terrier Dogs; 18 first and 10 second prizes at Dallas Fair. Write for wants. Send 2 cents for 10-page catalogue.

J. G. McREYNOLDS, Nechesville, Texas. P. O. Box 75.

NO HATCHER MADE

Can show better results. Over 60 in successful operation at Dextery, Ill., alone. The greatest hatch ever accomplished, 225 chicks hatched at one time, with a 30-cent investment. Reliability Incubator. 100% Reliability. 4 cents in stamps for catalogue. RELIABLE INCUBATOR & BROODER CO., QUINCY, ILL.

Eggs for Hatching a Specialty.

Stock first class, carefully mated in large, roomy yards. Birds vigorous and healthy. Eggs per 13 from Barred and White P. Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Buff, Pekin and Japanese Bantams. \$3 per 13 from Ga. Shawineek and Blue Heron F. Games, and Exhibition B. Red and Red Pile Games, Pekin Duck eggs \$1.50 per 11. Angora Rabbits and Guinea Pigs \$2.50 per pair. Safe arrival guaranteed. Bees and queens. Price list for a stamp. 43 years in Texas.—R. F. CARROLL, Blooming Grove, Navarro Co., Texas.

OLD COINS WANTED. \$1.00 for 1894 dollar, \$5.75 for 1893 quarter. \$2 for 1892 cent, and 1891 Price for 500 other kinds if as required. Send stamp for particulars. W. E. Skinner, 323 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

TAKE AN AGENCY FOR



Best Utensil in the universe.

W. A. DAGGITT & CO.
Vincennes, N. J.
Chicago, Ill.
Albany, N. Y.
St. Louis, Mo.
O. Kiano, Cal.

ADAM'S COMBINATION

WOVEN • WIRE

WILL MAKE FEN

HORSE HIGH

BULL STRONG

PIG TIGHT

Best fencing for general farm purposes.

WRITE W. J. ADAM, Joliet, Ill.

Do you want to buy a

PIANO OR ORCAN?

If so you will save money by addressing

BEETHOVEN CO., P. O. Box 631, WASHINGTON, Warren Co., New Jersey. Information FREE.

COLORADO PAPERS

To any one seeking information concerning any portion of the State of Colorado we will send 12 newspapers from different counties of the State for six 2c. stamps, or 25 papers, all of late dates and each one from a different locality, for 25c. in stamps. We merely receive the postage—our aim being to advertise and make known the various sections of the State to the outside world. Interesting reading matter to last a month, send at once. Address ROCKY MOUNTAIN SENTINEL, Denver, Colo.

GOLD SPECIMENS FROM SILVER

and the depths of the Rocky Mountain gold and silver mines and many other minerals, handsome stones, relics, mineral and water crystals, etc., all of which we have for sale at very low prices. They are at attraction wherever they are displayed and are the richest mines of Colorado. Don't miss this chance, but send at once. The prices of "se" collections are: No. 1, 8 specimens, postpaid 2.00; No. 2, 12 specimens, 35 cents; No. 3, 10 specimens, 30 cents. Grand collection of 10 large specimens from 4.10 to 1.10 each. 85c. Agents wanted. For 25c. extra we will send our monthly 10-page 48-column illustrated family story paper 10c. 3 months on trial. Established 1887. Star taken. Address ROCKY MOUNTAIN SENTINEL, 108 1/2 St., Denver, Colo.

DETECTIVES!

Wanted in every county to act in the Secret Service under instructions from Capt. Grannan, ex-let Detectives of Cincinnati. Experience not necessary. \$25 established 11 years. Particulars free. Address C. J. ALLEN, "Active Bureau Co., 44 Arcade, Cincinnati." The books and of "Secret Service" are sold by all metropolitan stations of this Bureau and sed and found lawful by United States Government.

Land and Tax Agency,

No. 704 Congress Ave.—Austin, Texas.

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

Wheat Lands

In Wichita Country, in east part of Baylor County, five miles south of Bellah Station, forty miles west of Wichita Falls. Two 640-acre tracts good prairie, 150 acres fenced, 50 acres cultivated in corn, oats and sorghum. Crops for feed go with land. Fifth good crop season in succession. No black mud. Land about \$2.00 per acre. S. M. SMITH, Land Title Block, Fort Worth, Texas.

COUNTY SCHOOL LAND

In solid blocks to suit purchasers, from 5,000 to 20,000 acres, all smooth

FARMING LAND. One cash payment, 30 years time on balance; 6 per cent interest.

INVESTORS. Address with stamp, L. T. MILLER, WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, Box 155.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS

WITH THOMSON'S

SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly; leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor for the Rivets. They are STRONG, TOUGH and DURABLE. Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes. Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100 assorted Rivets.

MANUFACTURED BY JUDSON & THOMSON MFG. CO., Waltham, Mass.

Best Fences and Gates for all purposes. Free catalogue giving particulars and prices. Write THE SEDGWICK BROS. CO., RICHMOND, IND.

treats them nicely—the world does—and they retain their respectability. Wages may be small, work hard, yet, let him need ten more girls, he has just to put an ad. in the paper, and before noon the next day over one hundred have applied for the places. Girls are willing to work, more than anxious to work, but not at any calling that will degrade them and ostracise them from society. Mr. A. B. has grown rich, built a fine house, his wife dresses nicely, drives in fine carriage, forgets she was ever poor, her help leaves her, her husband sends one from the shop to work for her—not a bit of it. The girl turns up her little nose in high dudgeon, not "prepared to take the place of a servant or menial." And why is not the work for Mrs. A. B. just as respectable as the work for Mr. A. B.? Because the instant the girl goes to Mrs. A. B. she is sent to the kitchen and made to keep a servant's place, and loses cast in society—woman alone to blame for it. Why is it Mr. A. B. keeps his hands from year to year, while Mrs. A. B. can't keep one three months on an average?

These are important questions, and underlie the whole question of female help in the house. When women take help in the house and treat them as one of the family, introduce them to their friends, and treat them as nicely as a man does his clerks, female help will be easy to get and the question will be solved. What a revolution in society it would produce! homes an honorable employment for thousands of women who now have no means of earning a dollar, and must be a burden upon their old parents, thus forcing them to marry as the only escape! Thus inducing the idea that woman must marry at all hazards, and as there is not one man in ten fit to marry, is it any wonder we should hear the question seriously asked, "Is marriage a failure?"

But we are told the wages of servants are too small; if reasonable wages were paid women would more eagerly go into such employment. This is a mistake. Servants—I prefer to say "home help"—get as good wages as any one else in unskilled work. Educated cooks can command \$50 to \$100 a month. Some in the United States now command from five to ten thousand dollars a year. Any good restaurant or hotel cook will command from \$50 to \$100 per month. I have seen lady clerks to only get \$8 to \$10 a month and board themselves. Female help usually command from \$8 to \$20 a month, board included. It is not a matter of wages, it is a matter of social position, and needs correction. It should be a part of all family education that honest labor is honorable, and labor in all walks of life should be so treated and esteemed.

Belton, Texas.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD WIFE.

MRS. CORA L. GRIZZARD.

Dear Sisters:—It seems a long time since I wrote my last letter, but really it hasn't been very long. I read so many good letters in the Household Department that I hold back so that the sisters who can write such nice letters, so much nicer than mine, may have the space. But I want to finish my article on "What Constitutes a Good Wife." "One keep clean is worth a dozen make cleans," is an old maxim, and a true one. Manage to clean as you go, which will save you hosts of labor, and give abundant satisfaction in results, then putting to rights will not be a separate task. In the realm of home, woman should be queen. Home should take its hue from her. If she is in the best sense womanly, if she is tender, loving and true, heroic and patient, she unconsciously organizes or puts in motion a set of influences that will do more to mould the setting of a nation than any man crowned with power or eloquence can do. To those who believe that in marriage they will find the chief source of happiness let me say you will not find all light no darkness, all roses, and no thorns. A young girl in marriage sacrifices much. She gives up, in a great measure, her independence, and to a great extent her preferences. Often marked changes are made in her friendships. In fact she leaves nearly all her past life behind her when she becomes a wife, and very seldom she appreciates the character of the sacrifice she has made, even beneath the crown of blossoms. Oh, what a charm often lies between maidenhood and wifehood! How she misses the mother, the sister, all the tender felicities of home, the old singleness of heart, the serenity of mind, the blissful girlish days. Ah, she must love long and deeply and worthily, or she will feel a blank in her heart, a dull dumb pain, never wholly conquered, particularly if she light upon a man not altogether meriting it, or fully capable of compensating her for the losses she has sustained. It is true enough that a happy marriage is the best lot that can befall a woman, but surely, by a great way, an unhappy one is

the worst. How many such might be averted if one looked early to the ways of the household, and took a longer time to determine the choice?

Honey Grove, Texas.

25c. for a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS worth a guinea.

RECIPES.

Detroit Echo.

BAKED STUFFED TOMATOES.

Choose large, ripe firm tomatoes as nearly the same size as possible. Take out the seeds and inner part of the tomatoes; make a stuffing of bread crumbs, finely chopped cold, boiled ham and the tomato; season with butter, pepper, a little salt and mustard. Fill the tomatoes with this stuffing and bake them. Add a little butter to them before putting in the oven, and a very little water in the bottom of the pan. When they are done set them where they will keep hot, and make a gravy in the pan they were cooked in. Add a little more butter to that left in the pan, pour in some hot water and thicken with browned flour; season and add a teaspoonful of brown sugar to the gravy. The gravy should not be quite as thick as meat gravy. Those who have not tried this recipe have a pleasant surprise in store for them when they do.

CREAM TOAST.

Cut slices of stale light bread—baker's if you have it—into rounds with a cake cutter, leaving not a bit of crust. Toast to a fine yellow brown. A scorched or blackened crumb is fatal to the excellence of the dish. Butter well while hot, sprinkle lavishly with salt, lay in a bowl—silver or stout ware that will stand fire—and pour scalding milk in until the toast is covered two inches deep. Set (covered) in an oven for five minutes. By this time the milk should be all absorbed. Lift each slice carefully with a broad knife far enough to pour over a tablespoonful of cream. Taste a crumb to be sure the seasoning is right. Most people make milk toast too fresh. Salt again if necessary, cover closely and return to a moderate oven for ten minutes. Serve in the bowl if it is presentable; if not transfer carefully to a heated china bowl or saucer. The toast will be tender, puffy, relishable and exceedingly digestible.

Many Persons are broken down from overwork or household cares. **Brown's Iron Bitters** Rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

FOR BEST PRICES AND TERMS ON

Pianos and Organs,

WRITE TO
C. H. EDWARDS,

733 and 735 MAIN STREET,

Dallas, Texas.

The largest and oldest music house in North Texas.

The BEST, SWIFTEST and LIGHTEST RUNNING

Sewing Machine

in the

WORLD.

is the

SINGER,

Especially Adapted for Family Use.

In elegant, convenient and artistic cabinet work, with our new (patented) stand, and all

Modern Improvements.

The Only Perfect Attachments.

MORE POPULAR THAN EVER.

They Defy Competition.

Sold on the most LIBERAL and Easy terms

Send for Illustrated Price List.

Needles for all kinds of sewing machines 15, 20 and 25 cents per dozen, postage extra.

PARTS AND ATTACHMENTS FOR THE SINGER.

—BRANCH OFFICE AT—
Dallas, Galveston, Marshall, and San Antonio, Texas.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.,

Central office, No. 185 Canal Street,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.



In Hard or Soft Water

this Soap works so well, that

Women want NO OTHER.

TEXAS STATE FAIR AND DALLAS EXPOSITION.

OPENS OCTOBER 17th. 1892 CLOSES OCTOBER 30th.

Larger and Grander than Ever Before!

MAGNIFICENT COUNTY AND INDIVIDUAL DISPLAYS OF NATURAL AND MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

SPLENDID LIVE STOCK EXHIBITS.

NEW FEATURES, NEW ATTRACTIONS AND ENDLESS NEW EXHIBITS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

\$75,000 PREMIUMS & PURSES \$75,000

Catalogues, Premium Lists, Race Programmes, Daily Programmes mailed on application.

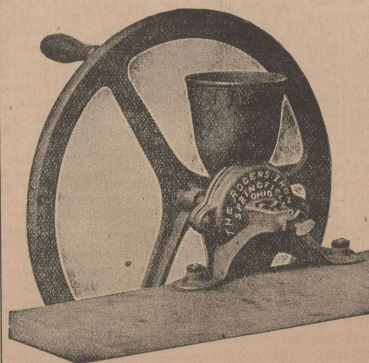
J. E. SCHNEIDER, Pres't. C. A. COUR, Sec'y.

Grind Your Coffee

—ALSO—

Meal, Hominy, Graham Flour, Chicken Feed, Etc.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH FAMILY GRIST MILL.



THIS MILL IS ESPECIALLY MADE FOR GRINDING GRAHAM FLOUR OR CORN MEAL FOR TABLE USE. IT CAN ALSO BE ADJUSTED FOR CRACKING THE GRAIN IF DESIRED.

It is a valuable implement to have in the kitchen, as you can have fresh Graham, corn meal and coffee. It will grind a pound of coffee in two minutes. This mill is not to be compared to those made on the old style coffee mill principle. The grinding surfaces are of very hard material, especially made for this purpose, and are ground off perfectly true on emery wheels and will last for years. The shaft is made of steel, and will not bend or break.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

FARM AND STOCK.

A man should know the capacity of every cow in his lot as perfectly as he knows that of any machine on the farm.

It is estimated that the corn crop of the country this year will reach 1,600,000,000 bushels, which is about 27 bushels for each person.

Liberty county alone will this year ship 120,000 barrels of rice. Southeast Texas is coming rapidly to the front as a rice-growing region.

During a recent thunder storm in Minnesota a barn was struck by lightning and five registered cows killed and three cans of milk turned to clabber.

It is stated that the cotton acreage in the Concho country is not more than one-third that of last year. The farmers out West are taking hold of the fact that gold coins do not grow in the pods of the cotton plant.

Five hundred veterinary surgeons have signed a protest against the use of the tight check rein. Any person who uses such an absurd instrument of torture should be appropriately punished and afterward operated upon for chronic idioy.

Success in dairying consists in getting the greatest amount of products from the feed poured into the cow, and at the least expense. A cow is a machine for manufacturing butter and cheese from forage and grain and grazing. The cow that can thus grind up most of these things is the best.

Farmers should select their seed corn in the field. It is important to consider the stalk as well as the ear. If you want heavy ears on strong, well-rooted stalks, select your seed from such. Just as in breeding animals—the same general principles prevail—"like produces like." Don't allow this fact to escape your mind.

In every part of Texas and the entire South, hundreds of thousands of tons of cattle feed has this year gone to waste. We speak of the broad and heavily covered fields of corn still standing, which has been thoroughly dried out six weeks or more ago, and the ears even are remaining to be eaten by weevils and carried away by birds and beasts.

Because the farmers of Texas refuse to supply the State with dairy products, thousands of dollars are sent North every year for butter and cheese. The money is a total loss. If spent for the home product it would remain to add activity to every branch of trade. But the home product is not here to buy. More's the pity, and less the farmer's profit.

D. HOGS.

N. P. SHEPHERD.

The question of breed is not so important to the average farmer as that of having good hogs. One farmer may prefer the Poland China, another the Berkshire and another the Jersey Red; and if they each have good hogs, they will have a good reason for thinking the breed they have is the best. It is the farmers that have scrub hogs, that make a slow growth and require a long and a hard feed to get ready for market, that needs to be looking up breeds. In nearly all cases the farmer who has a good breed of hogs and gives them good care, is very well satisfied with them. There are always plenty, however, who will purchase one or two pigs of a good breed, give them reasonably good care until one litter of pigs are farrowed, when they are left to look out for themselves, and in consequence they do not do as well as they should, and in consequence they are ready to declare that good breed pigs are no better than scrubs, because they have tried them. There is some difference, however, and the character of the breed should be considered in making a selection. The locality and the market or purpose for which the stock are kept, should be considered. The larger breeds, the Poland China or the Berkshires are hard to beat. Both will make a rapid growth with good treatment, and can be marketed at six months to an advantage, or be fed until they are nine or ten to a profit. The Berkshire is rather more of a rustler, and it always seemed to me rather more inclined to get into mischief than the Poland China. But I have found this, that the farmer who had either breed and gave them good care would feel that he had the best breed.

Some of the other breeds are rather smaller made, a quick growth, and all better suited to the farmer who prefers to sell light-weight hogs. It is, of course, an item to secure good hogs as well as good breeds, for there are what may be termed indifferent animals in all breeds. But

with fine treatment a hog of a good breed will show to a much better advantage than scrubs. On the farm, at different times, I have had hogs of the different breeds, and when well cared for they invariably gave good returns. It is the hog that is left to shift for himself that proves unsatisfactory, whether it is a scrub or a full-blood, and it is not good economy to purchase good hogs unless good care be given, and if this is done almost any of the improved breeds will hardly fail to give satisfaction. Good hogs can often be made profitable under conditions that scrubs will prove a loss, but good hogs will often prove a loss under the treatment given to scrubs, so that it is necessary to give good treatment, with good hogs, to secure the best results.

COTTON CULTURE NO. 9.

JEFF WALSHURK.

I wrote my last article a day or so too soon. I had not been to the river long after the wind up of the boll worm. They had just commenced and I thought they were nearly through. But they did not get through until they got all the bolls, blooms and squares in sight. Cotton that we thought sold for a bale per acre, August 20th, long before same date in September we decided that it would take ten acres to make a bale, and there was skilting and roasting ear corn even where the work was wholly that of the boll worm. I tried my best to lay it to some other cause, but there was no chance. Occasionally all through the cotton we find stalks loaded down with the finest bolls. The one stalk would have more bolls than probably fifty of its neighbor stalks, and it is from these scattering extra good stalks all of our cotton must come. Except here and there, about on the extra high spots, all of our crops were planted after the second overflood in June. One little spot of early cotton is just good enough, but the spot is so small that it amounts to nothing except to show us that the only absolutely sure remedy for the boll worms is early time and every year is to beat them.

This is especially on the prairies, bottoms and levees, by deep fall or winter breaking (in the land over) with only shallow preparation and cultivation, and the planting of the closest cluster extra early maturing varieties early. These will put on a full crop of bolls inside three weeks after first bloom, and in three weeks more the same will be matured on prairie or stiff soils, where all the ready plant food is in the surface soil. Such soils should always be planted in early maturing varieties of cotton, peas or corn. (Not the conscience corn, it's too late for such lands.) On such lands all the crop should be made by the first of August. Then the August crop will ripen and dry out all surplus moisture and put crop in best condition for harvesting. Late maturing varieties on such lands will use the rainy season in making excessive stalk and foliage, and the late fruiting will be cut short or prematurely dried up and be subject to the ravages of insects. On such lands all extra long limbs will prove a delusion four years out of five, because they fruit very slow and require a longer season than these lands will often give for making and maturing before the regular drouth, the last of July and the first half of August. Besides the nature of these lands are for rapid development and early maturity. This cuts off the length of the lint, or rather gives a very irregular lint that brings a very little more than the early maturing varieties that are capable of making double the yield.

Now, on old or very sandy lands, all early varieties of anything will be just as delusive as the larger or longer maturing varieties on the stiff or prairie lands. Very sandy lands do not grow crops off fast in early spring, but will grow them much later in the summer. While this is very detrimental to early maturing varieties of all kinds. It is the one thing needful for all late slow fruiting varieties.

I have two letters on my desk now, one from the black-waxy lands of Navarro county, the other from the deep sands of Smith county. The Navarro man says his early cotton and corn is doubling his late varieties, while Smith county reverses things. I have on our farm all the different grades of land from the deepest sand to the black waxy hogwallow prairie, and fifteen years of experimenting with all the different grades and varieties of corn, cotton and peas that have come before the public from the lintless seed to the Sea Island from the very earliest cluster to the very latest long limbed cotton, from the early Compton and Montgomery corn to the latest large Southern white gourd seed; from the six weeks bunch or "old man's" pea to the late long viney "unknown pea," often have as high as twenty-five varieties of each growing on the different kinds of soil at one time. Besides this I get hundreds of reports every season from farmers in all parts of the

South. This and the exposing of the roots of various plants by overflow, is the base of all my conclusions. The changing seasons do not affect deep sandy lands as they do stiff or clay soils. On stiff soils I have noted changes in the crop of cotton and corn from a single cool night or extra hot day or a light shower, while there was no perceptible change on the deep sandy soils from several days' hot sunshine or cool nights or heavy rains. Three weeks rain or drouth without cultivation will ruin the crop on stiff soils while deep sandy soils will not be hurt seriously by the rain and would be benefited by twice three weeks drouth if planted in any shade plant like cotton or peas. This makes early maturing plants a necessity on stiff soils, and slow maturing plants best for very sandy lands. Mr. J. F. Cunningham could never have made and gathered a bale of cotton per acre in four and a half months on any other than the prairie lands of Texas. Mr. J. B. Allen could never have made his one and three-fourth inch lint on these prairies.

The Allen cotton originates on the very sandy front lands of the Mississippi river bottom; the Cook, on the sandy bottoms of Pearl river; the Eureka (long staple) was found by a negro on the sandy banks of the Mississippi river; Southern Hope, by Mr. E. J. McGhee on the very sandy lands of Wilkinson county. In the extreme southern portion of Mississippi, the Bailey cotton was also found by a negro growing on the sandy banks of the Catawba river in North Carolina. But no long lint ever originated or long remained a long lint on any stiff soil. Our extra early variety planted on our front sandy land two years will grade the same as the best Allen second year on our black waxy prairie lands. Now, brother farmer, don't deceive yourself and accuse me wrongfully because I have had so much to say about the extra early prolific in cotton, because I have done myself much more harm than benefit, for I get ten cotton seed orders from the same sections to one from the prairie, and three orders for corn from the prairie to one from sandy land sections. The cause of my writing this is the misconception of "Cotton Culture—No. 7," or my experiments in crossing the "okra leaf" on the "Pet" cotton. This is only an experiment—none of the qualities are fixed. It will take several years to fix them all in one plant, and after years of work may prove valueless. I have only one row planted with the seed of a single stalk, and this row will be discarded except one or two stalks. I have several crosses going on all the time. I have another cross of the "lintless" seed on my Pet. If I can only fix the qualities of a few stalks, this year's show up will be a greater improvement for stiff or rich lands, than ever heretofore made. The naked seed require much less moisture to germinate them. It is earlier than the Pet; will turn out more lint per 100 pounds of seed cotton than the Peterkin; will yield as many sick seed as the much advertised lintless seed and are just as good for hogs except they are smaller, and lint is of the finest quality of the short staples. Now, how many of these qualities I will be able to fix and hold in one plant, in common field culture is very uncertain. But it is very certain the day is not very distant when the cost of producing cotton will be reduced to the paying point by shortening the time of production, improving the quality and yield of the lint, feeding the seed with the refuse of our rotation crops of corn, peas, and small grain. This, with the cotton harvesting and improved gin machinery will bring the cost of lint to the minimum.

I would be glad to meet and talk with all interested in cotton culture during the State Fair at Dallas. I can be found at the TEXAS FARM AND RANCH building on the grounds, New Boston, Texas.

A COW'S INTELLIGENCE

Indianaapolis News.

Col. I. D. McDonald, of Columbia City, tells the following story of animal intelligence: He had bought a lot of stock, including a cow and calf. The cow had been recommended as one of the kindest animals. Its motherly affection for its offspring had more than offset its attraction. It never deserted its calf, and anybody that tried to separate them was met with such piteous appeals from the calf that nobody, but a hardened butcher, could carry out a design against the younger. The cow and calf drove along very indifferently with the other cattle until a deep stream was reached. There was no bridge, and the current was very swift. When the cattle plunged in they were swept off their feet into deep water, and a good many of them disappeared for a moment. When the cow came up her first thought was for her calf. She held her head up out of the water and looked about

in all directions. She did not at first see her calf, because it had been swept several rods down stream and was struggling in the water. The mother at length observed this with dismay. Instead of making for the opposite shore, as all the other animals had done, she plunged into the stream and swam down below her calf. The current drove the young animal up against the protecting bulk of the mother. Then the mother started for the shore, her calf swimming alongside of her in comparatively calm water. Some progress was made in this way; but about the middle of the stream the current, striking the calf in the fore-quarter, swept it behind the cow and it floundered down stream. The mother once more went to the rescue. She had to swim clear round to the other side of her calf, and this time, she had to steady herself in the stream, treading water to hold her position until the calf was once more safely against her side, and the latter then swam safely to the shore.

IN FAVOR OF A DOG LAW.

W. C. McGuire, in Stockman and Farmer.

I notice in your issue of August 2 a few remarks from a subscriber of Bee county which have the right ring to them. The one of protection against dogs is something in which every stockman, more especially sheep men, should be deeply interested. I have been in the sheep business ten years, and have lost \$10 by dogs where I have lost \$1 by coyotes and wolves. I had one time thirteen Ohio rams killed that cost me \$15 apiece in Ohio, and when I spoke to the man about pay for my rams he only laughed at me.

Under present laws we are at the mercy of all the worthless curs in the country, and should we kill a dog while committing his depredations we are liable to prosecution by the owner. Before coming to this state I lived in California. There we had a law holding every man responsible for all stock killed by his dog. The consequence was you did not find at every house a half dozen worthless curs that had to depredate on the neighboring stock for a living. I think a similar law would be a good law for this state. It is of equal benefit to all stockmen and should meet with their support. Speak out, gentlemen, now is the time to start the ball rolling.

ROLLING.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station comes to the following conclusions as the result of experiments in rolling land:

1. Rolling makes the temperature at one and a half inches below the surface from one to nine degrees Fahrenheit warmer than similar unrolled ground in the same locality; and at three inches, one degree to six degrees warmer. 2. Rolling land, by fixing the soil, increases its power of drawing water to the surface from below, and this influence has been observed to extend to a depth of three feet. 3. The evaporation of moisture is more rapid from unrolled ground, unless the surface is very wet, and then the reverse is true, and the drying. 4. In case of broadcast seeding, germination is more rapid and complete on rolled than on unrolled. It was 83 per cent greater on rolled. Greatest in dry and least in wet weather, about two pounds per bushel the most. Rolled oats yield a trifle more per acre.

FATTENING STOCK.

"Ploughman."

The prudent farmer knows well enough that the moderately cool weather of September and October and November is the very best of weather for fattening hogs and beef cattle; corn, potatoes, and other crops are plenty, the cool weather gives increased appetite, and is not as yet cold enough to require a large amount of extra food to keep the animals warm; at this season they can be made to fatten far more quickly and economically than after the severe cold weather of winter begins.

Corn is so plenty and cheap in this country that it is used chiefly as a fattening food, and no doubt, with good reason. Still, it is our belief that better results are to be had when it is not the only article of diet. All creatures like variety in their food, and will eat more and gain flesh more rapidly when fed a variety of food than when confined to one article.

Moreover, the intelligent buyer of meat prefers that which is not too fat; he likes a "marbled meat, with thin streaks of fat among the fibres of the lean meat; the clear tallo and lard do not command so high a price in market as the lean of well-fed animals.

Now, it is a well understood fact of nutrition that we can produce a larger proportion of lean meat by feeding nitrogenous grains such as linseed meal, cotton seed meal, gluten meal, wheat bran, etc., along with corn meal than can be done with corn meal alone, and we believe that a course of feeding with a well-balanced

BOLL WORM.

B. F. BUTLER.

The boll worm problem has attracted much attention among certain enterprising farmers and scientists, and many theories have been submitted to rid our cotton fields of this ruinous pest, but so far none of these theories seem, to the masses, to have been sufficiently satisfactory or practical to induce them to act on them. The great trouble seems to have been with so many writers on this subject that they have dealt too much in off-hand theories without any real personal practical knowledge. And another trouble is the incredulity of the masses on this subject, and especially the idea of destroying by hand these pests which seem to swarm by the millions. I wish to call the attention of our cotton raisers to the fact that our tobacco raisers in the tobacco growing states were to treat the tobacco worm pest as we do the boll worm they would never raise one pound of tobacco, but the fight is on with them from start to finish, and that by catching and killing them by hand, and I am now of the opinion that this alone will eventually prove the salvation of the cotton raisers. The plain fact confronts us to-day that the farmers who do not wake up and keep themselves abreast of the times and improve their methods of farming, must, sooner or later, go to the wall, and go there to stay.

The plan that has seemed to me to be the most practical, simple and easiest for destroying the boll worm was given me a few days ago by Mr. J. C. Spelce, of Honey Grove, Mr. Spelce says that he planted four rows of corn around his cotton, and a short time before the corn reached the tasseling stage, he went around three mornings in succession and killed fifteen hundred boll worm millers. By close observation he learned that the millers deposited their eggs on the young corn and that they remained hidden in the bud of the corn during the day. He could, by looking into the corn buds, see the miller, and with his open hands, by slapping them together on the corn buds, where the miller was secreted, easily kill them. This he did early in the morning. Now it does seem to me that if our cotton raisers could be sufficiently interested on this subject to give it a fair test we might, perhaps, in a few years, by good, close, pest fighting, rid our country of this pest which every year lengthens out the faces of so many of our farmers.

Mr. Spelce has been experimenting with boll worms for a number of years and has learned much about them and their habits. He says that each miller deposits from 200 to 600 eggs, that the eggs hatch in three days, that just before the miller is 40 into the ground and the worm goes into the soil until spring, when he remains in the crystal, that if our corn comes out a miller broken in the crystal, and could all be to the surface, and turn the crystals would thus destroy thousands of them.

Now, I believe that with the hope that some one will give us the benefit of their experience. I do not raise cotton, but I shall watch the corn buds of these fellows from start to finish and kill every dirty rascal of them that I find.

Richardson, Texas.

BRANDED HORSES.

North Western Live-Stock Journal.
The prejudice against branded horses that exists in the east is unfortunate and unjust. The brand is a necessity to the range because it is proof of ownership. It injures the animal in no way and at this time is no evidence of broncho blood because our breeders are using the best sires to be had in the older states. The refusal of the Government to buy branded horses for the cavalry is the most unkindest out of all. Uncle Samuel set the example of branding—putting U. S. on all of its horses and mules years before any American ever thought of using the branding-iron. United States officers who have served in the west know that our range raised horses are the hardest to be found anywhere and that many of them are large enough and sufficiently tractable to make the ideal war charger. Yet we understand from horse dealers who supply the Government that no branded animal will pass inspection, whatever its individual excellencies may be. Some Senator or Congressman from the arid region should introduce a bill removing this disability and placing horses on an equality with those sold on the farms of the older states. A measure would be just and very useful in the entire west.

oleman's Rural World jumps on our national banking system in the following form. Form a stock company and buy United States one thousand dollar bonds. It is a good investment. Deposit in the United States treasury; there

can be no safer place. No taxes to pay on this \$100,000, but the interest is paid promptly when due. The government will then lend you \$90,000 for a term of years, without interest, which you can use for speculative purposes, or to lend to others at any rate of interest you choose within the ability of your victims to pay. This is the best paying business we know. It is called the national banking system, and the men who follow it get very wealthy. How very kind of the government to do all this for the bankers. All this interest paid to the banks from both ways—from the government on one side and the borrowers on the other, is paid by the producers of the country.

A TALK ABOUT GHOSTS.

Black and White.

The Mere Boy had been troubled a little with amateur photography lately. "I should like," he said cheerfully to the Poet, "to take a photograph of your ghost." "I'll make a note of it," said the Poet. "Do you believe in spirit photography?" "In the interests of morality," said the Journalist, "we ought not to discuss such a subject. It has peculiar attractions for the picturesquely inaccurate, not to say the average fraud."

"Precisely so," the Eminent Person said weightily. "Spiritualism always ends in exposure."

"Photography generally begins with it," said the Mere Boy, less weightily.

"Besides," the Eminent Person continued "if a ghost is material enough for the purposes of photography it ought to be material enough for many other things."

"So it is," said the Mere Boy. "It may be material enough for an entire Christmas number."

"You know what I mean. If you can photograph a ghost, why can't you catch it and tame it and teach it to do tricks?"

"Well," the Journalist said, "there is an added sadness to death, if the camera is to pursue us even into the hereafter."

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Twentieth Century.

One reads in the daily papers a great deal about a silver dollar that is worth only 80 cents, and I suppose such nonsense deceives many persons. It takes 100 cents to make a dollar. A dollar that is worth 80 cents is impossible. I have never yet met a person who would take 80 cents for a silver dollar, or 90 cents, or even 99 cents. When the bankers, politicians and editors who talk against an 80-cent dollar will sell their dollars for 80 cents it will be time to think they mean what they say. The secret of all the talk against the silver dollar is that the more there is in circulation the less chance the money lender has to live without earning his living, and the better chance a wealth producer has to get a decent living.

Watts: Are you an optimist or a pessimist?
Potts: Dunno. I haven't heard from the races yet.—Indianapolis Journal.

"All she lacks of beauty is a little plumpness."

This is a frequent thought, and a wholesome one.

All of a baby's beauty is due to fat, and nearly all of a woman's—we know it as curves and dimples.

What plumpness has to do with health is told in a little book on CAREFUL LIVING; sent free.

Would you rather be healthy or beautiful? "Both" is the proper answer.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.

PLAYS

Dialogues, Speakers, for School Club and Parlor. Catalogue free. T. DENISON, Publisher, Chicago.
For Sale One mouse colored Jack, 7 years old, 14 hands and 1 inch high (cuck-mouse). Will sell same for \$350; cost me, three years ago, \$350. Will guarantee him to be a good breeder and sound in every way. I have him sent to show for themselves. Reason for selling is, that I am connected with another line of business and so that I cannot attend to him. For further particulars, address W. J. DAUGHERTY, Man, Texas.

Wanted, A Bay Horse not over 5 years, not less than 15 1/2 h. h. of good weight, suitable for delivery purposes. Any one wishing to sell may take the horse to our stable on Marlborough Street, for inspection. SANGK BROS.

The BECKER WASHER.
A Fair Trial will convince the most skeptical of its superiority over all other Washing Machines. Thousands in use. AGENTS WANTED.
Circulars Free. Made by N. C. BAUCHMAN, York, Pa.

PARKER EARLE,
The King of Strawberries.

Originated on Texas soil, and endures our climate the best of any. For vigor and productiveness it has no equal. Plants sent safely by mail for \$2 per 100. Address the originator. JAMES NIXON, Denison, Texas.

Fort Worth & Denver City
Railway Company

Union Pacific System,

THE ONLY LINE PASSING THROUGH THE
Great Panhandle Country of Texas,

The greatest wheat growing country in the world.

Cheap Homes For All!

ALSO THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO
WASHINGTON, IDAHO, OREGON, MONTANA, COLORADO, WYOMING

WE TAKE YOU DIRECT TO THE
Health Resorts of Colorado and all Pacific Coast Points.

For full information address
E. L. LOMAX, D. B. KEELER,
G. P. A. U. R. Y., G. P. A. F. W. & C. R. Y.,
Omaha, Neb., Ft. Worth, Texas.

Be Happy While You Live, for
You Will Be A Long
Time Dead

To Be Happy Buy a
DANDY STEEL MILL

AND A
Dandy Steel Tower.
With graphite boxes the
Dandy Wind Mill requires No Oil for Years.

therefore
No More Climbing Towers
No More Tilting Towers
and injure you or your cattle.
Needs no attention and is
warranted to last longer than
other mills that are oiled, and
Will Be Sent to Good Parties
on 30 Days Test Trial

If not satisfactory freight will be paid both ways. The Dandy Steel Tower is a Four Corner Tower, the corners being made out of heavy angle steel. The girts and braces are very strong and substantial, and of the very best steel made. It is the most graceful, strong and durable tower on the market, and can be erected in one-half the time of a wooden tower. We will not allow ourselves to be under sold.

Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co.,
Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

ALVIN, the Texas Gulf Coast Country.
Fruit and vegetable lands. Small tracts. Reasonable terms. Pleasant homes. NO SIX CENT COTTON. The rival of California. The poor man's paradise. The coming country of Texas where all want to go. For particulars write to DURANT & RICHARDSON, Real Estate Agents, Alvin, Texas.

A PERFECT SUCCESS.

"Keystone" Corn Husker AND Fodder Cutter.

Husks the corn and cuts the stalks into the best fodder known.

Send for our FREE book, "The Great Leak on the Farm."

KEystone MFG. CO.,
Sterling, Ill.

KANSAS CITY, COUNCIL BLUFFS, ST. LOUIS, COLUMBUS O.

Much Improved for 1892.

WILL SOW 100 ACRES OF WHEAT IN TEN HOURS

STROWBRIDGE CHAMPION
PEERLESS AND CLIMAX
BROAD CAST
SOWERS

There are more of our sowers in use than all others combined.
Will sow all kinds of Seeds and Commercial Fertilizers and are in nowise affected by wind. SOLD ON TRIAL. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for catalogue and Joliet Strowbridge Co., Joliet, Ill. Sole Manufacturers. General Western Agents for the CHAMPION WAGON, the horse's friend.

Utter Manufacturing Co.,

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.
Manufacturers of

Well - Drilling
MACHINERY

And Well-Drilling Tools of All Kinds.

Best Manilla

Hawser - Laid Rope.

Always in stock.

Send for Circular

COLUMBIA
STEEL Wind Mill

New in Principle and Beautiful in Appearance.

POWERFUL IN OPERATION.

Contains COVERED INTERNAL GEAR.

UNEQUALED
IN THE LINE OF
Pumping Wind Mills.

We solicit the closest investigation. Also

COLUMBIA
Steel Derricks,

Iron Turbine Wind Engines, BUCKEYE Force & Lift Pumps, Tank & Spray Pumps, BUCKEYE & GLOBE Lawn Mowers, Iron Fencing, Creting, &c.

Write for circulars.

MAST, FOOS & CO., SPRINGFIELD, O.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO.,

STATE AGENTS, DALLAS, TEXAS.