TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

VOL. XV.—No. 22. DALLAS, TEXAS, MAY 30, 1896. WEEKLY { $1 A YEAR, 5c. a Copy.

KING MEDIUM.

The accompanying cut represents the highest-priced boar at auction ever sold—$800, sold by J. A. Burson, Sanborn, Iowa; bred by D. C. Miller, Vermillion, S. D.; auctioneer, the great Col. Woods, and bought by Oliver Lippincott, Waco, Texas, and now heads the Poland China herd at Pleasant Valley Farm, Waco, Texas.

THIS IS WAR.

New York American.

We had been fighting in the edge of the woods. Every cartridge box had been emptied, and one-fourth of the brigade had melted away in dead, wounded and missing. We knew that we were being driven foot by foot, and that when we broke once more the line would go to pieces and the enemy pour through the gap. Here comes help. Down the crowded highway gallops a battery. The field fence is scattered, the ammunition chests open, and along our lines run the order: "Give them one more volley and fall back to support the guns." We have scarcely obeyed, when boom! boom! opens the battery and jets of fire jump down and scorch the green trees under which we fought. The shattered old brigade has a chance to breath for the first time in three hours, as we form a line and lie down. What grim, cool fellows, those cannoneers are! Every man is a perfect machine. Bullets splash dust in their faces, but they do not wince. Bullets sing over and around, they do not dodge. There goes one to the earth shot through the head as he sponged his gun. That machinery loses just one beat, misses just one cog in the wheel, and then works again as before. Every gun is using fuse shells. The ground shakes and trembles, the roar shuts out all sounds from a line three miles long, and shells go shrieking into the swamp to cut trees short off, to mow great gaps in the bushes, to hunt out and shatter and mangle men until their corpses cannot be recognized as human. You would think a tornado was howling through the forest, followed by billows of fire, and yet men live through it—aye, press forward to capture the battery. We can hear their shouts as they form for the rush.



Now the shells are changed for grape and cannister, and guns are fired so fast that all reports blend into one mighty roar. The shriek of a shell is the wickedest sound in war; but nothing makes the flesh crawl like the demoniacal singing, purring, whistling grapeshot, and the serpent-like hiss of canister. Men's legs and heads are torn from their bodies. A round shot or shell takes two men out of the ranks as it crushes through. Grape and canister mow a swath and pile the dead upon top of each other. Through the smoke we see a swarm of men. It is not a battle line, but a mob of men desperate enough to bathe their bayonets in the flame of the guns. The guns leap from the ground almost, as they are depressed on the foe, and shrieks and screams and shouts are blended into one awful and steady cry. Twenty men out of the battery are down, and the firing is interrupted. The foe accept it as a sign of wavering and come rushing on. They are not ten feet away when the guns give them a last shot. That discharge picks living men off their feet and throws them into the swamp, a blackened, bloody mass. Up, now, as the enemy are among the guns! There is silence for ten seconds, and then the flash and roar of 3,000 muskets, and we rush forward with bayonets. For what? Neither on the right nor the left, nor in front of us a living foe! There are corpses around us which have been struck by three, four and even six bullets, and nowhere on this acre of ground is a wounded man. The wheels of the guns cannot move until the blockade of the dead is removed. Men cannot pass from caisson to gun without climbing over winrows of dead. Every gun and wheel is smeared with blood; every foot of grass has its horrible stain. Historians write of the glory of war. Burial parties saw murder where historians see glory.

To those farmers who have lost heavily by feeding cattle the past winter, we would fain give a word of advice. In the first place, do not again rush into the business in the hope of regaining what has been lost. There is yet no certainty that fat cattle will make any rapid advance in values, and stockers and feeders are too dear to purchase for the feed lot. To make a profit on cattle, there must be a substantial growth on a cheaper food than grain, even at is present low price. To the farmer who is in debt, struggling to pay for his home, and rear a family at the same time, we would say that if you are to purchase cattle at all, buy them young; calves, if possible. By purchasing calves, the amount of capital necessary is small in comparison with the amount requred when purchasing older and heavier cattle. If grass and fodder can be produced on the farm, growth can be made at a far less cost than in feeding grain, and there is no risk of loss whatever. True, it may require longer time, but the chances are all in favor of a good profit at last, and as young, light weight cattle, are now coming more and more to the front, and commanding better prices than heavy weights, there is no necessity for holding till the age of three or four years has been reached. To buy calves at weaning time, it would not be necessary to hold over two years at longest, and with good pasture in summer and coarse fodder in winter, all grown on the farm, the outlay would only be the first cost. When milk is abundant on the farm it is often profitable to feed it to the calves in preference to selling butter at the low prices often prevailing during the summer and in towns and cities calves a day or two old can often be secured at a low price.

We have known a number of farms to be paid for in this manner, and can confidently urge those who desire to embark in the cattle business, or to regain what has been lost of late, to try buying calves and care for them in a proper manner, assured that in the end there will be far more profit than in buying older cattle.—Western Farm Journal.

Women are going everywhere. They say that a woman broker has for the first time entered Wall Street. We are glad for Wall Street, but sorry for the woman.—Merchant Sentinel.

P432303 Waller

Orchard and Garden

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mr. Willard Robinson of Cisco sends the editor of Orchard and Garden a branch of his new Texas seedling gooseberry, which is wonderfully prolific, being loaded from bottom to top with fruit. While the berries are small as compared with those of Northern origin, their splendid fruit production makes them worthy of being planted in everybody's garden, and we suggest that it is possible to hybridize it with some of the better sorts and get a berry that will give us a gooseberry adapted to our climate and producing fruit of the highest quality. We must look to our native fruits for the strong, vigorous vine or tree, which being hybridized with the finer varieties that have by generations of cultivation and improvement acquired excellence of quality at the expense of vitality. A number of our scientific horticulturists of experimental turn have been giving attention to this kind of work with most gratifying results. We mention Luther Burbank, of California, who devotes his entire time to this kind of work, and has given us a large number of new fruits of great value. The great interest in plum culture, which has grown up, the past decade is due to the wonderful hybrids between native Americans and the Japanese types. What he is doing for plums our own Munson is doing for Southern viticulture, by the production of new grapes that combine the vigor and hardiness of native Texas vines with the finer varieties that were originated North and East. We do not expect all of Prof. Munson's productions to be of the highest quality, but out of the hundreds of new hybrids he is likely to get a number that will prove of great value to the Southern vineyardist, particularly to Northern and Western Texas. That they may not be suited to the extreme South may be possible. They should be tested in a small way in every part of the state; it will cost but little. A vineyardist would be foolish to plant largely of any variety of grapes that had not been previously proven in his latitude, and herein lies the need of a number of experiment stations in Texas. The great extent of her territory and diversity of soil and climate makes it extremely important that these tests should be made, for not only grapes, but every other kind of fruit as well. Will not the next legislature enact a law providing for sub-stations in at least a dozen different localities? They may if our people who are most concerned will demand it during the campaign this summer. Won't fruit-growers and those interested in their success use their influence for this desired end? We may be sure we will get nothing unless we ask for it.

* * *

Friend Stringfellow seems to enjoy the tilt he is having with the professors immensely, and if we accept his facts and the deductions he draws from them, or the theories he builds upon them, we must admit he has the better of the argument; but on the other hand, we are a little uncertain as to whether the horticultural world will admit the correctness of the facts given out by Bro. Stringfellow, or accept the conclusions he has reached without a thorough demonstration before their own eyes. If his theories and conclusions can pass the crucible of patient and extended experiment, then his discoveries may ride to triumphant demonstration. His views of the origin of blight are purely theoretical (I mean the internal theory), and will not find general acceptance till proven by experimental investigation, and the assumption that root-pruned trees will certainly resist the inroads of blight must bide the test of experiment before it can or will be accepted. Pear growers would erect a monument to do honor to Stringfellow if his claims of exemption from this terribly fatal malady through root-pruning. We note that he has undertaken to test the protective value of root pruning by attempting the inoculation of root-pruned trees. We wait the result with interest and we trust others will apply the test the present season. We are reading Mr. Stringfellow and his critics with great interest and trust between them the chaff will all be winnowed out and nothing but the plump grains of truth remain.

* * *

We notice with some regret that a disposition to indulge in personalities is cropping out between Mr. Stringfellow and some of his critics. The bandying of epithets and thrusting of the sharp steel of sarcastic wit, or the application of the acid of bitter, biting irony is not argument; neither is ridicule a legitimate means of combatting error. Let facts—let the steady beaming light of truth expose error and let the facts demonstrated by scientific experiment be given full scope and let nothing be said that might alienate friends, for we who are engaged in the delightful study of the problems of horticulture be brethren, and while sharp retorts and blistering ridicule may be all right among politicians upon the hustings, we are persuaded in our own minds that we should rarely, if ever, work this vein. Let us differ and argue our differences with perfect freedom and with chivalrous regard for each other, and never descend to personalities if we can possibly help it.

* * *

A BLACKBERRY FARM.

The editor of Orchard and Garden, by pressing invitation of J. W. Austin, local nurseryman at Pilot Point, visited his orchard and nurseries one mile north of Pilot Point. The main object of our visit was to see his berry farm, consisting of four acres of Austin's Dewberry, or as we prefer to call it, the Mayes berry, and two acres of other blackberries. One who has not seen Mr. Austin's berry patch has no idea of this wonderful new berry—we mean the Austin, or Mayes, dewberry. The fruit, now ripening, surpasses in productiveness anything ever seen in a blackberry or dewberry patch. The berries are there, bushels piled on bushels. A man can pick a peck without moving out of his tracks, and such berries! We'll leave the editorial corps at the Dallas end to tell about them as Mr. A. tells us he sent them samples this week. He has another berry he calls "The Jordan," which, it strikes us, will prove a splendid acquisition. It takes the place of the Kittitinny, ripening ten days after the Dallas, and superior to it in vigor of growth and prolificacy, as well as in size of fruit. Nobody knows what the woods and valleys of Texas have hidden away, awaiting the search of our enterprising fruit-growers. We shall have in a few years with the rate of progress we are now making) a list of all kinds of fruit adapted to climatic and soil conditions of our State, and we can then claim a first place in the horticultural world. Do you know that the statistics of the last census gives Texas the second place as a peach-growing State and is forging right to the front along other lines? Huffman says so, and he is authority on Texas horticulture.

* * *

Don't wait till your fruit is ready for market before you arrange to put them into it. Open communication with various markets at once, and when you are ready to ship you will know just where to send your products. Another thing you had best do now is to secure favorable rates from the express and railway companies; it takes time to secure changes in existing rates; furthermore, we will venture to say that you need not expect favors that you do not ask for.

* * *

Friendly reader, do you know that the State Horticultural Society will hold its tenth annual session in the old East Texas city of Tyler early in July, only about six weeks hence? Brother Horticulturist, shape your affairs for a few days of pleasant recreation. You will see and learn enough to pay you for the time and expense of the trip. Let us have a grand meeting and a royal good time.

* * *

Tyler is the hub of the peach-growing industry of Texas. Train loads of the luscious fruit are dispatched every season, and they do say her citizens dispense a royal hospitality.

College Station, Tex., May 18, 1896.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Owing to the fact that some readers of your paper might suppose, by seeing the title of Profesor attached to my name, that I occupy an official position at the college, I wish that you would state in your next issue that I am not a Professor nor intend to be one, but that I am simply a student in the Horticultural department, from which I expect to graduate on the 9th of next month. In writing my article in regard to "Pear Blight" I did so on my own responsibility, which as a student of horticulture I felt impelled to do in order to point out the unscientific and erroneous reasoning of Mr. Stringfellow.

A. M. HILDEBRANDT.

Dr. A. M. Ragland: By express today I send you a limb of the fruit referred to by me some time ago in Texas Farm and Ranch. I have been hearing wonderful reports about this fruit for several years, but have never had a chance to investigate it thoroughly until this season, and it proves to be a gooseberry rather than a currant, but the total abscense of spines has caused it to be called a currant.

The twig sent is from a 2-year-old bush, growing on hard gravelly land in a garden where every peach and plum was killed by frost, while it was in bloom and with about one-half its crop formed when the hardest freeze came. The limb is a fair sample of all the limbs on about twenty-five bushes in this garden, and it is equally as prolific of young plants as of fruit, and being as it is, drouth, frost and rabbit-proof it is surely the coming small fruit for West Texas.

WILLARD ROBISON.

Editor Orchard and Garden: Replying to your question about prunes in this section, will say they are of little or no value. The trees grow quite well, but are shy bearers, like the gage plums, and if I had to eat them I would say the fewer they bear the better.

While I have my pen in hand I want to say that over a large part of this state, perhaps all of it, almonds are practically worthless. I beg pardon from the people to whom we once sold them.—F. T. Ramsey, Austin, Texas.

NATURE'S DEWBERRY PATCH.

NATT STEVENS.

Upon a piece of low ground where once I had a prosperous vineyard, and later on the grapes all died, seemingly all at once, and then afterwards the ground lay uncultivated for three years; the weeds, grass and dewberry vines took complete possession each year up to last year. The two first years the weeds were mown down once each year. The last year no weeds or vines were cut at all, and they fell and lay on the ground now, and act both as a bed and mulch, and serve to keep the ground from drying up or cracking, and we need rain badly; and there is now just new weeds and foliage enough on the vines to protect the berries from the extreme heat of the sun, so that the berries are very large, plump and finely matured, while those that I have elsewhere, cultivated varieties, that are unprotected are small and drying up before they are ripe, so that they are not so saleable as my wild ones. These berries are all nature's wild berry vines and came there by chance. None were set out there. The ground at this time is not all covered with vines, but by the time this year is through it will be well covered over with them. This shows what nature requires to grow the dewberry successfully.

Forney, Texas.

A MISTAKE.

WILLARD ROBISON.

Under the heading of "The Fool and His Money," in Texas Farm and Ranch of May 2, referring to tree agent swindles it says of the victims: Readers of Texas Farm and Ranch are not among them," which is a mistake, for some of the largest orders taken in this country was from regular and enthusiastic readers of the paper, who are well acquainted with all the leading Texas nurseries by reputation, especially those who advertise in Texas Farm and Ranch and these orders were taken on the guarantee that "no trees grown in Texas were fit to plant in any orchard, were all crooked, scrubby, snarly, poor stock and would never make a decent tree; and were not worth planting when their trees could be had at 50 cents to $2.50 each." And strange as

AUSTIN NURSERY.

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

PLEASE ask your Dealer for FORCE, LIFT, TANK & SPRAY PUMPS

MYERS

Hay Carriers, Forks, &c. The Largest Pump and Hay Tool Works in the U. S. Catalog free.
F. E. MYERS & BRO., Ashland, Ohio.

Your Choice for $1.00, Postpaid.

Five extra fine bulbs, Spreckelia Formosissima, specially grown, that placed in a pot or pan with pebbles, will flower in one week, color intense scarlet;
Or 20 medium size bulbs for out-door planting;
Or 12 assorted Ferns, many new varieties;
Or 12 assorted Orchids, all easy growing, fine varieties;
Or 10 plants, new varieties of Phyllo cactus;
Or 4 ounces Cascarilla Coffee berry. Try this variety of coffee; it will astonish and please you, and easy to grow. Address
MEXICAN PLANT CO., Maravatio, Mexico

The "TWIN COMET" and "LITTLE GIANT"

Lawn Sprinklers.

BEST MADE. Unique, efficient, labor saving. Will sprinkle 4 times greater area than any other Sprinklers made. Highest award at the Chicago Exposition. Can be seen in operation at residence of the manager of this paper. Send for circulars giving testimonials and prices.
E. STEBBINS MFG. CO.,
Sole Manufacturers. Springfield, Mass.
For sale by all Hardware and Rubber Stores in the U. S. Agents wanted—can make big money.

McKINNEY NURSERY.

Black Land Fruit Trees.

NO INSECTS. ... ... NO DISEASE.

Latest and best home and commercial varieties. Immense Stock, Marvelous Growth, Perfection in Form.
Prices down on honest basis. Send for list.
Special rates on large orders.
Try our trees and be well pleased.

E. W. Kirkpatrick,
McKINNEY, TEXAS.

BEST PLOW ON EARTH FOR THE MONEY.



GOOD ENOUGH SULKY PLOW

Simple, Strong, Light Draft, Easily Operated... Send for circulars and prices... Made only for
TEXAS MOLINE PLOW CO. DALLAS, TEX.

W. S. MARSHALL,
HYDRAULIC ENGINEER,
Irrigation Work a Specialty. Fort Worth, Texas.
Correspondence solicited.

LIGHTNING WELL MACH'Y
PUMPS, AIR LIFTS.
GASOLINE ENGINES.
CIRCULARS FREE
THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS.
AURORA, ILL. - CHICAGO. - DALLAS, TEX.



Portable Well Drilling MACHINERY

Established 1867. Covered by patents. Machines drill any depth both by steam and horse power. We challenge competition. Send for free illustrated catalogue.
Address, KELLY & TANEYHILL, WATERLOO, IOWA.





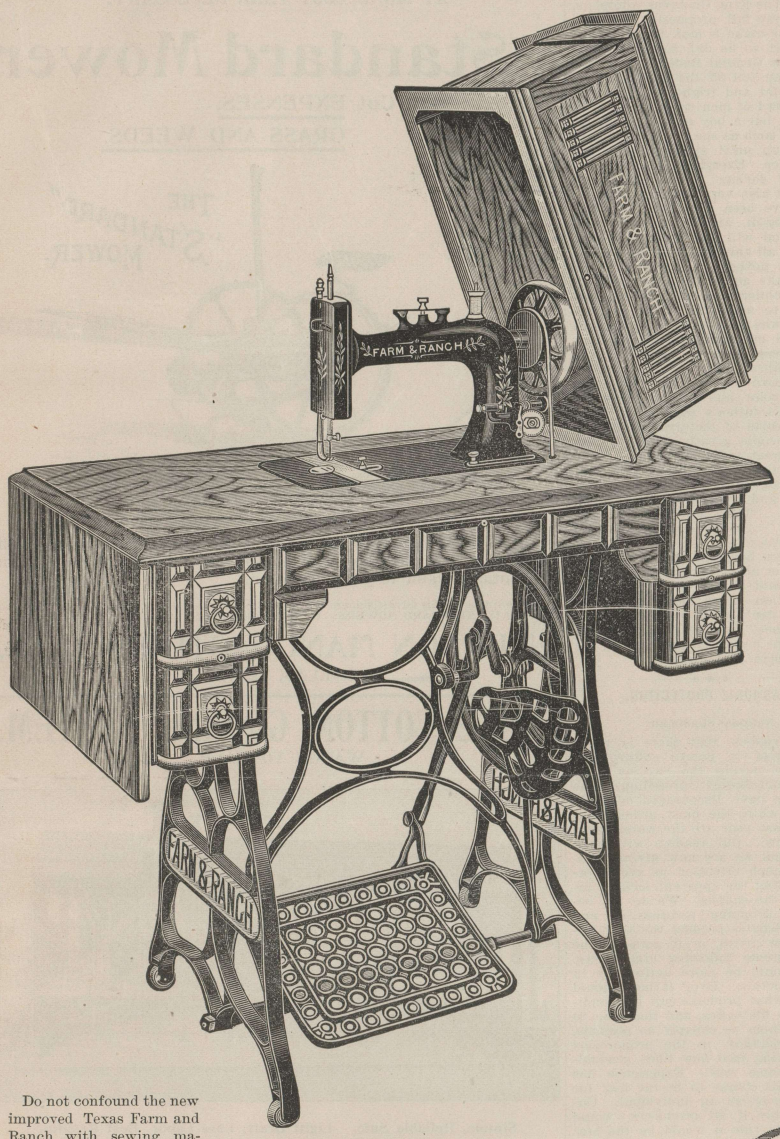
THE KIND YOU WANT
There are no better
Drilling Machines
than ours For gas oil and water. Go down from 10 to 2500 feet 4 sizes. Send for catalogue and prices of machines, tools, supplies, etc. Free.
Star Drilling Machine Co. Akron, O.

A TALE OF WOE AND HARD LUCK



Is told by many who bought cheap, inferior, never-going, always-tiring, always out-of-order Wind Mills and Towers that blew down or were badly rattled in the storm of April 11, 1896. Owners of DANDY outfits had no such complaints!
We are headquarters for everything in the Wind Mill line, with the most complete stock in Texas.
Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co.,
BATAVIA, ILL. DALLAS, TEXAS.

AN OPPORTUNITY YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS!



READ EVERY LINE OF THIS

The new improved Texas Farm and Ranch, the handsomest and finest proportioned sewing machine now manufactured, delivered, all charges prepaid by us, to any railroad station east of the Rocky Mountains, and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year for $20.

A large, handsome, noiseless, five drawer machine, with oak or walnut stand, Gothic cover, drop leaf, locks to cover and drawers, nickel plated rings to drawers, dress guard to wheel and a device for replacing belts.

A $60 Machine for $20

FREIGHT PREPAID

Arrangements have just been completed by which we are enabled to furnish this latest improved high arm machine to our readers for the remarkably low price of $20, all charges prepaid. This is an unprecedented offer, that we are enabled to make only by contracting for them in large quantities for cash. A complete set of attachments, in elegant velvet-lined box, furnished free with each machine, together with all the modern improvements, such as automatic bobbin winder, self-threading shuttle, self-setting needle, tension releaser, together with the usual outfit of bobbins, needles, oil, screw-driver and illustrated book of instructions.

Read our ten-year guarantee and terms under which you can purchase one of these machines without a possible risk. We will warrant every New Improved Texas Farm and Ranch High Arm Machine for ten years from date of purchase, and after ten days' trial, if perfect and entire satisfaction is not given, the machine may be reshipped, at our expense, and the money paid will be promptly refunded.

Traveling agents sell no better machine than ours, and half of them not as good, for prices ranging from $40 to $60. Agents will use their best argument to convince you that our machine is not first-class, and at the same time insist upon your paying them a profit of from $20 to $30.

REMEMBER it costs more to sell Sewing Machines through Agents than it does to make them.

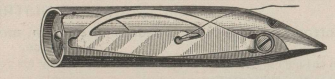
We are at no big expense in selling our machines—no agents, no high-priced salaried officers, no fancy store rents, and no losses through credit sales.

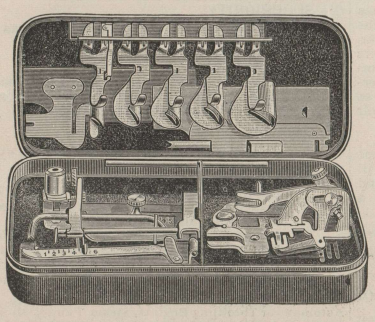
We contract for these machines in large numbers. They are manufactured by one of the oldest sewing machine companies in the United States. We pay spot cash, and are in this way enabled to furnish them to our readers at bottom wholesale prices, and but a trifle above factory cost, thus saving them all middle men's profits.

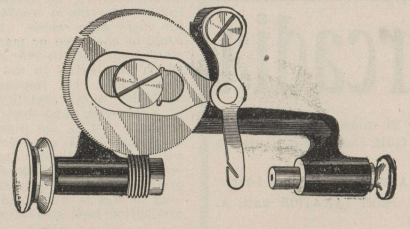
Remember our liberal offer and terms: The New Improved Texas Farm and Ranch Machine for $20, delivered to any part of the U. S. east of the Rocky Mountains, and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year.

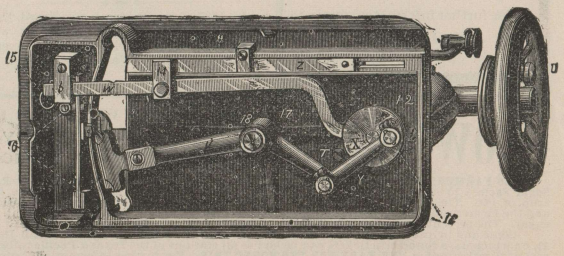
If you are already a subscriber to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and wish to purchase the machine without regard to subscription, the price would be $19.50.

Do not confound the new improved Texas Farm and Ranch with sewing machines generally offered by newspapers, or with those offered at lower prices than named for the new Texas Farm and Ranch, but keep in mind that in the purchase of one of these machines you are buying an article that will compare with any sewing machine in the American market retailing at $60.









Under our guarantee you run no risk whatever in purchasing the Texas Farm and Ranch Improved Sewing Machine. You have ample time for its trial in your own home, and if for any reason you should wish to return it, shipment can be made at our expense and the money will be promptly refunded.

Address All Orders to **TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Tex.**

Correspondence

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Paris, Texas.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I notice the rules and regulations governing swine at the Texas State Fair read as follows:

1. All stock to be exhibited at the fair must be accompanied by a certificate from the owner that it is free from all disease.

2. When stock has been previously exhibited at any other fair a certificate shall be required of the secretary of that fair, certifying that it has not been exposed to any disease.

The above I understand and indorse.

3. All stock brought to the fair must have a registered pedigree and before being put in the exhibition must be subjected to the examination of an expert or experts, and must have sixty points of the breed of the class in which it is entered.

The third clause I do not understand. I respectfully ask the officers of the State Swine Breeders' Association to explain clause 3. Does it mean that every pig and hog taken to the fair, both for exhibition and sale purposes, must be recorded before hand? Or does it apply only to those that are to be entered in classes for premiums? That all stock should be recorded or eligible to record I fully agree. But some breeders might wish to take to the fair 50 or 100 pigs only a few months old for sale as has been the case heretofore, and is the case in all the state fairs north and west. In this case it certainly would work a hardship on the breeder to have such pigs recorded before they are sold. Again I think a large number of purchasers prefer to give names to the pigs they buy. In this case they would be barred or have to pay $10 each for a change of names. And if it applies only to those that are entered for premiums how would it work in the case of the sow and litter when the little fellows might not be more than four weeks old? Do such small pigs as these have to be recorded before they can be exhibited with their dam? Will the officers or those who have the matter in charge have published right away in the official organ, Texas Farm and Ranch, all the classes for swine so that all breders north, south, east and west may know just precisely what to prepare for, if preparation is to be made at all.—W. W. Stell.

THE RAIN AND TORNADO IN GRAYSON COUNTY.

Sherman, Texas.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

The heart of Grayson county was made glad last weeek by the copious rains relieving us of the oppression of the prolonged drouth by which we are made to feel our helplessness without heaven's bounteous showers. The fruits, flowers, gardens and farms are made to smile with relief and gladness, the rains fell so gently and copiously. But alas! no joy on earth comes unalloyed. In the midst of our reverie of joy and thankfulness, came the great cyclone, huge monster, bellowing, roaring and tearing up the earth and everything animate or inanimate in its path, dealing destruction to life and property beyond description accounts of which have already appeared in all the papers. The dead, about 75 in number, have been laid to rest amid the tears of the whole people. The wounded by hundreds are receiving every care and attention that love and money can bestow, in the hospitals and in the homes of the people. The bereaved ones while they have the fullest and tenderest sympathy and pity in the so sudden and awful taking off of their loved ones, yet no earthly power can console them. May God pity, strengthen and comfort like as a father pitieth his children. We are made to realize our helplessness, our dependence upon God our creator and preserver. May we all be ready when the summons comes, to go up and give in our account. "Shall you, shall I?" is the great question.

It is comforting to the people here to have numerous assurances of sympathy from people throughout the country.

Many, many families and remnants of families having had everything swept away can but suffer for months to come for the necessaries of life except as provided by our relief committees. The storm passed just west of my place, we felt his terrible breath and saw his angry hideous work. We are so thankful to have been spared. JNO. S. KERR.

EARLY POTATOES.

Kerrs, Ark.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I inclose you price current of May 16th of Raidcliffe & Gawne, Cleveland, Ohio, produce commission merchants, for the purpose of calling your attention to the following two lines:

New potatoes, Peerless, per bbl., $3.50 to $4; Triumph, per bbl., $4.25 to $4.50.

No other varieties are quoted. Old potatoes are quoted at 12 to 20 cents per bushel. Freight rates from here by the car is 30 cents per 100 pounds. From most parts of North and East Texas 45 to 50 cents per 100 pounds. At a low figure the Peerless would net the Arkansas man over $1 per bushel, after paying for barrels, freights and commissions, and the Texas man only the difference in freight less. The Triumph would net just the difference in quotation prices, less the commission, or from 40 to 70 cents per barrel more.

We have this season in duplicate three experiment potato fields, all on different soils, of the following varieties: Red Triumph, White Triumph, Wood's Earliest, Crown Jewel, Burpee's Extra Early, Van Ornam's Earliest, Great Divide, New Queen, Early Northern, Early Puritan Early Hebron, Early Rose, Freeman, Thorburn, Early Ohio and Black Victor.

The White Triumph, Wood's Earliest Pride, Southern Pride, Howe's Premium and Southern Premium, so far as I can see, are the same. All White Triumph.

Red Triumph, Wilson's Stray Beauty and Salzer's Earliest are the same.

Both strains of Triumph, Red and White, were ready for the table, size of hen's eggs, in 42 days from planting, March 30th, and will be ready for shipping in 60 days, with one-third more crop than their nearest competitors.

Next them came Crown Jewel, Van Ornam's Earliest, Burpee's Extra Early, next Early Northern and Early Rose. Then close on to the two last came the Thorburn, Puritan, Early Hebron, New Queen and Freeman.

We all know what the Red Triumph is. The White Triumph is the same except it is very white, or spotted with red eyes.

The next lot are light pink, doubtless of the early rose type, only lighter colored, and in my estimation much superior potatoes.

Early Northern in every respect seems to be just a little improvement on the Early Rose.

The last (five) lot are all white, and doubtless are the finest flavored and mealiest when fully matured. But the Triumph for early market surely have no peer. Not only because of their earliness but they show up best and will stand longer without damage from loss of freshness. Still some one variety of each class should be planted to make a continuous shipping of fresh potatoes, and have best for table at home when ripe. But it is not best to have more than one variety of each class, as mixed lots do not sell well.

These experiments were all from second crop seed except Van Ornam's Earliest.

Nine times in ten the potatoes that rank highest in northern fields with only one crop a year will prove a failure at the south with our two crops.

The Early Ohio with me has every way been a failure. This is the early potato of the north. While the Triumph, under its various names, has every time proved a failure. We see Ohio bulletin No. 65, December, 1895: "Salzer's Earliest," in two years' experiments, stands conspicuously at the bottom, with Crown Jewel its second.

Another surprise for northern potato growers in this bulletin: The second crop seed of the south beat seed from Maine of same varieties. I only give facts the reader can draw his own conclusions. Your friend,

JEFF WELBORN.

P. S. After sending off my letter two other "greenies" seem to be hurrying up for that greatest of all southern market potatoes, the Triumph. H. H. Strauss & Co., Cleveland, O., price curent of May 16th, quotes:

New potatoes, Peerless per bbl., $3 to $3.50; Triumph, per bbl., $4 to $4.50.

Only $1 per barrel gained in price and much more in earliness and yield.

Hipp, Fay & Co., Cleveland, O., may 19th price current quotes:

Peerless, per bbl., $3.25 to $3.50; Triumphs, per bbl., $3.75 to $4.

J. W.

WHAT WE HAVEN'T.

Madison Parish, La.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Sharlot M. Hall's letter of April 4, in which she replies to questions about Arizona asked her by home-seekers, makes me wonder why people do not investigate Madison Parish's possibilities when they want to change their conditions for the better.

North Louisiana is not a place favorable to the small farmer, because the land is divided into very large plantations, and the planters are not disposed to cut up their fields. Still there are, here and there, large tracts of land, belonging to individuals, or banks and commission houses in New Orleans, that would no doubt be cut up into farms if the right sort of industry came forward with a desire to purchase. The villages, too, all have lots or small plats for sale.

Why any one voluntarily chooses to go where that greatest of necessities—water—has to be bought with money, or time and labor, is a mystery to me.

Here we have abundance of water for all purposes; from the Mississippi river, the bayous that wind through every few miles of land, cisterns, and pipes driven into the earth.

We have the finest kinds of fruits and berries, and any vegetable that can be named can be cultivated with success. As it will be easier to tell what we have not than what we have, I will enumerate the former, and the man looking for a home can draw his own conclusions.

Tallulah is the "county seat" and the largest town in the parish, yet in it there is no bakery, and we have fresh meat only once a week. There is no first-class dressmaker here, and no milliner.

Magnificent strawberries can be raised with but little labor, yet there is not a berry nor pound of fruit shipped.

There is not a poultry farm within fifty miles of us that I have ever heard of. Neither is there a truck farm nor a dairy, yet Vicksburg is within twenty miles by rail.

A great many people are under the impression that Madison Parish is unhealthy, but when one considers that it supports not more than one physician to ten square miles, and that these, making good collections, never get rich, there must be a fallacy somewhere.

This is said to be "the poor man's country," and it certainly is the white woman's country, for nowhere, I suppose, do the ladies have to work less than we do. Not one in ten ever has to do her own cooking, and not one in fifty does laundry work. "We toil not, neither do we spin." All of us dress well, and most of us have our best dresses made. We all know how to work, and when her colored highness, queen of the kitchen, steps out, we step in, and but for flushed faces no one would be the wiser concerning the change in the culinary regions.

One may ask why we have no market, bakery, dairy, poultry farm, apiary or fruit farms, and the answer simply is: The white men here are

Our Special Offer to the Lady Readers of Texas Farm and Ranch.



This beautiful Dress Hat of fine fancy braid, elegantly trimmed with plain all silk or fancy persian ribbon, imported french monture of fine flowers, and steel, gilt, jet or rhinestone ornaments any color desired, a charming creation, which positively could not be duplicated elsewhere for less than $3.25.

NOTHING NEWER,
NOTHING FINER,
NOTHING MORE STYLISH.

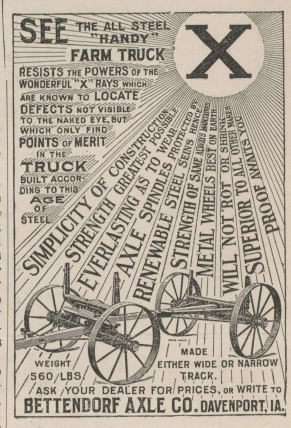
In order to promptly gain the business acquaintance of yourself and friends we will send you one of these beautiful stylishly trimmed hats, securely packed, upon receipt of but $1.00 if accompanied by this advertisement and the full addresses of ten of your most stylish lady acquaintances. Send dress sample and state your own age and complexion. No extra charge for making any changes desired in the style of trimming or shape of hat.

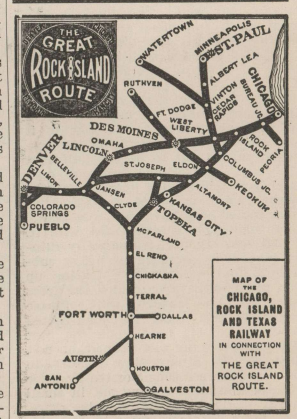
One of our large illustrated catalogues showing 160 newest parisian and american styles and a sample bottle of HONEY SUCKLE COMPLEXION FLUID absolutely free with each order. Address:

E. NEWMAN & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Milliners, 2703 and 2705 Franklin Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.







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

"Great Rock Island Route,"

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

No. 2 Lv. Fort Worth.....10:40 a. m.
Ar. Kansas City.....8:20 next a. m.

No. 2 Lv. Fort Worth.....8:10 p. m.
Ar. Kansas City.....6:25 p. m.
Ar. Chicago.....9:25 next a. m.
Ar. Denver.....7:25 a. m.

Through Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

Dont overlook the fact that Train No. 2 saves you a whole business day en route to Denver or Colorado Springs.

Your local ticket agent will probably want to sell you a ticket via the Rock Island, but if he dont—insist until he does.

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

decrease in the milk supply. Such being the case the matter of prevention becomes of much importance.

REMEDIES.

for this insect must be either the application to the animals of some substance to keep the flies off, or some substance used to kill the flies and thus lessen their number in that particular locality. We have found that the best application to apply to the animals for keeping the flies off consists of two parts of any cheap oil and one part of thin tar, to which may be added a little crude carbolic acid. This should be applied to the backs and sides of the animals by means of a large brush, and will keep the flies off for about four days. The method which we practice for killing the flies consists of a spray of kerosene mechanically mixed with water, or a kerosene emulsion applied at milking time at night. The mechanical mixture is obtained by means of a special knapsack pump for such purpose. To make the emulsion take one part of sour milk and two parts of kerosene, run through a spray pump pumping the mixture back into itself. When thoroughly mixed, dilute with nine parts of water. The cattle should be given daily sprayings with the emulsion for a period of eight days, after which the flies will have almost entirely disappeared, and the spraying need not be again repeated until the flies become numerous. One series of sprayings during a season is much the best remedy, as it will kill out the flies in that particular locality, and they will not go from one herd to another as a rule, unless the herds are thrown together.

A. & M. College of Mississippi.

BETTER AVERAGE FARMING

Western Farmer.

It is often said that the farmer is both a capitalist and a laborer, and it is nearly as often made a matter upon which the country can congratulate itself that in the discussion of questions between labor and capital, so large a body as the farmers of the country compose, stand between the two extremes, partaking of the nature of both, and forming a conservative body sufficiently interested as laborers and capitalists to see that no injustice is done to either. The suggestion has merit, for the farmer has capital invested in his land and the stock upon it, and is also, as a rule, a laborer. At the risk of saying something which may at first blush be questioned, there is reason to fear that as a class farmers are capitalists out of proportion to the degree to which they are laborers. By this we do not mean that they are rich, or that they work too little, but rather that their investments in land are too often out of proportion to their labor supply. To illustrate, the average yield of corn in Iowa for ten years ending with the season of 1889, was a little less than 31 bushels per acre; that of Missouri was a little less than 27 1-2; that of Kansas was 28 1-2; that of Nebraska less than 31; that of Wisconsin only a shade over 27, and that of Illinois a little less than 27. In almost any of these states 100 bushels of corn per acre has been made. We saw a few days ago a sample of corn which had produced 174 bushels, and there is a recent instance where 254 bushels had been grown on a sing'e acre. The same is true of other crops. During the deccennial period just referred to the average yield of wheat in Kansas was less than 14 bushels, and in Iowa a shade over 10 1-2 bushels; less than 12 in Missouri, and only 11 in Nebraska, but crops four times as large as these have been grown in any of these states. The average crop of potatoes for the ten years referred to was 76 bushels taking the country over, and in the west was, as a rule, below 80, and yet 1,000 bushels of potatoes have been grown on an acre. The point we would make is that the average crop is immeasurably below the possible crop, and that this is, in a large degree, due to the fact that farmers, as a rule, have more land—that is, have a larger investment as capitalists—than they have a labor supply to cultivate. There is too much tillage, after a fashion, over too large an area. There are many yields in the States we have mentioned that very considerably exceed the averages quoted, but there are just as many that fall below these very low averages. We think that the proposition that it would be much more remunerative for any farmer to grow the same crops on half the land is too plain for argument. It would save the interest on half the investment; it would free half the capital and permit its use as working capital, it would save half the taxes; half the repair bills; half the fencing, and would largely reduce expenditures at many points. There are a great many farmers who now cultivate well, but there are a great many, unless the average yields are wholly unreliable, who fall 50 per cent below what they might easily produce, after making all due allowance for seasonal conditions, and who could, if they would, grow crops equally as great as they now produce on half the land they now use for producing them. We hope the reader will not misunderstand this and think it is a "scold." It is not so intended, but is only intended as a plea for better average farming.

CHEAP FOOD TENDENCIES.

Western Swineherd.

The breeders of swine find their business stimulated to a certain extent by the low prices ruling for grain. This is due to the determination of farmers to feed rather than sell grain, especially corn, at prevailing prices. Instead of the conditions prevailing under fairly remunerative prices, when stock hogs are freely bought and sold, the present era is marked by a determination on the part of the farmer not to sell an animal off the place that has "a skin that will hold corn." So it has come to pass that the breeder is the only resort if one wants to buy pigs. The abnormal situation has nothing in it of disadvantage to any one. But it is a decided help to breeders, not only in increasing sales, but in enabling them to place thoroughbred stock in new hands, thus paving the way for future sales under normal conditions. Could we know just how long the relations of grain to live stock would remain as at present there need be no hesitancy on the part of breeders as to their course. The outlook now indicates bountiful crops for 1896, and if they are secured another season of cheap feed is inevitable, and with it a prolongation of the period of demand for stock hogs at prices way above their relative value. Taking this view of the case we should, if engaged in breeding, whether or not an adherent of the "one litter a year enough" theory, make the herd sows carried over work their passage by bearing fall litters. Collectively the pens of breeders of the country were open March 1, and most of the breeders were wasting postage in writing to applicants that they had nothing left for sale. Better a surplus than a shortage. The farmers can be relied on to raise all the stock possible, but they can't catch up with the demand, or begin to. When the alternative faces them next fall of selling corn to make room for the incoming crop or buying lumber to build more cribs the prayer for more hogs that goes up will be an earnest one. Cattle can't relieve the stress. They come too slow. The hog has the key to the situation as long as depressed prices rule.

BLENDING THE BREEDS.

Coleman's Rural World.

The general desire among breeders to find an animal that combines all the desirable qualities to be found in several breeds, has created many a cross-purpose—expensive, both as regards time and money. Reflection should teach and convince them that the general purpose animal is an impossibility, because extremes cannot be brought together and made to serve harmoniously. The consideration of the claims of any class of stock will show that any effort to blend all breeds into one must result in failure, as such a result will be the obliteration of the breeds. Take the breeds of horses and compare them. The conformation of the thoroughbred runner, which gallops, differs greatly from the trotter, while the structure of the Clydesdale and Percheron is so dissimilar to the fleet runners and trotters as to utterly destroy the breeds should crossing be resorted to. Cattle have been classified into breeds that excel for beef, milk and butter. These characteristics have been secured by centuries of selection. To attempt to combine them in one breed is to destroy them, because where a gain is made in one direction there is a corresponding loss elsewhere, and failure ensues. Two opposites can never be made to meet, and any deviation from the work of centuries will require centuries of work to overcome what has been accomplished.

It has been contended that by the crossing of breeds an animal can be produced that will combine at least some of the advantages of both parents. The fact is that there is no room for experiments in crossing. The breeds themselves are the results of crossing, and all such work has been done long ago, only that the crossing heretofore done has resulted in selections which have given farmers breeds with fixed characteristics. It is, therefore useless to cross for that which can be had by direct use of the breeds that are really the outcome of crosses. The Shorthorn breed of cattle, so famous for producing beef, is bred with a tendency to increase their weight in flesh, and in a short time. They are not adapted to the production of milk and butter (except in individual cases), hence the crossing of the Shorthorn and Holstein will result in an animal that does not possess the capacity to produce as much beef as the Shorthorn, or milk and butter of the Holstein, the ultimate result being a loss instead of a gain.

Experience teaches that any attempt to secure a general purpose animal is a step backward. Instead of the union being superior to the parent stock, the final outcome is the scrub. The careful selections of centuries cannot be improved upon in a year or decade. Hundreds of attempts have been made to combine the merits of different breeds, but the paths only lead to scrubs and ruin. Each breed has its dominent talent—its superiority in a certain line—and to attempt to give it two talents is to lessen the excellence of the one. The farmer who wishes to improve must not expect a general purpose animal. He should determine in which line of excellence he prefers to improve, and then resort to the source of that improvement. If he prefers a beef-producing animal, he should breed for beef only. He cannot get beef, milk and butter of the greatest quantity by any combination. The breeds have long been separated, and he must use them for the purposes for which they are intended. It must be admitted that many of the scrubs of the present day are the results of crossing to secure general purpose animals. In poultry this is particularly noticeable, as hundreds of experiments are made in crossing the breeds every year, but in every case where departure from purity of blood has been made instead of general purpose stock the scrubs have taken the places of the pure breeds.

THE HOG IN CONGRESS.

Western Swineherd.

We do not refer to the kind that walk on their hind legs and are occasionally elected to Congress, but our worthy constituents who consume 20-cent corn. The occasion of the appearance of this breed of hog in Congress was recently when the filled cheese bill was up for discussion and the champion of the hog was none other than our eloquent friend, Congressman Doliver of Iowa. Hear him:

"The morbid researches of modern chemistry have been able to do some very curious things. They have substituted a cheap vegetable oil for the old-fashioned pork fat and put it upon the American market under the label of 'prime steam lard,' and at the same time they have taken the animal fats out of milk and substituted neutral animal oils and made two products, one of which, for the sake of its color, they call 'butter,' and the other for the sake of its shape, they call 'cheese.' Now, butter has had friends enough in the past to take care of it and protect it by law with more or less success. The law has been a little more slow in coming to the protection of cheese—probably because many varieties of cheese have been thought able to take care of themselves. It would seem, for example, that limberger cheese, now safely domesticated in the district from which my friend, Sauerhering, comes is endowed by nature with means of defense that require very little assistance from an act of Congress.

"It is not necessary for me to deny on this floor that the possible effect of this bill will be to give an advantage to American agriculture. The bill is not objectionable to me on that

Horse Owners Should Use

GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.



Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING

Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. **The safest best Blister** ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for **Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat,** Etc., it is invaluable.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of **CAUSTIC BALSAM** will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price **$1.50** per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio

DUROC JERSEY SWINE of prize winning strains. Pigs now ready to ship. Write your wants. NAT EDMONSON, Sherman, Texas.

HESTER GROVE BERKSHIRES. Registered stock for sale at all times. Write us. BARTH & HESTER, Box 123, Corsicana, Tex.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. FRAZIER & ANSELL, Kopperl, Bosque Co., Texas.

J. E. Williamson, Marshall, Texas. Breeder of registered Berkshire Swine. Pigs for sale at $16 a pair.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS. For sale pigs from the best families, including Highclere, Lord Bacon, Longfellow, etc. My hogs are partly imported from England. GEO. T. JESTER, Corsicana, Texas.

I HAVE FOR SALE

FINE REGISTERED BERKSHIRE and POLAND CHINA PIGS—NOT A-KIN,

at $15 per pair, 2 and 3 months old. Sent by Express, and guarantee safe delivery. I have the finest registered hogs in Texas. P. D. NIX, Oak Cliff, Tex.



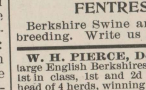
J. I. Richardson, Ray, Ellis County, Texas.

POLAND-CHINA SWINE. PIGS FOR SALE

Write for prices.

Thoroughbred Pigs: Poland China & English Berkshire. The best strains of both these famous breeds are represented in our herd. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Address RAGLAND & DAVIS, Pilot Point, Tex.

ESSEX PIGS FOR SALE. Registered stock, sired by highest prize winning boars, and of select sows. They excell in beauty, health, docility and fattening qualities, weighing from 300 to 350 pounds at 12 months old. Essexes are especially adapted to the South. Try them and be convinced. W. R. CAVITT, Bryan, Texas.



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

Harwood & LeBaron Bros.,

FENTRESS, TEXAS.

Berkshire Swine and Jersey Cattle of best breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

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



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

FANCY BRED POLAND CHINAS.

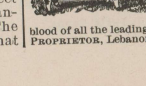
Three boars in herd: Catcher, sweepstakes winner at St. Louis, 1895; Texas Claude, sire Claude, the great World's Fair sweepstake winner; Erie Short Stop, head of young sweepstakes herd at St. Louis Fair, 1895. I purchased the old and young winning herds at the St. Louis Fair, 1895. All the noted families represented. Large size and well finished. C. W. THOMAS, Pottsboro, Texas.

PURE, REGISTERED ESSEX PIGS.

My Essex are direct offsprings of some of the leading strains of World's Fair prize winners and are second to none in the United States. I will sell fine, thrifty pigs, not related, at prices in sympathy with the finances of the country.

MILLARD STOREY, Dallas, Texas.

CEDAR VALE HERD POLAND CHINA SWINE.



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

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

Devoted to the interests of Home Builders, and Published Weekly,
BY
Texas Farm and Ranch Publishing Company.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Copy One Year..... $100

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertisements are charged for at the rate of THIRTY CENTS per agate line, each insertion. Fourteen solid agate lines make one inch. Special position 20 per cent extra. Discounts on large space. No advertisements inserted for less than one dollar each insertion.

J. C. BUSH, Special Eastern Representative, 47 Times Building, New York, N. Y.
CHICAGO OFFICE: 1511 Marquette Building.

Address all communications to
Texas Farm and Ranch Publishing Company,
943 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

Entered at the Post-Office, 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.,
FRANK P. HOLLAND, President.

In making remittances to Texas Farm and Ranch for subscriptions and premiums, always buy a Post-Office Money Order, Express Order; or send by Registered Letter, if either of the above Orders cannot be obtained. Money sent in ordinary letter, cannot be recovered if lost or miscarried.

In ordering the paper changed from one post-office to another, subscribers should always give the name of the old as well as the new post-office.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is the official medium of the organizations given below:
State Horticultural Society—JNO. S. KERR, President, Sherman; E. L. HUFFMAN, Secretary, Fort Worth.
State Swine Breeders' Association—H. E. SINGLETON, President, Lebanon, Collin Co.; A. A. PITTUCK, Secretary, Dallas.
Texas Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association—WM. M. C. HILL, President, Dallas; S. B. HOPKINS, Secretary, Dallas.
Texas Jersey Cattle Club—J. D. RUDD, President, Waskom; W. R. SPANN, Secretary, Dallas.
State Farmers Institutes—R. F. BUTLER, Organizer, Waxahachie.

Taking the tariff out of politics, will not work. As well try to take the pension question out of politics. The demagogues are not going to give up their amunition—not if they can help it.

The third annual Exposition and Flower Show, to take place in Temple, June 25, 26 and 27, will possibly be the largest and most successful event of the kind ever attempted in Central Texas.

"Dealing in futures," as it is called, but betting on the price of products at a given time, as it really is, differs from faro, poker and crap-shooting only in name. The principle involved is the same. It is gambling in one of its most injurious forms, and would be stopped by the strong arm of the law if we had a Congress worth as much as the pencil mark on the tickets that elected them.

This is a busy time with farmers. Crops and the weeds and grass are growing rapidly, and the over-cropped farmer has to hurry up or he will be left. The forehanded farmer is well up with his work and could smile even if it rained all day. Crops generally are in good fix and prospects are fair for large yields and low prices. Under these conditions, a little head work will come in handy.

Buckner Orphans' Home is the name of a magazine just started at the place indicated by its title. "It is to be devoted to the advocacy of good will, good words and good works, especially in the interest of orphan children." It is the organ of the grand institution for which it is published and from which it takes its name, and Dr. Buckner is himself responsible for all the contents of the publication not otherwise credited. It deserves a liberal support.

Some people wonder how it is that the wages paid farm hands are lower than those paid any other class of laborers. The explanation is easy. At present depreciated prices for agricultural products the business cannot afford better wages. Discriminating laws have put agriculture in a hole and plugged up the hole. The farmer who makes the attempt to pay high wages, even for high-class help, will soon find himself in the same hole with the rest of the boys.

The exercises of the nineteenth commencement of the Texas A. and M. College will begin on Sunday, June 6th. Elaborate preparations have been made for the occasion, and a large number of visitors are expected. The alumni will have a meeting and banquet, and the largest meeting of the association yet held is thought to be assured. Those personally interested in industrial education will find this occasion a favorable one for inspecting the college and its work.

Several of the State experimental stations have established poultry departments, and will make tests and publish the results. Poultry is a department of farm industry that should not be neglected by the stations. In detail poultry may seem to be a small affair, but its aggegate importance and value is immense. If the stations will teach the people how to raise chickens after they are hatched up to a marketable age, it will save thousands of dollar in every county where the lessons are learned and applied.

In buying a farm "a bargain" consists in getting a good one—not a large one. Never buy $1000 worth of poor land when half as much good land can be bought with the same money. Some farmers can take poor, or worn out farms and make them rich and productive; but black birds in April are more numerous than such farmers, and the chances are one hundred to one that any single farmer you first meet after hearing a dog bark is not one of that sort. "A small farm well tilled" is what most farmers need if they only knew it.

WHAT GOOD ROADS WOULD DO.

One of the greatest advantages of good roads is practically to make villages of country neighborhoods, and towns of country villages. Practically the distance from one neighbor to another is measured by the time and ease with which that distance can be traveled. If it is two miles to neighbor Brown's over a good hard road, and only one mile to Smith's over mud and gullies, we exchange visits with Brown and family and leave Smith in the mud. If every neighborhood had good roads, then neighbors would meet and confer on subjects of interest to each; they would learn from each other. Besides the social pleasures and personal advantages, the public welfare would be subserved and all would reap substantial advantages. It is the facility of meeting and conference that gives to villages, towns and cities their superior influence on all public questions—they work together and thus make themselves felt. Isolated farmers can only act as individuals, and confusion and weakness results. Give them good roads and they will be brought togeth-er, and, like a steady team, will pull together, and that is the pull that makes the load go. A good system of public roads and how to secure them is a question of greater importance than free trade, protective tariff, silver coinage or "our foreign policy," for, if country people can get together, they will act together; and if they act together, many crooked things will be made straight and straight things will be kept straight. Farmers and small property owners, as distinguished from speculators and political gamblers, are the great conservative force that has always come to the rescue of the country in time of danger, and if the country requires saving from present or prospective danger, they are the only hope. Give them as far as possible all the advantages of easy communication, and there are not enough political rascals in the country to jeopardize the liberties of the people. Good roads go a long ways, even if they be short.

PROPOSED INNOVATION.

There is a movement on foot among the students of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college having for its object the establishment of a commercial course in addition to the two regular courses prescribed by law. It is claimed that farmers and mechanics will be all the better for a course of training in business, or commerce. So, also, they might be all the better for a complete classical, or professional education, but even this is debatable. The object of the general government in endowing, and the State in establishing and supporting Agricultural and Mechanical colleges, has been made too plain to be misunderstood. It was not to educate young men for commercial, nor professional courses, for these ranks are already full, and multiplied facilities exist for supplying any possible deficiency. It was recognized as a paramount need of the country that trained farmers and mechanics be multiplied, and the Agricultural and Mechanical colleges established furnish almost the sole facilities that now exist, or ever have existed, for affording this sort of training. There is no branch taught in our literary high schools that may not as appropriately be adopted by our Agricultural and Mechanical college as a commercial course. If the institution is to maintain its identity as an Agricultural and Mechanical college, and not go out after strange gods, as has been done by these colleges in some other States, until their usefulness has departed, and those for whose benefit they were established have lost all confidence in them, the directors of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college had better think several times before adopting a commercial course as a permanent feature of the curriculum. Penmanship and an ementary knowledge of practical book-keeping should be, and is taught, and it may be that there is not enough time devoted to this study. But a regular business training is certainly at variance with the design of these industrial colleges. There is some criticism afloat based upon the small number of the agricultural and mechanical graduates who follow agricultural or mechanical avocations. This can not, of course, be helped. After a young man graduates, he is free to choose his life work, and is in no manner bound to follow the course indicated by his training. We hope to see our Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college get nearer to, and not farther away, from the great industrial masses. This commercial feature scheme should be dropped.

PLAIN TALK FROM WALL STREET.

"But Wall Street is not gravely dismayed at this outlook. It has learned to believe that there are greater potencies than party platforms, than legislative subserviency to popular ignorance, than the madness of a partisan infatuation. They know that there are situations and events which can instantly coerce and convert the most reckless legislators into the willing servants of a conservative sentiments that represents the real interests and safety of the nation. It will not be necessary to wait for any after-effects of silver legislation to remedy its mischiefs, although that would be a perfectly safe course. The near prospect of the authorization of free coinage—a counting of heads showing a certainty of a two-thirds vote in the House and Senate for 16 to 1—would evoke in Wall Street the kind of conditions that no congress has ever yet dared to disregard, and the cause of free coinage would be overthrown at the moment when its success seemed most certain. It is this reserved power on which Wall Street is now reposing."

The above suggestive extract is from Henry Clews' Wall Street financial circular of May 23d. In another paragraph of the same circular Mr. Clews declares that the clamor for free coinage of silver "shows to what dangerous ends an ignorant free suffrage may be prostituted." Here we have an outspoken threat that the coercive power of money is to be used to defeat the will of the people as expressed by "an ignorant free suffrage" if necessary to carry out the schemes of the financial sportsmen who make game of the public and private treasures of the country. It is not often that we see over a responsible signature so plain a statement of the designs of Wall Street, and its utter defiance of the people and its determination, if emergency requires, to "evoke conditons that no Congress has ever yet dared to disregard."

We leave the subject for individual comment, realizing our inability to do it justice, and keep within the pale of circumspect journalism.

American Grape Growing and Wine Making, by George Husmann; new, and entirely revised edition, published by the Orange Judd Company, New York City.

This edition is practically almost an entirely new work. The complete management of the grape in the garden as well as in the most extensive vineyards, from the planting of the vine to the harvesting of the fruit, is given in detail, according to what are now considered the best methods.

The second part of the work is entirely devoted to locality reports, which are of inestimable value to the grape growers living within the respective areas. The chapters on wine making form a complete manual in themselves, describing all the various details of this steadily increasing industry. The author is one of the most experienced wine makers in America and a recognized authority on the subject.

With all the talk of the enormous amount of money of various kinds in circulation and the necessity of reducing it in order to prevent the depletion of the gold reserve, there is mighty little circulating among the producers—the wealth-makers of the country—according to the reports from the trade to this office. Those who direct the financial course of our government seem to have but two points in view, the gold reserve and the bond market, the condition of producers being quite overlooked by them.—Farm Implement News.

horses. We passed by many bunches of cattle grazing on the prairie and down in the valleys. I found a turtle shell about a foot in diameter; one of the largest I had ever seen. We found the horses about seven miles from town with a few stock horses and had a little trouble in getting them started; we had no other trouble with them but had a delightful ride.

I am glad the cousins have quit talking about pets and are talking sensibly.

There are no strawberries in this part of the country but I hope Cousin Cora will enjoy her strawberries and cream.

I will close with best wishes to Aunt Sallie and Cousins.—"Happy Jack," Benjamin, Tex.

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: Several months ago I made you a visit but I was dirty, mad and naughty looking, and when I knocked at the door Aunt Sallie looked out of the window and when she saw my condition she turned the key and said: "You naughty boy. I can not permit you to associate with my good nieces and nephews." I tucked my head and ran away. I have changed my appearances and feelings and come forth once more to get acquainted with the cousins, so good morning to you all. It is with pleasure and delight that I look forward to the days when we get Texas Farm and Ranch, the most valuable farm paper in the United States. I always read the League and Household first, two departments which are seldom seen in other papers. I have been interested in the Household of late on account of the talks for a training school for the girls. I think the State of Texas should take steps to establish such a school. There is a training school for the boys, why not have one for the girls?

Boys, doesn't this show that the girls are not allowed the advantages that we have? In many respects the girls do not have the privileges the boys have. Boys, how many of you are willing to stay cooped up in a house like a great many of the girls are? You say the girls do not do any work, if you were to help your mother wash some day, you would think you ought to rest for a month. But I will drop this subject before I say something I should not say. As to living in the country, I should think a life lived on a farm is the happiest life a person can live. The reason a great many persons are dissatisfied with farming is, because they roam about from one part of the country to another, trying to find a "soft snap." The consequence is they never find it. They go hungry half of the time, and their children grow up in ignorance, and when they die they don't have enough money to buy their coffin. We should never forget to be honest in all our dealings. A dishonest man will never succeed in anything. He may get along nicely at times, but his troubles are always the greatest. I have seen some men who would not work unles they could get big pay for their work. But it is not the money a man makes, it is what he saves that counts. I have seen men that made four or five dollars per day that were always in debt. Then again I have seen men who made fifty cents per day and saved forty-five cents of it. Aunt Sallie, for fear that I take up too much space in your valuable paper, I will close by saying spur on the plan of establishing a training school for girls, because if I'm ever fortunate enough to get a wife I want one that knows "straight up." Two fools together might not prosper well. —Clarence Denton, Hartley, Tex.

(I must say just a word to you, Clarence to commend your good nature, and your determination. Come again.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Cousins: As I have been reading the many cousins' letters for some time, I thought I would step in and chat with them awhile. I will stay only a short time. I suppose you all would like to know something about where I live, as I live in the piney woods, at a sawmill. I have worked in a sawmill very nearly all my life; I don't know very much about anything else. I have worked on a farm about three years. I think farming is the most independent way of living, but I don't believe I could be contented to live on a farm all the time. I agree with you all on the whisky question; I think it is a disgrace to the country. I have forgotten my promise, so if this misses the waste basket I will write again. Would like to correspond with some of the cousins. Respectfully, your nephew and cousin—Texas Wanderer, Winsboro, Texas.

Dear Auntie and Cousins: I have written two letters before, but saw only one of them in print. We have had lots of rain the past week. The river has been up, past grinding, but is falling now. I have started me a scrap book. I put all the funny pictures I can get out of Texas Farm and Ranch in it. I wish some of the cousins would write some poetry for the Cousins' League. Papa owns a mill and gin. Aunt Sallie, I wish you were here to help us eat fruit and watermelons. Love to Aunt Sallie and cousins.—Blanche Hufstedler, Birdell, Ark.

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: It has been some time since I have written to the League. Guess all the cousins have forgotten me by this time. Cousin Rudolph, come again; your last letter was just splendid; but, to tell the truth, I don't believe you composed it yurself. Didn't you get your "big sis." to write it for you? It was too nice a leter for a boy to write, or compose, rather. Oh, well, the boys do tolerably well, anyhow, but they can't quite come up with the girls (some of the girls, I mean, myself not included). I. L. S., of Peaster, Texas, I believe you stated in your last letter that our (us girls') term had nearly expired, and that you all (the boys) would take the office off our hands. Maybe you think you can, but I want to say right here that it will be pretty hard to do. Don't you think so, Aunt Sally? And, as to the "frizzle-headed feminine bicyclists," we all know that you boys are just jealous of them, or you wouldn't talk that way. Say, boys, when you all get those bloomers and Tam O'Shanter caps, be sure to have your pictures taken, and get Aunt Sally to put them at the top of the page of the cousins' letters. Wouldn't it look sweet, girls? Even sweeter than the "frizzle-headed feminine bicyclists." Now, don't any of you boys get offended at what I have said in my letter—wouldn't hurt your feelings for anything. I would like very much to correspond with some of the cousins. I am sixteen years of age. Will close with love to Aunt Sally and cousins.—Bertha Reed, Ballinger, Texas.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I am a cousin, but haven't visited the League in a year. I enjoy reading the many interesting letters from the cousins. I live two miles below the rock quarry and a short distance below the new bridge that was just finished last Christmas. Cousins, you ought to be here and see the beautiful flowers that are all over the woods. We have an apiary of sixty or seventy colonies, and they are gathering honey every day. We took over 1000 pounds of honey last year, and about 2500 pounds the year before, and expect to get a good crop this year. We ship our honey to Johnson county, in this state. We work for extracted honey altogether. I will close with much love to Aunt Sallie and the cousins. Samuel Smith, Lometa, Texas.

Dear Auntie and Cousins: I will make my appearance once more, after nearly a year's absence. I guess you wonder at my long silence, but, to tell the truth, I was afraid to write while that subject was under discussion. Of course I would have to take up for the girls, and I hated to tell what I thought about the boys. And here comes Cousin Robert Rainey, asking the boys a question as though we girls were not "in it" at all. Now, that will not do. The very idea of leaving us out! I knew you "selfish" boys were jealous of us—that is the reason you did not give us a question. But maybe you intended to see later on what kind of a life girls like. Aunt Sallie, you or some intelligent girl can give us a question and see which gets along the best, boys or girls, in discussing subjects. Cousin Laurette, I second the motion; let's (me excepted—I can't sew a "straight stitch") make those boys bloomers and caps. I have had the pleasure of seeing two of Cousin Rudolph's photos, and I think he looks to be as good and innocent a boy as his letters indicate. I wish more boys (and girls, too) believed as he does. Aunt Sallie, I intend to go to Dallas in June, to the ex-Confederate reunion, and if you will tell me where I can find you I will call to see you. Correspondence solicited.—Ethel Pearce, Ballinger, Texas.

(Call at No. 343 Main street, Dallas, Texas, and I will be glad to see you.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Auntie and Cousins: We have been constant readers of Texas Farm and Ranch for about a year. Dennis,we would like to have our names upon your Heart and Hand list. We enjoy reading the letters from Silly Billy, Texas Hayseed and Bad Joe. We also like to see Albert Hurt's and Cora May's letters. Herbert, have you changed your views? If not, I hope that you will soon realize that your ideas are incorrect. We would like to correspond with cousins of either sex. Will answer all letters at once. We go to Itasca High School. I (M. Hackler) will correspond with one or two in Latin. Asking the girls to excuse us, we will close; but you will hear from us again. Ben Cotton, Murrell Hackler, Itasca, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: I thought I would stop in a few minutes. The flowers are all in bloom and the birds are singing in the trees. O how beautiful is the gladness of nature, when its beauty fills every space, every hill and vale, and even the canyons and every deep ravine is filled with its gladness! On the hills near our house the buttercups, bluebells and a great many other wild flowers are in bloom. Such is the gladness of nature! Cousin Robert McClung, you think me out of the season about the watermelons, do you? Well, I was when it was printed, but not when it was written. Aunt Sallie, I think it would be very nice to take one book at a time and tell all we know about it. What book will you take first? I suggest Texas History. Aunt Sallie, will you send me Texas Farm and Ranch of October 19, 1895, or the number with the picture in it, as it never reached us. Well, I will close. Good bye, Aunt Sallie and the cousins. —Ida Nelson, Snyder, Texas.

Dear Auntie and Cousins of the League, I will write this beautiful evening. Papa is only a new subscriber to Texas Farm and Ranch, but says he likes it as well as any farm paper. I think the cousins ought to quit talking about one another learning or getting ahead. I also think the boys and girls both could be smart if they would try real hard. Ida Duncan says the girls need a little stirring up. I think they have been stirred enough now.

Has any of the League cousins ever written to Mr. Big Hat's department of the Dallas News? I have and think it such a nice department for boys and girls.

Aunt Salie, I think you are so kind to teach the cousins and have so much trouble with them.

Cousins, we ought to be very good to Aunt Sallie. Well, dear Aunt and cousins I will close for this time. Wish you all great success in life. Your niece and cousin.—Ada Boyle, Tehuacana, Tex.

A GOOD RECORD.

Particular attention is called to the summary of the important points of the annual statement of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, appearing elsewhere in the columns of this paper.

The record of this Grand Old Company is a magnificent showing of what wise financial judgment and conservative management may bring about. A careful reading of this statement and record is worth the while of every person insured or contemplating insurance, and to those who are so fortunate as to be insured in the Grand Old Mutual, it is certainly a source of gratification to them as well of assurance that their interests as policy holders are being looked after.

It would not be out of place here to call attention to some figures in the Company's statement. The gross assets now amount to the magnificent sum of $221,213,721.33; and bear in mind that this is no accumulation of monopolistic capital, but a grand trust fund held for the future protection of its great army of policy-holders. The undivided surplus is now $26,866,563.75, but the most significant part of this statement is after all the one which reveals the amount paid to policy-holders. The object for which the company exists to-day is manifested by the greatness of this disbursment; $23,126,728.45 paid in a single year to policy-holders needs no comment, except to call attention to the fact that while paying this enormous sum to beneficiaries, the assets increased during the same year over 16 millions of dollars and the surplus over 4 millions.

The insurance account for 1895 also shows another remarkable feature, and that is, that the company in one year increased its paid-for insurance over 61 millions of dollars, a record unsurpassed by this or any other company in the history of insurance.

It may be well here to remind the reader that the company has now its record before the public for 53 years, and to understand its true work it is necessary to look back at what it has done. It has in fifty-three years paid to beneficiaries in death claims $165,450,630.37, it has paid its living members in endowments, annuities, dividends, $246,116,995.42, or a grand total of $411,567,625.79. Besides it has now assets of $221,213,721.33, with a surplus of over 26 millions.

Can you question the standing of a company that has received from policy-holders in premiums $562,793,365.56, and yet has paid to and accumulated for them $620,565,204.27, or over 57 millions of dollars above premium receipts. Certainly a noble attest to its wise financial management and conservative methods.

It must be borne in mind that the company that most nearly approaches to the ideal Life Insurance organization is the one which disburses the largest amounts to its policy-holders and at the same time holds for their future benefit and security such an amount as will guarantee the ultimate payment for every policy on its books. The figures of the business done by this company during the last 53 years are so eloquent of the work accomplished as to require no comment here.

An organization which pays out to its members over 411 millions of dollars and still holds for their security over 220 millions fulfills the mission of a life insurance company in the broadest and fullest measure. Such an organization merits and receives the confidence of every one of its members and is at the same time the pride of every one who is interested in the material growth and prosperity of the great nation within whose borders this Company has grown to its present wonderful magnitude.

The Company's business in Texas deserves some mention here, for it has the largest business on its books of any company doing business in the state, and besides is the largest tax payer of its class. The statement which appears elsewhere in this paper is evidence of this fact. Besides being ahead of all other companies in business, it has paid in claims to Texas policy-holders over two hundred thousand dollars the past year; this does not include dividends.

Its general agency in San Antonio under Edward Chamberlain and Co. has in addition disbursed to its agents throughout the state over one hundred and fifty thousand more. In fact, there is not a hamlet in the broad state of Texas that does not in some way receive a share of the disbursements of this Grand Old Company or its General Agents. In spreading this great philanthropic work and bringing the Mutual Life to the front in Texas credit must be given to the Company's General Agents in San Antonio, Messrs. Edwin Chamberlain & Co.

No company is so much at home and so thoroughly identified with the state as the Mutual.

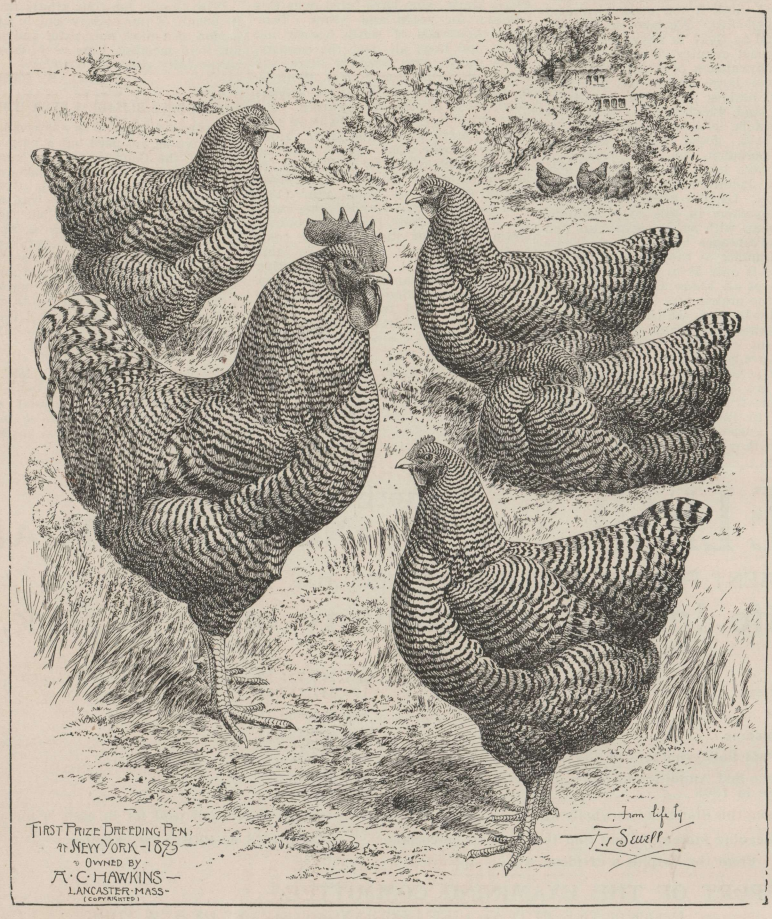
Edwin Chamberlain & Co. have by untiring efforts brought the Grand Old Company to the front in Texas, so that it is now a household word in this great state. They employ a force of over 200 agents kept constantly in the field, and the sign of the Mutual can be seen from Texarkana to Brownsville, and from Orange to El Paso and Texline. Every indication at present points to the probability that the year's work in 1896 will show larger gains than ever before accomplished and place the Grand Old Mutual still further in the lead of all competitors.

Hold on; hold fast; hold out. Patience is genius.—Buffon.

Poultry

Both the foreign and domestic markets for American cheese have been ruined by the greed of American cheese makers. Instead of their proper, healthful and nutritious contents, they are filled with cheap vegetable and animal fats, and sold as cheese. Consumers are catching on, and many lovers of cheese have ceased to use it at all. If farmers, even here in Texas, would learn how to do so and make good, honest cheese, people would buy such rather than do without.

Chickens and eggs are becoming so abundant and cheap that it would be well to consider whether it would not be better to grade up the fowls than to greatly increase their numbers; and whether it would not be well to branch out with other fowls than



chickens. The market for ducks, turkeys and geese is not overloaded. There never was a time when ducks were in sufficient abundance to cause their flesh to compete with the prices of prime beef. If ducks were as cheap as chickens per pound there would be a demand for them that would astonish consumers.

ABOUT CHICKEN CHOLERA.

H. B. GEER.

June, July and August, are the months when that arch fiend, the decimator of the poultry tribe, called cholera, stalks abroad in the land. Many a faithful hen and good old rooster, and hundreds of promising young chickens in every country where fowls are bred, are sure to go down before the relentless scythe of this, the greatest of all the destroyers of the flock, before the frost comes again.

Now, what is chicken cholera, and what do we know about it, and what can we suggest, or offer as a preventive or a remedy?

In our 15 years of close application to the poultry yard and its interests, we have encountered but two forms of disease among our fowls that might be classed as cholera, and only one disease that attacked the fowls alike in large numbers at the same time.

The first disease we call dysentery. It is individual in its work, and attacks only one bird at a time. It does not spread. The sick fowl becomes droopy, stands about with head and tail lowered, and passes a dark, greenfish and yellow discharge, very thin and watery. For this disease we give at first camphorated spirits—that is, camphor dissolved in whisky. We take a tablespoonful and put it in a half glass of warm water, and give the sick fowl a tablespoonful every four hours. This for the first day. The second day we dissolve a little sulphate of copper (blue stone) in water, a piece about as big as a bullet, in a quart of water, and let the sick chicken drink all it will. We feed soft food seasoned with red pepper. Treatment of this kind generally works a cure in three days.

The other form of chicken cholera—the real cholera of the farm, is caused by eating animal matter infested with maggots. It is also called limberneck. It will lay out every chicken in the flock that eats it, and it won't affect a single one that don't eat it. Chickens that have this form of cholera just lay down and die within half an hour. There is not much use to doctor such chickens. Sometimes by promptly opening the crop and removing the offensive matter and the maggots, and greasing the wound with lard and sulphur, and stitching it up again, the afflicted bird can be saved, but this is about the only way to do it. The best thing to do when the chickens begin to fall about and die in such manner, is to search the premises for the offensive stuff and bury it, and to bury all such matter hereafter, cutting down the weeds in the fence corners and out of the way places, and throwing nothing of an animal nature out to fester and decay.

If the stuff cannot be found readily, pen up the well fowls for a few days, until the premises can be cleaned up, and they will not be affected by the disease.

Keep the hen house clean and plenty of fresh water about during the hot weather.

Success in the summer comes of a watchful eye and a willing hand.

Nashville, Tenn.

POULTRY ON FARMS.

Wisconsin Agriculturist.

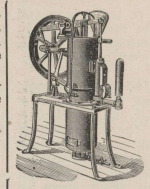
Although the raising and feeding of live stock for market does not necessarily belong to the business of a farmer, for he may carry on every department of farming, and do it well, too, without raising or feeding more stock than is necessary for his own use, nevertheless almost every farmer finds it profitable to raise and feed upon his farm some kind of live stock, which can be easily fed upon what would otherwise go to waste as food.

Hogs, cattle, sheep, and sometimes horses, which in former days farmers usually raised for their own use, and from which they sold only the surplus, have become one of the principal sources of income with many a thrifty farmer of to-day.

Poultry, which has always been raised for home consumption, or the occasional production of eggs for the market, has until quite recently been regarded as of not sufficient importance to call for much attention.

This negligence is no doubt largely due to the fact, says the Farm News, that when the farmer comes to estimate the income of his farm he mostly fails to bring into account what his family have consumed during the year. We can therefore easily pass over the few dozens of eggs and the chickens which have been sold from time to time in the market, and if the hens have given him any trouble in the garden or the fields, he has always counted that they have been of more trouble than they were worth.

It has, however, in the last few



TO TAKE PLACE OF WIND MILLS

THE DELAMATER-RIDER and the DELAMATER-ERICSSON HOT-AIR PUMPING ENGINES

Will pump water from any source, and force it to any height and distance. Simple, safe and free from care. The only attention required is to start a fire and keep it burning. Any kind of fuel can be used.

They are supplanting wind mills everywhere, as well as steam and hand pumps, rams and all other means of supplying water. HOT AIR PUMPING ENGINES possess advantages over all of them.

Send for catalogue to

THE DELAMATER IRON WORKS,
467 West Broadway, New York City.

GUARANTEED Pure Bred S. C. Brown Leghorn Chickens only. Eggs at reduced price.
GEO. A. MEYER, Proprietor, Muenster, Tex.

EGGS FOR SALE. Black Langshans exclusively. $2.00 per 13.
H. J. MARTYN,
301 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

E. A. SCHULER, Keachi, La.,
Breeder of Brown Leghorns, Barred P. Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black Langshans, Registered Berkshires. Canaries. All of best blood.

ROUND TOP FARM---9 M. from Kansas City.
Barred Ply. Rock eggs, $1.50 per 15; $3.50 per 50; $5 per 100. 20 other varieties. Sole Western Agent Prairie State Incubators, Brooders and supplies. Buy of me at factory prices and save freight. Price lists free. FRED B. GLOVER, Parkville Mo.

EGGS! EGGS!! From 30 varieties of high-class fowls at RED ROCK PRICES
Our yards contain high-scoring prize winners. Also have White and Brown Ferrets and Poland China Swine of standard excellence. Get FREE Price List before buying. BARR BROS., Box 26, Dakota, Ill.

Uncle Snort's Poultry Yards.
Two pens extra fine Black Langshans, one pen White Langshans, one pen Brown Leghorns. Eggs $1.50 per sitting. White Langshans $2.00 per sitting. Address
UNCLE SNORT, Waxahachie, Texas.

Fresh. Eggs. Fertile.
Best brown and White Leghorn, $1.25; Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorca and Pekin ducks, $1.50; Buff Cochin, Black Langshan, Light Brahma, Pit Game and S. L. Wyandotte, $2 per 15. Catalogue FREE.
Address H. B. GEER, Nashville, Tenn., or GEER BROS., St. Mary's, Mo.

ITALIAN BEES You're the loser unless you keep bees to gather the sweets of nature about you. Bee Keeping is Pleasant and Profitable to either sex, in town or country. Sixty Page Bee Book free to all.
J. M. JENKINS,
Wetumpka, Ala.

LUMBER TRUCKS
TO ORDER.
HARTWELL IRON WORKS, Houston, Texas.

Burlington Route
FAST THROUGH TRAINS
DAILY,
St. Louis and Kansas City
TO
St. Paul and Minneapolis.
THE BEST LINE
FROM
ST. LOUIS AND KANSAS CITY TO
OMAHA, DENVER, MONTANA, COLORADO, NEBRASKA, UTAH AND PACIFIC COAST.
Vestibuled Trains with Sleepers, Chair Cars (Seats Free) and Dining cars.
Kansas City to Eastern Cities via Chicago or Peoria.
L. W. Wakeley, G. P. A., ST. LOUIS, MO.
Howard Elliott, Gen. Mgr., ST. JOSEPH, MO.
L. J. Bricker, T. P. A., KANSAS CITY, MO.

MUTILATION OF HORSES.

Y. M. Betagh, in Irish Farming World

The above heading does not refer to felonious mutilation, but to what is just as bad for the poor sufferers. It has become very much the fashion to cut or "dock" a poor horse's tail to the dimensions of a mere stump, and, not being content with that, to shave off the little hair that grows at the sides to resemble a "rat tailed" horse.

The lower stratum of dealers tell you that the cutting off of the tail is a great addition to the horse, as it shows off his "quarters," etc.

At the last Royal Dublin Society's show, I drew the attention of some gentlemen of refined tastes to the disfigurement, and they all agreed that the natural beauty of some splendid horses was destroyed by this brutal custom.

In Ireland many hunters are turned out in summer to be tortured by flies without having a vestige of the guard that nature placed upon them for beneficent purposes.

I intended to propose that before the next show there be an instruction from the committee to the judges to discourage mutilation, and wherever they find two animals of equal merit to give the prize to the one that is not disfigured. Whether I do this formally or not, I shall mention it at the next meeting of the committee, but I hope that drawing attention to the matter in the all-powerful press may have some good effect.

INBRED PIGS.

Sigma, in Breeders' Gazette.

I have tried an experiment in very close inbreeding with swine recently without intending to do so. One of my sows, a very choice one individually, and bred in the very height of fashion, as fashion now runs with Poland China breeders, was accidentally coupled in November last with one of her own last spring's pigs. The pig himself was an unusually good one, and I purposely bred several of my other sows to him, but at the time he served his own dam, I had no idea that he was big enough to serve a large sow without assistance; but the job was done in some way before we were aware of it.

Last season the sow produced a large litter of very superior pigs—in fact, the very tops of my season's crop were from her—and this boar was one of the best of the litter. The sow farrowed not long since, producing nine of the meanest looking and weakest pigs I have ever seen. They all died within a week from the time of birth except two; these I think will pull through, but they have a wild, crazy look about them, and the sooner they die the better I shall be satisfied. The sow, as I have said, was an unusually good one, but she has some weak points, and one of these surviving pigs is her exact duplicate, with her weak points intensified. She herself was inbred, but not very closely—not more closely than is practiced by many good breders.

This case has satisfied me, however, that you do not want too much of even a good thing when it comes to breeding near relations. Some of my other sows, not at all related to the young boar in question, were bred to him, and the pigs are very strong, vigorous and finely formed. The best litter by him so far is from a sow that so far as I have been able to trace the pedigree on both sides, has not a drop of blood in common with him.

THE NEW ACME MOWER.

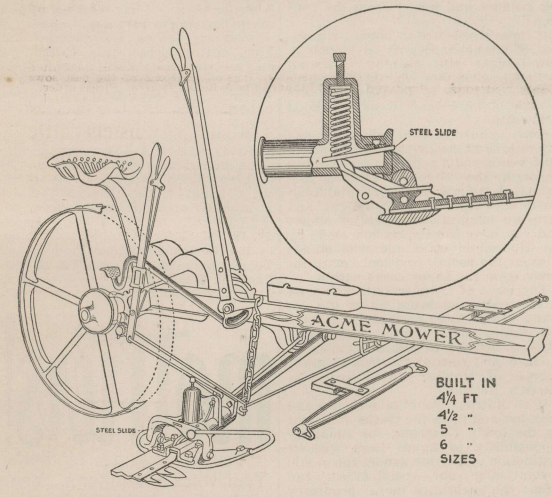
The accompanying cut gives a very correct idea of the construction and general form of the new Acme Mower, manufactured by the Acme Harvester Co., of Pekin, Ill. This machine has the advantage of possessing all the good qualities of the mowers already upon the market and quite a few new features here introduced for the first time. In the upper left hand corner of this cut will be seen an illustration of a friction reducing spring, of which the Acme people have the following to say in their "Harvester Hints:"

"One of the most valuable features of the Acme Mower, and to which we wish to direct special attention, is the ingenious device for reducing the friction of the cutter bar with the ground. This is most perfectly accomplished by a powerful compression spring, the whole device being inclosed in a cast iron casing, cast on and thus made part of the yoke.

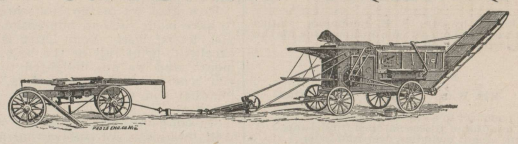
"By means of a cap screw in the upper end of the spring chamber, any desired reduction of the cutter bar friction can be secured, even to carryig the outer end of the bar entirely clear of the ground. The position of this spring in relation to the Cutter Bar, Shoe and Yoke, is such that the hinge or yoke pins from the fulcrum, and the counterbalance weight of the outer end of the bar is thus transferred to the inside shoe. With a draft rod attached to the yoke device and direct to the doubletrees, the draft of the team is brought to bear on this point, and by its uplift on the inner shoe the entire weight is transferred to the truck. In this combination we have the least complicated and most perfect form of floating bar in existence.

"All devices to overcome the friction of the outer end of the cutter bar by carrying all or part of its weight by springs or other devices attached to the main frame or tongue, must of necessity place more or less weight on the horses' necks. With the spring placed as on the Acme, this very objectionable feature is entirely overcome."

It seems to us that if the Acme people have, as they say, succeeded in reducing this great ground friction, and at the same time obliterated the continual pressure on the horses' necks, they have accomplished a wonder and one that should be appreciated by the man who uses a mower. Our readers will find much of value in "Harvester Hints," that excellent little book being sent out by the Acme Harvester Co. Write them for a copy to-day.



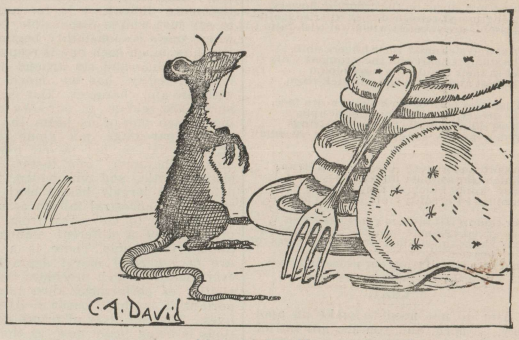
ST. JOHNSVILLE THRESHERS.



Small, light Thresher outfit for individual use and small crops. Buyers will please write us.

KEATING IMPLEMENT & MACHINE CO., Dallas, Texas.

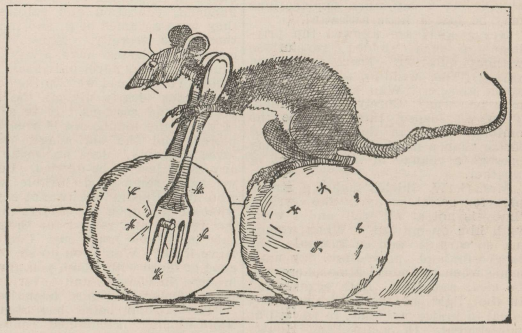
THE CRAZE HAS STRUCK THE RATS.



1—These crackers are too big to carry. How am I to get them to the children, I wonder?



2—Ah! brains in even a rat's head are not to be despised!



3—Talk about your scorchers!



4—Excelsior!

Household

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

A TRUE MARRIAGE.

Mrs. Warner Snoad in Womankind.

A poem set to a sweet old tune,
A handful of roses snatched from June,
Full of soft melodies, deep and true,
Fresh with the fragrance of morning dew.

What if the worries which vex us all
Like jarring notes 'mid the music fall?
'Tis but a change to a minor key;
Differing chords make up harmony.

What if sharp troubles, fierce thunder showers
Burst in a storm on the drooping flowers?
Strengthened, refreshed, they will rise again—
Blossoms are sweetest when wet with rain.

Trial and sickness? their fingers chill
The stontest heart and the strongest will;
Yet in their beauty the roses bloom
Freshest and best in the dull sick-room.

Weariness born of each well-known face,
The dreary round of the commonplace;
These cannot muffle the golden strings
Which angels sweep with their guardian wings.

Discord and anger? The care and strife
Which tear asunder united life—
They cannot touch us, they have no part
In songs sung softly from heart to heart.

For God in His infinite grace has given
One grand key-note from the courts above,
One sunbeam flashed from the gates of heaven,
And through all trials our peace and love.

CHAT.

You do not need to make an apology, Cathern, and you are not intruding. You have been for a long time a most welcome visitor, though you have been absent quite a long time. Come back to us often.

Old Cotton Planter, you have so long been a valued contributor to the Household department that it is entirely unnecessary for you to ask permission to enter as often as you like. Your kindly commendation is appreciated very highly. We have ever sought to uphold the dignity of labor, by precept and example, and rejoice that ourself and many others have learned, and many are learning "the dignity of work, the innocence of work, the holiness of work and the happiness of work." Certainly there is no one thing so conducive to all these as congenial work. Any one who has conscientiously sought relief from sorrow, idleness or other ills and discomforts by work must admit it is a sure cure.

So you have missed the Household, Mabel? We have wondered at your silence, and are glad to have you back again. So, my lady, you begin to realize that there may possibly, if not probably, come a day when explanations may be just a little awkward.

Never, girls are allowed the privilege of such sudden revolutions without question. There is an old saying, "One wedding always brings about another." Who knows but this may be true? Surely not ourself. Then we suspect there may be the ominous cloud in the distance, not larger than a man's hand, which may presage a change of mind, if not of weather.

Mrs. G. W. Shields makes a strong plea for social purity. She writes, 'Baby is not at all well, and I write with him on my lap." When women are so earnest and enthusiastic the longed-for and prayed-for day must come when the moral atmosphere will be clear and pure. Both sexes stand in the light of heaven's sunshine, equal in praise or blame, in reward or punishment. Of course, the Household is proud to enroll little Basil among its kindergarten band, and we sincerely pray that he may be all his dear mother would have him be, a good and wise man, a loving son and a patriot.

If Pearl will consult the issue of Texas Farm and Ranch of April 18 she will find the plan and rules governing the reading circle. They are few and simple. Rainy days are often the most delightful of days, especially when cool enough to add the charm of a blaze in the hearth, which always summons the ghosts of happy memories; a good book, one not too heavy, it must be light enough to allow the melody of falling showers to catch and hold the senses occasionally. Come again.

We regret to learn that our dear friend and Householder, Mrs. O. A. Magee, has been very, very ill, almost to the brink of the dark river, but the cheering news of her convalescence has reached us, for which we feel very grateful. We hope she will before long be well enough to write to the Household.

How glad we of the Household are to have made such an impression upon you, friend Will. Your letter is most excellent, brim full of the best sentiments, and we are delighted to have you "come in and be one of us," hoping that you will feel welcome at all times.

"In confronting this subject," writes Will, "we must not believe that all excellency is found only in one sex, while all depravity is wrapped up in the other." We may add that neither sex alone is responsible for the existing state of affairs, nor the present generation alone. The more we study this subject and human nature the more difficult it is for any one to say just who is responsible, or just where one's responsibility begins, nor just how much each one is responsible for the crime and sin around him or her. Heredity has so much to do with life and character. Our environments are seldom of our own choosing. Each one of us bears the signs of our parentage, not alone in our physical nature, but in our temperament, character and tastes. Our characteristics and our tendencies are determined largely before birth. Parental and ancestral influences are so potent that to cut away from them, or to adopt a different standard is almost impossible. There is a tincture of inherited moral depravity in every nature which precludes the possibility of perfectness, then how important it is that parents live pure lives. The character of future generations is being made now, as the present conditions are largely due to the condition and habits of the men and women who have lived long before us, so the progress in purity, intellectuality, charity and benevolence must necessarily be gauged by our efforts to promote these to-day.

You need have no fears, Mrs. Tabor, of coming too often. Be assured of a welcome whenever you come. Thank you for your cheering encouragement; will try to comply with your request. By all means tell us how you framed the photograph.

SNUFF DIPPING.

It is the popular belief that the habit of snuff-dipping is confined to the women of the South. Many ladies have said to the writer that the practice was wholly unknown in the North, and the sight of a snuff-stick, or tooth brush, as it is more familliarly called in the South, was one never before seen. We have been familiar with the habit all our life, and have known some excellent women who were addicted to it; women of good birth, refinement, education and culture, but they were ashamed of it, and indulged themselves secretly. Many of the commoner classes have always used snuff, but it was never universal. From a New York World we clip the following, which clearly divides the honor between the sections. It is a habit of which the indulgence is greatly deplored, and the old adage, "Misery loves company," does not make it in any sense less to be decried. Because we know some good, lovable women who are "dippers" we cannot say just what we feel upon the subject through our respect and regard for them, but this much we must say: Can't you leave it off? Won't you do so, for the good of those with whom you are daily brought in contact, and over whom your influence is almost boundless?

"The popular belief has been that 'snuff-dipping' is confined almost entirely to the negroes and the 'poor whites' down South, but this old-fashioned practice is indulged in to a remarkable extent in this section of the country. Within the last two or three years it has been taken up by shop and factory girls, and there is hardly a manufacturing town in New York state or in the east where the dealers do not sell hundreds of pounds of dipping snuff weekly.

The girls are using it now in preference to gum, and those who do not already know the trick are being taught it by their companions. Approximately about 60,000,000 pounds come out of the mill each year. An ounce costs five cents. With some girls this quantity will hardly last more than a couple of days.

"The dipping process is a simple one. The old-fashioned method was to rub the gums with the powdered tobacco by means of a stick of soft wood, whose end had been chewed into a sort of brush, but the factory girl pours about half a teaspoonful on a card or bit of paper, and, tipping this, shakes out the snuff into her mouth against her closed teeth.

The amount of the consumption can be judged best from the fact that one dealer in this city sends a barrel of dipping snuff weekly to a dealer in Troy. The collar and cuff girls of that city, it is said, have a large number of snuff-dippers among them. Fall River, Mass., and Lynn are also strongholds of snuff-dipping, and in fact this article finds customers in every city and town along the Atlantic seaboard. The negro and poor white trade of the South is a comparatively small factor nowadays. There are ten dipping-snuff manufacturers in this country, the majority of them in New Jersey, though Baltimore has two or three and Philadelphia at least one.—N. Y. World.

HOME, SWEET HOME, AND KINDRED THEMES.

WILL.

Dear Household: Although not a regular reader of Texas Farm and Ranch and, therefore, missing a great many of the splendid articles which appear in this department, yet those I have had the pleasure of reading have stimulated me with a desire to come in, and, as far as possible, be one of you.

Payne immortalized his name and touched a responsive chord in every heart when he wrote "Home, Sweet Home." Whether palace or hovel, there is something in every home that echoes the sentiments of these words. If not in associations that are genial, there is a tender sentiment nurtured by recollection of the past. Some enrapturing joy that has filled the heart with gladness, making a beautiful oasis where one can rest in peace, gaining a brief respite from the vexations and worries that stretch, desert like, along life's pilgrimage; or it may be some misfortune borne, or hardship endured, which has tried the soul as by fire, from which it has emerged unscathed, rising grander and nobler from the conflict.

If these words are so potent, regardless of circumstances or environment, how fraught with meaning, and what an inspiration they should be, where every condition is favorable to the growth of love, kind deeds and good fellowship.

Now, picture in your minds a home where love is the tie that binds, where kind words and a generous forbearance prevents the slightest friction, and animated thought with congenial associates fills the soul with delight, and gives an inspiration to greater efforts and you have the impression made by the Household upon one who stands without the portals and looks with interest upon the happy scene within.

The issue of October 19th was most interesting, containing as it did, so many bright faces of those who have contributed such cheerful, breezy, and edifying articles to this department.

Have just re-read "Matron's" grand defense of "Justice to Woman as Christ's Religion."

If all Matrons would take their stand with her and upon the truths as taught by the lowly Nazarene, for equal responsibility to moral laws without distinction of sex one generation would revolutionize our social fabric and from the debris of moral profligacy upon the one hand and trusting, confiding innocence upon the other, would rise a structure strong and beautiful, which would be inscribed from pillar to dome in golden letters "As ye would that others do unto you, do you even so unto them."

In confronting this question we must not believe that all excellency is found only in one sex, while all depravity is wrapped up in the other. While, as a rule, this is true, yet there is a good and evil in every nature, and to determine what policy will cultivate and bring to the surface that which is good, and suppress and dwarf that which is evil, we must seek for the roots, and direct our energies towards them instead of the branches.

In this article "Matron" says: "If good men would draw the line, as women have to do, and cast out the guilty ones, they would protect the innocent and keep them ignorant of evil." From personal observation and information gained from others, woman is responsible for this discrimination in drawing the lines; for if she was as ready to condemn evil in the sterner sex as she is in that of her weaker sister, she would ever find a strong ally in man. I believe it is an incontrovertible fact that she is the arbiter of man's character, from the cradle to the grave. But, alas! how often is this great power turned from its proper channels to her own destruction! How often we're confronted with the girl whom "Grace Lawnar" says prefers the "flip" boy to the one whom she designates as "tame" and "pokey." Although innocent of the demoralizing influence she is exerting, she is less guilty than the one who is led downward to moral reprobacy by such questionable innocence?

Leo Jenwyl, in her admirable article on C. L. S. C. study, sounds a keynote to a help in the solution of this problem. Get the young, as well as the old, interested in something that will broaden and enlighten the intellect. In this way a coterie of friends are brought together with a common interest, if there be an experienced guide at the helm, and are stimulated to an exercise of their mental faculties, which, as they broaden, gain a clearer conception of the divine purpose for which they were created, and in proportion to the advancement in this direction the baser passions recede in the background, and they become in deed, as well as name, noble men and women.

There are other things I would like to mention, but have already grown lengthy, and fear it was presuming upon you to even knock for admittance.

Hutchins, Texas.

CARE OF TABLE LINEN.

MRS. W. L. TABOR.

Table linen should be of good quality and there should be enough so that it may be changed when necessary; it should be beautiful in design, and be laundered to perfection. But in the last named essential to its daintiness is where we so often fail, for unless the housewife knows herself and the "help" how the table linen ought to be washed and ironed to retain some of its original beauty it is apt to be ruined. A writer says: "I have learned of how much real worth my hand basin is in saving my doilies, embroidered napkins, center pieces, tray cloths and all small decorated pieces of table linen, from the destructive wash-board and wringer". As these are never allowed to become real dirty they can be quickly rubbed out in a white soap suds, and be rinsed through a slightly blued and starched water. I do not agree with some writers who say so emphatically that table linen should never be starched; it should be, just sufficiently to give it back its original satiny sheen, but not enough to make it stiff or unwieldy. In the matter of troublesome fringes, it is best to straighten them all out before hanging the articles on the line, and then if a good breeze be blow-

mothers!

Your clear skin? Mother's. Your voice? Mother's. Your slight figure? Mother's. Inherited weak lungs? Then protect yourself. Live out doors; get the fresh air; and keep well nourished.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is the best known preventive to serious lung trouble. It supplies just the kind of needed fat; prevents useless waste of tissue; makes rich blood; and fortifies the body against attack. You should take it at once if you feel weak, have no appetite, or are losing flesh.

SCOTT'S EMULSION has been endorsed by the medical profession for twenty years. (*Ask your doctor.*) This is because it is always *palatable*—always *uniform*—always *contains the purest Norwegian Cod-liver Oil and Hopophosphites.*

Put up in 50 cent and $1.00 sizes. The small size may be enough to cure your cough or help your baby.

years, been demonstrated that no domesticated animal responds so promptly and profitably to proper care as the well bred hen.

It has now become of considerable importance to have this hitherto neglected part of farm stock taken into account and well cared for. This is a point so vital to the results, that, whether the chicken is to be fed at a small or a large profit, depends upon the well directed attention given to the business.

To make it profitable, is a matter of considerable importance that such breeds of hens be selected as have proved themselves good egg producers, and that arrangements be made about the barn and barnyard for a supply of food and water, as well as for proper protection during the winter season, or the inclement weather at other times.

Farmers on medium size farms, with their wives and children, are the legitimate poultry raisers.

The fancier has another business from which he seeks profit in another direction.

When the men on a farm have fitted up suitable quarters, and made provisions for a supply of suitable food for the poultry, the women and children can easily give them all other necessary attention.

There is nothing that could be devised which, in every respect will give such good results as this same business of taking care of chickens. If it is given with its profits, into the hands of the women and children, the inducements for careful attention each day will form a habit of careful and regular adoption of means to an end, which will, in itself, be of more value to the farmers' family than the money value of all the eggs and chickens sent to the market.

Besides systematic work in this direction will soon respond in profits, so that the farmer's wife and daughters, who are often short of pin money, will in a short time find their pockets well filled with the proceeds of their poultry yard, which has cost them almost nothing, except a little well directed attention.

In the line of egg production, the market can never be overstocked, as we always have a demand above the supply. The past year the markets of the United States have sent out millions of dollars for eggs imported for our home use. All this has happened while the larger products of the farm, some of which might have been turned into chickens and eggs, are seeking a market at home or abroad at a very small profit.

"Peu a peu," (little by little), is always the safest and often the most rapid way of accumulation. Let the farmer give more attention to this small and hitherto despised way of saving and accumulating, and he will be astonished at the rapid piling up of ready cash received from the sale of eggs and chickens or other poultry.

HOMER PIGEONS AND THEIR CARE.

C. W. McQueen, Richmond Co., Ga.

The homer pigeon is undoubtedly the most perfect bird there is extant. He is the swiftest flyer, is large, strong and hardy, and breeds faster than any other variety. They take better care of their young, and are better in all respects than other breeds. Another good thing about the homer, they generally remain where they are born and love for home and their young, make them adhere to their home until death. These birds, with good care and common pigeon sense, can be made to net a large profit to the owner. A Savannah friend recently sent me two pairs of homer squabs and after three months time they have mated, laid and hatched a pair of squabs; one pair have had squabs and two weeks after have laid again. These squabs are two weeks old, and are as large as any common birds at full growth. In the care of pigeons, have a nice, large loft built, with nests built and partitioned off one foot square, say about four rows of nests. Place roosts above the nests going across; two round sticks will answer the purpose. Have the loft closed on every side, and a good shingled roof or tar paper roof, or any kind that is water proof. Cut a hole at the top on the south side, with piazza in front for entrance. Secure a wire cage about three feet square and put this over a pole so the birds can come out and accustom themselves to their surroundings. After a month's confinement this cage may be removed and the birds allowed their liberty, and they will be pretty apt to stay with you. Newly bought birds should be young, just flying, as old birds will return to their old owner.

While confined, provide fresh water each morning and afternoon. Their food should consist of whole corn, plenty of bread crumbs, wheat and peas. Salt cat should be provided, as it is requisite to their health. Mix 1 qt. table salt and 1 pk. white sand, 1 pt. lime and 1 pt. old mortar, well pounded; mix thoroughly without water or liquid, and put in a trough handy for pigeon's access. Near the water is a good place. Pigeon houses and nests should be cleaned every three months. The pigeon lays two eggs a month and sits each month. Choice Homer squabs can be sold at $5 a pair.

OUT-CROSSING.

Farm and Field.

With solid-colored fowls out-crossing is comparatively easy. But with parti-colored fowls, such as the Dark Brahma, the Partridge Cochin, the Silver Spangled Hamburg, or the Silver Wyandotte, the case is far different. An out-cross to improve either breed in any way, is a difficult undertaking, and requires the artistic skill of the most competent fancier to successfully accomplish it. Yet it has, no doubt, been done, and will be done again. Our experience with that very ornamental fowl and splendid layer, the Silver Hamburg, is to the effect that an out-cross for stamina would be highly beneficial to some strains. As a rule, says the Fanciers' Review, the introduction of fresh blood does not improve these birds in stamina and hardiness for the reason that the so-called fresh blood usually comes from stock as weak and degenerate as the stock which is sought to be improved. And this is true in a great measure with all fresh blood, so-called, and intended to give vigor and vitality to fowls which lack these requisites. One very important point should be remembered by those who contemplate out-crossing, and that is, that the very hardiest stock obtainable must be produced on which to make the graft. Do not out-cross on birds as weak constitutionally, as, or weaker than, the birds you wish to make more vigorous. Such work can only result in failure.

A leading American ornithologist says that some of our most desirable birds are threatened with extermination. The common quail and ruffed grouse are becoming very scarce. Wrens and blue birds are driven from their old haunts by sparrows. Terns are slaughtered by thousands for the millinery business, and Florida is similarly despoiled of its herons, ibis, pelicans, and smaller birds. The wild pigeon has disappeared. Fashion is at present the greatest enemy of bird life, but collectors of eggs are also responsible for great destruction. Protection of birds must come through the education of the people, especially the rising generation, and by protective legislation sustained by game wardens. Thus far no state legislature has given the subject the attention it deserves and must soon demand, if the present ravages continue.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla imparts new life and energy to all parts of the body. Good as well for baby as for grandfather. 50 cents and 50 doses.

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

Teacher—What boy in the class can give me the past tense of migrate? Well, Johnnie, I see your hand up. What is it? Johnnie—My gracious!—Judge.

I. & G. N. EXCURSIONS.

For the Christian Endeavor meeting at San Antonio, June 9-11, State Teachers' association meeting at Austin, June 16-19, and B. Y. P. U. and State Sunday School convention at San Antonio, June 23-27, the I. & G. N. will make reduced rates to $5 maximum round trip.

Excursions to Monterey and City of Mexico via Laredo will be run following each event.

Call on agent for full particulars.

D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A.,
Palestine, Texas.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN } Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION } New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN } Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN } St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS. CO Philadelphia.
MORLEY Cleveland.
SALEM Salem, Mass
CORNELL Buffalo.
KENTUCKY Louisville.

IF YOU DON'T KNOW, ask the practical, responsible painter—ask anyone whose business it is to know—and he will tell you to use Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil. They make the best and most durable paint. To be sure of getting

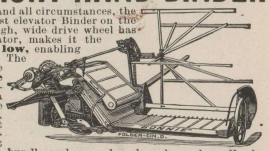
Pure White Lead

examine the brand (see list genuine brands). For colors use the NATIONAL LEAD CO.'S Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. No trouble to make or match a shade.

Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also cards showing pictures of twelve houses of different designs painted in various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,
1 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW "BONNIE" RIGHT-HAND BINDER

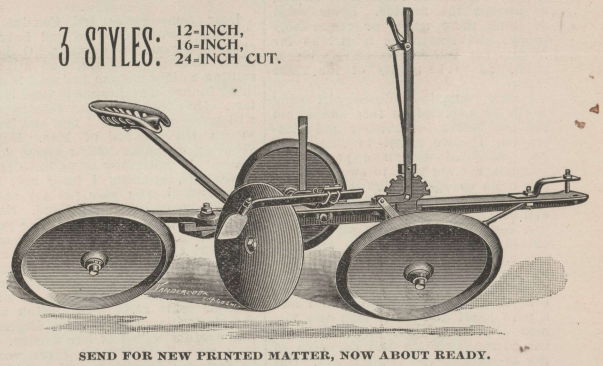


For Capacity, Strength, and good work under any and all circumstances, the **New "Bonnie"** stands unrivalled. It is the lowest elevator Binder on the market, which is a great **saving of power.** The high, wide drive wheel has great traction power, which, coupled with low elevator, makes it the **lightest draft** Binder on the market. The **seat is low,** enabling the operator to step easily into it from the ground. The Reel is the acme of perfection. No other has the same scope of adjustment, all accomplished with a **single lever.** The Decks have a steep slant, which is appreciated by all users of Binders. Our whipping device is a novel feature and leaves the driver free to drive and use the levers. He simply pulls a rod, the whip does the rest. This novel device pleases every one. It has the simplest knotter, most reliable trip, and is guaranteed as represented or money refunded. The "Continental" Giant Combined Header and Binder cuts 12 feet and binds a bundle each second, and can be used as a Header when desired. Write us for Catalogue, prices and terms. We are headquarters for **Binder Twine.**

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., Sole State Agents, DALLAS, TEX.

HANCOCK ROTARY DISC PLOWS.

3 STYLES: 12-INCH, 16-INCH, 24-INCH CUT.



SEND FOR NEW PRINTED MATTER, NOW ABOUT READY.

TEXAS DISC PLOW CO., C. A. KEATING, Pres't. DALLAS, TEXAS.

DONT GET LEFT

THE KATY FLYER

A NEW FAST TRAIN

VIA

THE M K AND T

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

FIRST CLASS SERVICE TO ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE.



Cousins' League

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

THE TOWN OF "USED-TO-BE."

Boston Transcript.

Grandma lives in a funny place,
The town of "Used-to-be,"
Where streets are "turn-pikes," and people
are "folks,"
And a nice hot supper a "tea."

"Where is the town of 'Used-to-be?'"
In grandma's memory bright.
"The way?" Upstairs, to grandma's room
The cosey one on the right),
"When can you go there?" Twilight's best,
For the gleamy glow in the grate
Lights the way to the town of "Used-to-be,"
And nobody need to wait.

Then ho, for an hour in the dear old town,
And hey, for the husking-bee,
And oh, the dancing in stiff brocade,
And ah! the trysting-tree.

And ugh! the sermons, two hours long,
And three of them, Sabbath day,
In a "meeting house," so cold and drear,
Where the "foot stove" held its sway,

But if grandma shows you a summer scene,
In a farmhouse and orchard fair,
With rows of cheeses on dairy shelves,
And bees in the clover-sweet air.

And there beyond, in the kitchen wide,
Grandma, herself, at the wheel,
Spinning, singing, a fair young bride
You say, for you can but feel—
"What a dear, dear town of 'Used-to-be!'"
But grandma's voice drops low,
And she says, with a half-sad, half-sweet
smile,
"'Twas all so long ago."

SLANG.

The use of slang has become so common as to cease to cause comment among a large class of people, both old and young. It is a habit to be condemned, and one which I wish our girls and boys might be induced to break. It is senseless—degrading—and one which leads to a much worse habit, the use of profanity and obscenity. I think it would be well to organize an anti slang society.

Boys readily learn a class of low, vulgar words and expressions, which are never heard in respectable circles, or around the fireside. Some seem to think these smart or remarkably funny, and sometimes a girl so far forgets her self-respect and maidenly purity as to be guilty of the same thing.

I cannot imagine a decent girl using words or expressions that she would not use before her mother and father, but I have heard of some who do. Many of the slang phrases in common use are next to swearing, yet not quite so wicked, but they lead to worse language and fill the mind with evil thoughts.

A distinguished author says, "I resolved when I was a child never to use a word which I could not pronounce before my mother." He grew up to be a pure minded, noble and honored gentleman. A clean mouth and a pure heart will make men and women whose pure lives will shine amid the surrounding sin and darkness of life as stars in the twilight sky. Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh; how necessary then that we be pure minded, else how can our conversation be noble and pure.

Take any slang expression in common use, analyze it and see how utterly senseless: "Button up your mug," says one little boy to another, "you cheese it yourself," he responds. Who of the unitiated could understand that sort of language? Slang words are of low origin, coming from the lowest depths of the race course, the prize fight ring, the saloon and from sources even lower. How I wish the League children would determine not to use slang, to turn with disgust from the sound of it, and to use only such language as will make them purer and nobler. Let me say to you one and all, keep your lips from evil speaking and your heart from impure thoughts, and abhor all slang, using good English to express your thoughts and feelings.

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: Here comes old "Silly Billy" once more. Aunt Sallie, you have spoiled this cousin; he can't read the letters in the League without wanting to write. Cousins, don't you think the League has improved "muchly" in the last year? Why the letters are becoming real interesting; don't you think so? I am like our new cousin, Fannie Crook. I think we have about exhausted the subject Aunt Salley gave us, and I, for one, would like for her to give us another. I'll promise to write as interesting a letter as the brains in this thick head of mine will permit me, on any subject she may select, unless Aunt Sally shuts the door in my face, or that big-mouthed waste basket swallows my letter. Say, I would like to get my hands on some of you boys, who have been giving the girls "ginger blue." Why as long as I was able I would shake you, for I'll tell you old "Silly Billy" loves the girls, and he is not going back on them, either, until the rope breaks. Well, good by, as I fear this will find the waste basket.—"Silly Billy," Marshall, Tex.

Dear Aunt Sallie: Will you permit a little girl of fifteen summers to come in? I will try to be agreeable. I have read the League for a number of years, but never had the courage to write before. You all look so kind, and inviting that I can't resist the temptation to come in this afternoon. I must tell why I love farm life. It is because I was reared on the farm. Farmers' daughters are not shut up like a bird in a cage, but have the fields to roam over and gather the beautiful wild flowers, and to hear the sweet birds sing. I love to take walks beside the little brooks and watch the sparkling water as it winds its way through the meadows. I know it must be very tiresome to look over and correct all of the mistakes that we make in writing our letters. One thing, cousins, I know, we can do; we can take pains in writing. I wish you cousins would quit quarreling, it looks so bad. Auntie, allow me to congratulate you on your success with the League; it has become bright and lovely. Auntie, dear, will you give me the address of the paper that has the Cozy Corner. I will write again, with love and best wishes.—"Meda," McGregor, Tex.

(I do not know what paper publishes the Cozy Corner, which many of the cousins mention. Some one please tell us.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: I thought I would step in and have a chat with you this evening. O, how many cousins there are, and all are smiling as if some one had said something funny. The League is improving fast. How many of the cousins are still going to school. I am, and have to go till the 22d of May. Mabel Wheeler, do finish telling about your travels, for not many of us have been across the Atlantic; I have not, for one. Dennis, you may put my name on your Heart and Hand Band. Now, Herbert, I think you will change your mind after what Annie Beck has said what she has. All the presidents and great men were little boys once, and not many of them had a good chance for an education like the boys do now. I think some girls would drink and gamble if it was not for the disgrace. Men are not talked of like women. If they were, I don't think there would be as many drunkards and gamblers. Do you, Aunt Sallie. I must hush now and let some one else talk a while. I have had a pleasant evening. I thank the cousins that sent me those song ballads, and also the ones that write to me. Well, good by to all. Your cousin, Ava Bandy, Lancaster, Tex.

Good evening, Mrs. Buchanan and Cousins: I seek admittance into your delightful League. I have thought of writing to the paper several times, but being a stranger I was a little timid. I hope you will admit me into your happy circle; won't you, dear Aunt Sallie.

I agree with Mamie Thonnson; I think books would be a nice subject for discusssion; may be there would not be so much quarreling but expect they (I mean the boys) would say they knew the most because they had read the most books.

There is nothing I enjoy better than reading; have read a good many books, among them were Thomas Moore's and Scott's poems, "The Life of Columbus, the life of "Robinson Crusoe" and "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Will some of the cousins be kind enough to send me the songs, "The Broken Engagement" and "Sweet Marie." I will send in return the "Fatal Wedding" and the "Brooklyn Theater" or anything I have.

Herbert Taylor, what has become of you? You have not written to the League in a long time. Girls, what are going to do, nearly all the boys have quit writing and "we get so lonesome without their letters." The two last papers had very few letters from the boys.

Misss Fannie Thomson, I will answer your questions: First, David Burnet was the first president of Texas, and Anson Jones was the last. Second, The bill providing for the annexation of Texas passsed the house of representatives at Washington, Feb. 25, 1845.

I will ask the cousins two questions in civil government: What is the utility of the militia system? What compromise was made between the larger and smaller states?

I would like to correspond with Clarence Denton if he will write first. Your true friend and cousin.—Katie Newton, Gainesville, Tex.

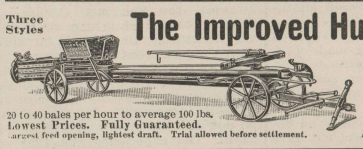
Dear Aunt and Cousins: I wrote to the League once before, about four years ago, and I never saw my letter in print, but that was when Aunt Emma was editor, and I guess it found that fearful waste basket; if this one does I will not write any more. I have spent the week with my sister. I wonder if the cousins ever go horseback riding; I have a pony and saddle. I am an orphan girl. I have a good home; no one at home but brother and mother and I. If any of the cousins will write to me I will answer.—Hattie Patton, Stephenville, Tex.

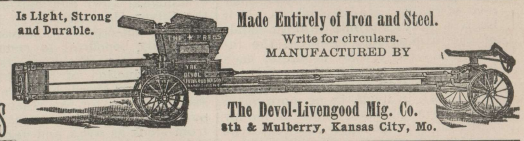
Dear Aunt Sallie: Will you once more admit a prodigal into your happy circle of cousins. I have read a good many books but among them I liked "St. Elmo" and "Ishmael in the Depths and Out of the Depths." The former painted the purity of woman, the latter what a boy can make himself.

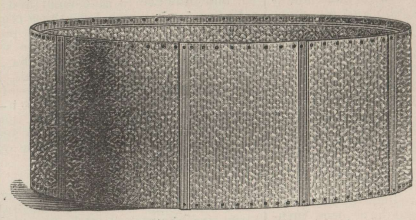
Last Saturday I hired a horse and started down to the mouth of Dutchman, on the Brasos river, accompanied by Robt. Groce, to hunt a couple of

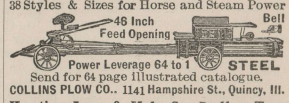


Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S
VOLCANIC OIL LINIMENT,
THE BEST AND GREATEST CURER OF PAIN.
Affords a quick relief from the accidents and ailments common to human or animal flesh.
In constant use for half a century.
Price, 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle. Sold everywhere.
THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Three Styles

The Improved Hunter Full Circle
HAY PRESS
Wood Press steel lined, Combination (steel and wood) and all Steel Press.
20 to 40 bales per hour to average 100 lbs.
Lowest Prices. Fully Guaranteed.
Largest feed opening, lightest draft. Trial allowed before settlement.
MADE BY
MERIDIAN MACHINE SHOPS,
P. O. Box C Meridian, Miss.

Star Hay Press

Is Light, Strong and Durable.
Made Entirely of Iron and Steel.
Write for circulars.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Devol-Livengood Mfg. Co.
8th & Mulberry, Kansas City, Mo.

The New Process Steel Stock Tank.

The only successful ALL STEEL stock tank on the market. Our patent seam gives six thicknesses of metal at each upright seam. Heavy angle steel at top and bottom, giving it
Great Strength and Durability.
We manufacture
Cisterns, Tanks, Roofing, Fire Extinguishers, Etc.
Circulars free.
Address THE NEW PROCESS MANUFACTURING CO., Dallas, Texas.

"Eli" Baling Presses
38 Styles & Sizes for Horse and Steam Power


Send for 64 page illustrated catalogue.
COLLINS PLOW CO., 1141 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.
Keating Imp. & Mch. Co., Dallas, Tex.
Agents for State of Texas.

O.K. HAY PRESS


Write for prices and our book, Story of a Hay Press.
Scott Hay Press Co. 704 W. 8 St. Kansas City, Mo.

IMPROVED
MONITOR

NEW MONITOR HAY PRESS CO.,
203 MILL STREET, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Husband—Say, you didn't say anything to any one about what I was telling you night before last? That's a secret.

Wife—A secret?

Husband—Yes, a secret.

Wife—I didn't know it was a secret.

Husband—Have you told anybody?

Wife—No, of course not. I didn't know it was a secret.—Texas Siftings.

Rosy cheeks, bright eyes and a quick step can be secured by using Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla. The peculiar feature of this remedy is that it strengthens and builds up the system while it eradicates disease. 50 cents and 50 doses.

ing they will generally be found nicely straightened out and not in hard bunches when taken down. All this requires some extra work, but so did the beautiful needlework we put on them, and anyone who possesses fine table linen should certainly take an interest in its preservation.

Always take table cloths from the line while still slightly damp, fold them evenly and roll up in a tight roll, wrapping them in damp cloths so that they will not dry on the outside. Did you ever watch women taking clothes down from a line? Nine out of ten will cram them down into a clothes basket without a thought of how much work they are making for themselves on ironing day, for all those wrinkles and crinkles they thus make will have to be brought out with the smoothing iron.

Napkins should also be rolled up in damp cloths until ready to iron. The articles should be thoroughly and evenly dampened, and the irons should be very heavy and as hot as possible without scorching, to bring out the pattern nicely. Iron in a single fold and let there be several thicknesses of cloth upon the ironing-board. When the entire surface has been ironed, fold it lengthwise and iron it again. Go over the entire length of that side, then fold with that part just ironed inside, and so continue until the cloth is properly folded and smoothed. Napkins are to be similarly treated, and to be ironed singly, then folded like the tablecloth. Those pieces which we have spent much time in embroidering, such as doilies, tray-cloths and other extra pieces, should have especial care and attention, being careful not to have the iron too hot where colored silks have been used. If the Asiatic dyed wash silks have been used, and care has been taken in the washing and dyeing and these directions followed all the original beauty of the pieces will be intact. All embroiderery should be carefully ironed on the wrong side on a thickly padded ironing board to bring out the beauties of the pattern.

Crescent, Ark.

"IF A MAN WILL NOT WORK, NEITHER SHALL HE EAT."

OLD COTTON PLANTER.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Your management of the Household corner of Texas Farm and Ranch has proven to be so successful, as to place you rightly among the leading women of our country for fine executive abilities. I trust you will accept the above as a token of esteem and appreciation, not only by myself, but as so often expressed by our entire household. And before I shall proceed to ask permission to enter occasionally as one of your male contributors, must thank Linnie Gregory for her kind expressions of a late effort of mine in defence of the "New Woman." My curiosity is aroused also, to learn if she is still living alone, and unwilling to make some good man a loving partner? The theme chosen by me to treat of in a brief manner is the primary law of Eden: "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat." No man has any right to live on the toil of his neighbors, no man has a right to be a useless burden on others; no man with physical manhood, unless he be utterly base, will sit down and refuse to use his capacities in gaining a livelihood. I trust that all of us, of every rank, of every age, have learned the dignity of work, the innocence of work, the holiness of work, the happiness of work. I trust that the poorest person, possessing any manhood, will have a pity, if not scorn, for the drunkard; the idler, and the tramp. "Go, thou sluggard, and learn a lesson from the ant." The fowls of the air fly around and over us; the tiny humming bird is busy as it flashes through the sweet-scented honey suckles; the white wings of the pelican are seen rippling the azure crystal of the lake; and the eagle soars overhead in the transparent air; all searching for food suited to their wants. We have no Eden, but must toil along by the sweat of our brow for our daily bread. According to our separate capacities, or rather as God has created us, we are expected to perform the duties that await us. But few are born nowadays "with a gold or silver spoon in their mouths," or are giants in intellect—a genius, requiring no effort to rise to distinction. There is no limit to a man's ambition, and I am proud to know that in this country the old-time prejudice against woman's advancement is fast giving way to a broader spirit of enlightenment. Man is made wiser, and better able to perform the tasks that nature has best fitted him for, just as he is moulded in his childhood by an educated mother. Henry Clay once said to my father in New Orleans in '44, that a man as a rule got his intellect from his mother, and his physique from his father; and cited Cromwell, Columbus and Napoleon as examples. We live in the brightest era of the Nineteenth century, and the great elements and things, steam, electricity and the printing press, have revolutionized the world. Distance has been annihilated, and the slow pace of the ox wagon replaced by the iron horse; the log cabin of the pioneer is a thing of the past; the buffalo, panther, bear and wild savage are almost extinct; the footprints of American civilization, such as large cities centrally located, churches and schoolhouses, dotting in close proximity nearly every hill, vale, dale and vast plains of this imperial State, surely there is no excuse for illiteracy. With such a bright panorama presenting itself for our consideration, well may we see the great necessity of using our every faculty in trying to make ourselves useful in this our day and generation.

McKinney, Texas.

THE CHARM OF A RAINY DAY.

PEARL.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I have donned my cloak and drawn my chair by the bright blaze on the hearth. The cold rain pours in torrents and loud peals of thunder burst in the distance. It is a kind of day that I love.

"O, but the day is dark and dreary;
It rains without ceasing and is never weary."

It is the best of all days to ask for admittance into your pleasant circle, and you so kindly welcome each stranger that I come without fear.

I have enjoyed many pleasant letters from the Household and treasure all the faces that brightened it for my scrapbook.

The discussion of books is very interesting. I have just finished reading "Paul Clifford," by Lord Lytton. He is the first author I've read who varied so much in his style. It is hard to realize "Paul Clifford" and "The Last Days of Pompeii" were written by the same hand.

Will someone be so kind as to explain the manner in which the Reading Circle is carried on? I did not keep up with all the papers relating to it.

I hope to soon count myself a member of the Household.

Chireno, Texas.

LOVES NATURE AND ART.

CATHERINE V. WOOD

Dear Household: If I seek admittance into our charming circle this lovely Sabbath eve, and plead loneliness as my excuse for intruding, will I be welcome? I have not come, as many of our members have, with grand and beautiful words, that will inspire you to higher and nobler acts of Duty, Charity and Love, however much the writer might wish to do so. I have only come to thank and tell some of our members how I appreciate and enjoy reading their excellent letters. So many of our most talented members have spoken words of praise on a "Young Man's" letter that I feel mine are not needed, so will only ask if he will not come again.

To "Elroy" I want to say a few words if space will be permitted. I want you to come often with your chats. Although I am not an artist I enjoy reading such letters as yours, oh, so much. I can say with you, that "there are times I never feel the need of a companion." When I am alone in some ideal spot that nature has formed with only the music of the feathered songsters to bring my thoughts back from heaven to earth, and now when all nature is smiling so brightly and earth is decked with such lovely colors, we often gratify our desire to wander through the pastures green and if we pause 'neath the spreading branches of some majestic oak till the hour of sunset, in all its glorious beauty, has come, is it any wonder that we wish to linger there longer still, wish that our life might be passed in one of these secluded spots, "far from the busy haunts of man, far from the mad'ding crowd." Here, where all is real, where one can throw aside the mask, so oten assumed by many in the outside world, here alone with God and our thoughts—but I must cease lest some one gently remind me that I only wished to extend Elroy an invitation to come again.

May "Sunbeam" continue to brighten the home of Uncle and Aunt Lee and never cause them sorrow. I am sure with such parents as hers she will be a model girl and carry sunshine wherever she goes.

"Vindex," please accept my sincere thanks for the splendid letter you gave us in a recent issue.

"Billy Biggs," I do not know whether I am capable of judging poetry, but if I am permitted to pass an opinion, will say I thought your "effort" very pretty, and if you want to be coaxed to pay us another visit soon I'll begin now by saying please return immediately.

Did Cula find the H. so lonely that she has not returned, or was it because no one seemed able to sympathize with her through experience? I have seen husband and wife with heads bowed with age who had lived happily throughout their married life, and again, I know of those who lead a miserable life after they have only been married a few short years, but the sweet, loving words the bridegroom was so fond of speaking are cold and dead, and the girl wife with the care of two unruly children finds life anything but pleasant. It is true of them as of so many others, "married young and in haste and repenting at leisure." Wishing each and every member a bright and happy future, will say good bye.

Brenham, Texas.

HOME ADORNMENT AND EQUAL PURITY.

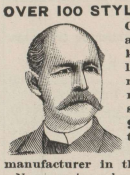
MRS. G. W. SHIELDS

Why is it more farmers' wives do not grow flowers? Certainly no one has a better opportunity, as there is always plenty of space and good soil, and there are many flowers that are of easy culture. Sure it is, we farmers' wives have this advantage over our city cousins; yet the majority of us allow them to far surpass us in thus beautifying our homes, with no excuse on our part. Most of us admit we are passionately fond of flowers, then say we haven't time to care for them. Now, I am sure this is a great big mistake, and think if anyone will try it, they will say so, too. The most of us, it is true, live in small houses, but in no other way could we add so much to the beauty and attraction of our plain surroundings, and with so little cost as by digging up the noxious weeds and planting lovely flowers in their stead. It is a healthful, as well as pleasant occupation. There are many grand lessons to be learned by studying their wants and habits. In floral culture we find much to warm the heart, beautify life, and lift the soul heavenward.

Dear Sisters of the Household, you certainly have now the most important question under discussion, equal purity. Alas! woman seems destined to carry all the blame. It has ever been so from Eve to the present time, and in this I am sure she is at fault. If pure women would demand of men equal purity, very much would be accomplished. Often rough remarks of men, made in the presnce of women, are laughed at, when they should be spurned and resented. Men do not look at this as they should, they say

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant,
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
W. L. DOUGLAS
$3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.
If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for $3.
OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,

CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.
None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.
Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 36 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new Illustrated Catalogue to Box M.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Corrugated Steel Iron Roofing, $1.75 PER SQUARE.
The above, partly from World's Fair Buildings, we guarantee good as new. We have only a limited am't on hand and would advi e forward ng orders at once. CHICAGO HOUSE-WRECKING Co., Largest 2nd Hand Depot in the world. 3016 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ills.

A quarter spent in HIRES Rootbeer does you dollars' worth of good.
Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia.
A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

LOUISIANA RED HEART CYPRESS
Cisterns, Tanks and Water Troughs.
Write us for price list.
HOUSTON CYPRESS CISTERN COMPANY,
Office and Factory: Foot of Main St.,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.


FREE!
64 page Medical Reference Book, giving valuable information to any man or woman afflicted with any form of chronic disease. Address the leading Physicians and Specialists of this Country.
Dr. Hathaway & Co.
209 Alamo Plaza,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.
CURES GUARANTEED.

TEXAS COAST
Fruit Palace and Baby Show
The Directors of the Texas Coast Fair Association are developing the grandest Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Palace and exhibition of Culinary products of these fruits and vegetables, which has yet been seen in the South.
The DATE is July 3, 4 and 5, and will be held in the Exposition Building of the Fair Association at
DICKINSON, TEXAS.
It will also be a grand Fourth of July celebration, and purses are being offered for Roping Contests, Cowboy Races, Bucking Bronchos and Goat Races. A Special Premium List for the Baby Show is ready. Also a list of the various privileges to be sold.
For a Catalogue or other information address
FREDERICK W. MALLY, Secretary,
HULEN, TEXAS.

Dyspepsia
prepares the way for worse ills to come. Ripans Tabules annihilates dyspepsia. One gives relief.
Ripans Tabules: Sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce St., New York. Sample vial 10 cents.

Cream Separators

SEND FOR BRAND NEW CATALOGUE No. 246.

New Facts, New Results;
New Machines, New Prices.

A Practical Education
—IN—
Up-to-Date Dairying.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Branch Offices: ELGIN, ILL. General Offices: 74 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK.

SOUTHDOWNS. C. M. CLAY, White Hall, Ky.

Fairview Stock Farm.

Of thoroughbred Holstein-Freisian cattle, Poland-China swine, Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. B. F. WEDEL, Heidenheimer, Tex.

A. J. C. C. Jersey Cattle.

Merino sheep and Berkshire pigs. All stock registered. PARKS & PARKS, Ennis, or Morgan, Texas.

WILLOW STOCK FARM.

ALLEN T. MURCHISON, Prop'r.
Breeder of BERKSHIRE HOGS and FINE HORSES,
Farmersville, Collin County, Texas.

For Sale or Exchange at a Bargain.

One black French Canadian Draft Stallion, 8 years old, weight about 1300 pounds. Is registered and fine looker. Sell on time.
KNIGHT & BLACKBURN,
Fort Worth, Texas.

A DAIRYMAN

With twenty-three years experience in some of the largest dairies of the North, wishes to lease or get charge of a dairy in vicinity of some city in North Texas. Address J. M. SCOTT, College Station, Tex.

Oakland Herd Registered Poland Chinas.

A few young sows (bred if desired) and boars ready for service. Spring pigs now ready for delivery. Prices reasonable. Stock positively guaranteed as represented. M. M. OFFUTT, Manager, Gainesville, Texas.

BOSQUE FARM.

Choice BERKSHIRE and POLAND CHINA pigs, from best strains, for sale. Address
WM. L. PRATHER, Proprietor,
Waco, Texas.



Turkey Creek

HERD OF
Poland-China Swine

Choice stock for sale in pairs and trios not akin. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Last Look, Jr., No. 11168 C. R., at head of herd. G. E. KING,
Taylor, Texas.

Attention, Breeders!

Spring litters from those great prize winning and imported Berkshire sows in my herd are now arriving, and are sired by "MAJ. LEE 31139," Sweepstakes boar at Kansas State Fair in 1895, and the sire of more prize winning hogs than any boar in the South. If you want pigs from prize winning sows that are the best that money could buy, write me for prices.
J. E. McGUIRE,
Prop'r Idlewild Farm, Gatesville, Texas.



WILLIS WHINERY, Salem, O.
BREEDER OF IMPROVED
CHESTER WHITE SWINE,
"The Champion Herd of the World."
Holstein & Jersey Cattle.
17 Varieties of POULTRY
Fine 32 Page Catalogue FREE.



Magnolia Herd Recorded Poland Chinas,



headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2d, Jr., assisted by four choice males. Also 45 choice sows, representing all the best families of the breed.

Our prices are right.
STELL & McFADDEN, Paris, Texas.
When writing mention this paper.

account. On the contrary, every profound student of human affairs teaches us that agriculture is the basis of civilization itself, and that no possible prosperity can exist in this world under conditions that do not yield to the cultivation of the soil a fair return. So that if a new business, begotten in the laboratory of the chemist, by false pretenses, threatens to narrow the opportunities of the American farm by occupying its market place at home, or by destroying its reputation abroad, as my friend from Minnesota indicated, and the law comes in and levies a tax on that new business, it does not alarm me that the tax may operate in some measure, at least, to promote the welfare of the most ancient and honorable occupation of the human race.

"One-half of the American people live on the farm; and nearly all of the rest that are worth mentioning were born there. The general welfare, to provide for which our institutions were established, requires that the food-producing millions should be secure in their pursuits; nor should any adroit imposition, however backed by money, be allowed to take from the farm any portion of its legitimate earnings. 'Oh, but,' says one, 'this business which you are condemning and complaining of has simply taken the butter fat out of milk and substituted lard; therefore this is a fight between the cow and the hog.' Now, I happen to represent a State that is first in the production of improved milk kine, and I feel authorized for one to say that the American hog does not ask my friend from Tennessee, who has already, for the sake of cottonseed oil, helped to drive him out of the lard business—does not ask him to repair the injustice by trying to stick his nose into the butter and cheese business."

What a farce is the free distribution of seed by the agricultural department. A congressional allotment consists in a measly way of two-tenths of an ounce of cabbage seed, two-tenths of an ounce of cucumber seed, three-tenth of an ounce of squash seed, three-tenths of an ounce of turnip seed, and less than one-tenth of an ounce of tomato seed. This is as much as any individual gets from the much-advertised distribution of free seed by congress. It is for this that the government is paying out $80,000 this year, without counting the cost of sending the packages by mail. The cost of such a package to Uncle Sam, including the envelopes and printing, is 3.7 cents. The actual expense of delivering it by mail is 4 cents in addition. Thus the total cost is nearly 8 cents. For this expenditure the farmer receives a little gift which he could purchase at any country store for 13 cents. In any such store will usually be found on the counter several boxes of assorted seeds, retailing at from 2 cents to 5 cents a paper. They are just as good as those furnished by the government, and the papers are apt to hold about twice as much. If anything is more absurd than the distribution of vegetable seed, it is the scattering of flower seeds by congress. There are a few sweet peas, some nasturtium seeds, mignonette, pansy and five large seeds of the ricinus zanzibariensis. This last is referred to on the label as a foliage plant with gigantic leaves of various hues. The pansy seeds are "a mixture of various shades and colors," and the quantity furnished is 1-100th of an ounce. It may be imagined how far this supply of flower seeds would go in a garden. It costs the government 2½ cents.—Field and Farm.

WHAT WOULD HE SAY.

Horse World.

If the horse could only talk, what do you think he would say to the trainer who insists on his going as fast as he can, and yet whenever he strikes his fastest gait he gets most unmercifuly abused for doing just what he supposes is required of him? What do you imagine he would say to the man who checks his head so high with leverage bits that he sees stars, and at the same time with martingale and driving lines his head is being pulled downward by a giant's strength? Surely a horse thinks, and is it to be wondered at that he sometimes rebels at the paradoxical treatment he receives? If horsemen would teach horses as children are taught their a-b-c's, just a little at a time, if they were to educate them, not "break" them, we would soon have a more perfect class of driving horses, healthy and strong, instead of the broken horse, broken in health, broken in spirit and often broken to bad habits that cling to him through life.

Man's inhumanity to horses may not make countless millions mourn, but it is a fruitful source of pain to every observing person who is possessed of an ordinary amount of sensibility. Not only vicious, depraved, and brutal treat him unkindly, but often those who claim to be among the number counted his friends, are ignorantly torturing him. A gentleman told me the following story: He had decided last fall to spend the winter in California, and as he had to leave at home a horse he valued highly, he made arrangements for his horse to stand on moist peat, and only be exercised at the halter on asphalt pavements. When the gentleman returned home the first week in April he was well pleased with the condition of his horse, especially his feet. Under the halter the horse showed up as supple as a two-year-old. He had him shod, gave him a slow drive of five miles to his perfect satisfaction. The next day on jogging him a couple of miles he seemd to go stiff, like a foundered horse. On the day following the horse was in great pain, and seemed stiff in every limb. A veterinarian was called, and he pronounced it acute laminitis, with the comforting assurance that the horse would not be in a usable condition for three or six months. The farrier who shod the horse was summoned to remove the shoes, and as he was a man of experience and good common sense, he quickly diagnosed the case as one where the nails were too tightly drawn and clinched, by his assistant smith. Three days after, the same shoes were reset and lightly clinched, and again the horse was as limber as an eel. Careless or ignorant horse-shoers are the horse's worse foes, for when the feet are wrong, and the horse goes lame, the poor animal goes through a course of treatment for every species of ailment the feet, limbs, shoulder or hip are liable to. It is to be hoped that the wonderful X rays may be utilized and put an everlasting stop to so much guess work in veterinary surgery.

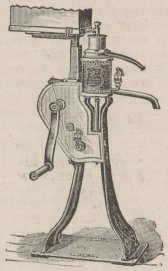
FORT WORTH STOCK MARKET.

Fort Worth, May 26, 1896.

Beef steers	$2.75@$3.25
Feeders	2.25@2.50
Fat cows	1.75@2.40
Bulls	1.50@2.00
Stock hogs	no demand
Fat hogs	2.60@2.80

Wonderful Efficiency

Recognized by the **Experiment Stations.**



Our Dairyman has made a number of very careful tests with the **No. 6 Improved United States Separator,** and says that he does not find enough fat with the Babcock test, after running the milk through, to enable him to read it. The separation is almost absolutely perfect; a mere trace is all that can be detected.

Wooster, O., April 6, 1896. J. FREMONT HICKMAN, Agl'ist, OHIO AG'L EXPERIMENT STATION.

Would you know more of this Separator? Write for catalogue and prices.

WE WANT AGENTS in all unoccupied territory.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt

Fort Worth Stock Yards Co.

COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE.

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

Ship Your Hogs and Cattle to Your Home Market.

WRITE FOR MARKET INFORMATION.

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

Wm. FOLSETTER, V. S.

Office: 240 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

Can be consulted on all diseases of domestic animals.

VALLEY • FARM,

TERRELL, TEXAS.

Ripe pigs ready for market. Service boars, Baron Duke, World's Fair winner, and Prince Imperial, two of the best boars in the United States. Pigs out of some of the best sows that can be found anywhere. Please order.
HARRIS & HARDIN.

The Clifton Herd Holstein Cattle

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

The SHERMAN, SHREVEPORT and SOUTHERN R'Y.

THROUGH SERVICE

BETWEEN

McKINNEY AND JEFFERSON.

TWO DAILY TRAINS.

Tickets sold via any route to points north, south, east or west connecting with the Houston & Texas Central at McKinney, Missouri, Kansas & Texas and Cotton Belt at Greenville, and Texas & Pacific at Jefferson.
For further information address
F. W. FRATT, Gen'l Manager. J. W. CHATHAM, G. P. & T. Agent, Greenville, Texas.

Any Smart Boy or Girl

CAN SECURE A

Bicycle Free



By putting in a little of their spare time working for Texas Farm and Ranch. Write for circulars giving description of wheels and how to secure one.
TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas

planters, merchants or politicians, and the white women do not embark in these enterprises because their husbands support them comfortably without it.

We want honest, industrious people to come to our parish, in any number that will. They will find a welcome, if they come with the intention of making homes among us. There is a living here for every man and woman who is willing to work for it, and I can add incidentally, he won't have to work as hard for it here as he would elsewhere.

JEANNETTE D. COLTHARP.

REPLY BY PRESIDENT SINGLETON.

Lebanon, Texas.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Dr. W. W. Stell asks for information in regard to rules asked for by the Texas State Swine Breeders' Association and adopted by the Fair Association at a conference of representatives of these two associations held in Dallas, April 14, 1896.

1. Every exhibitor in the swine department of the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition shall at the time of offering any swine upon the fair grounds make and file with the secretary of said fair, an affidavit that the swine he proposes to exhibit have not had any contagious diseases among them for a period of three months prior to the day of opening said Fair and Exposition, and have not been exposed to any contagious diseases for a period of thirty days prior o bringing them upon said fair grounds, said exhibitor shall, in adition to said affidavit be required to secure and file therewith a certificate from the superintendent of the swine department and secretary of the Fair Association that there had been no contagious disease among the swine exhibited at such fair.

2. Every exhibitor in the swine department of the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition shall be required to furnish a certificate of registration for each animal exhibited.

3. No hogs or pigs shall be permitted to occupy pens on said fair grounds without first being passed upon by an expert or experts and shall have scored 60 points of the breed of which it represents.

The committee of five prominent breeders who formulated these rules as I understand it intended they should mean just what they read, viz: that every animal old or young before being permitted to occupy space on said fair grounds whether for exhibition or sale purposes must be recorded and a certificate of registry shall be presented to the secretary.

The Swine Breeders' Association adopted these rules and the State Fair Association accepted them after due deliberation with that construction placed upon them.

H. E. SINGLETON.

FROM THE EAST COAST.

Sheldon, Tex.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

For the benefit of the many readers of your valuable paper, I send you a small sketch of this part of the country, as I think it too good a country to be neglected. We have as fine and rich land as there is anywhere in this noted coast country, besides we have many advantages over the best of it. We have large forests of fine pine timber, besides the broad leagues of prairie land, which is filled with game of all kinds, such as black bear, turkeys, deer, geese, ducks, squirrels, coons, possums, etc. The country is dotted with lakes full of fish as also the San Jacinto river with its creeks and bays. Land is much cheaper here than anywhere in this coast country, and a man with small means can find more advantages here than anywhere else. Lumber at the big saw mill at Humble is only $5 to $8 per 1000 feet. Berries of all kinds are abundant; in places the prairie was literally covered with dewberries, which are of such fine quality that they may be mistaken for cultivated berries. Blackberries are ripening now. Then in the fall the persimmons are at home here. There are trees 40 feet high loaded with fine fruit, which last from September to January; also many varieties of grapes. Some may ask why haven't they heard from such a fine country before. Well it is because I didn't get here before. Have been here about one year, and would have spoken out sooner but was discouraged by the dark side of it. True, in the rainy season it is pretty wet all over this coast country. The ground looks like a sheet of water for miles and miles. It naturally makes a body feel sad. But now as all is over, I don't see that it does any harm, as everything grows here to perfection except wheat and oats. But as I see cotton can be raised a half a bale to the acre the first year on new ground, I really think so much water is essential to kill insects and pests which we are but little bothered with. Another matter has damaged me since I have been here, which is our mail service seems to be very defective, as I lost more mail here than any other place I have ever lived at. But this I think can be graded up as the country gets settled. The worst draw back is the united efforts of old settlers—cattle kings—who have ruled over this country for years and years. They have thousands of scrub horses and cattle and hogs all over the country. Some people may ask: is there any money in scrub stock? Yes, there is, or rather has been, as these settlers don't spend a cent on anything. The only work they have to do is to ride around, mark and brand their stock and in proper time round them up for shipment and draw the money, to be locked up or buried; these stock nearly doubles up every year (1895 was an exception). Anybody can easily see w y they don't want the country settled up. But the time will come soon. They don't own all the land. There is lots of R. R. land, also other parties who are anxious to sell cheap. Also there is some little state and state school land to be had.

HENRY DIETERICH.

Tyler, Tex., May 20, 1896.

Mr. John S. Kerr, President Texas State Horticultural Society, Dear Sir: Please write us by return mail how much space will be required by the Horticultural Society. We are beginning to apportion space and would like to locate your society exhibits attractively. Yours very truly,

JNO. A. BROWN,
Secretary Texas Fruit Palace.

Sherman, Tex., May 22, 1896.

Mr. Jno. A. Brown, Secretary Texas Fruit Palace, Tyler, Tex., My Dear Sir: Replying to your esteemed favor of the 20th inst., I am pleased to say: The exhibits of the State Horticultural Society usually occupy floor space well filled to the amount of 50x100 feet. A large store room at Bowie last year 50x100 was full, besides we usually have a separate auditorium in which to hold the sessions of the society. The fruit crops this year being promising and holding this meeting at Tyler, a fruit center, and in connection with the great Fruit Palace, we fully expect a wide spread interest and a large exhibit of fruits, flowers, vegetables, etc., and we reasonably expect that double the usual space will be required or 50x200 feet of floor space.

With thanks for your kindly interest in behalf of our society and in anticipation of a most successful and pleasant joint meeting, I am very truly and respectfully yours to command,

JNO. S. KERR.

"THE BEST BLISTER I EVER USED."

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

I have as yet used, but a very small part of the Caustic Balsam received from you. I tried it on a cocked ankle and found that it blistered to perfection, so much so that I was afraid it would show blemished; but the hair came out nicely and there is nothing whatever to show that anything has ever been applied. For a blister it is the best thing I ever tried and am satisfied that it will leave no marks, as I did not take the precaution to grease under the fetlock, although I did not rub it in there. I shall certainly use it whenever I want a blister.

FRED GRAY.
Springfield, O., March 10, 1896.

Not because I raise myself above something, but because I raise myself to something, do I approve myself.—Jacobi.

AGAIN IN THE LEAD. Another Great Year for THE GRAND OLD MUTUAL.

STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31st, 1895.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Assets	$221,213,721.33
Liabilities	194,347,157.58
Surplus	$26,866,563.75
Total Income	$48,597,430.51
Total Paid Policy-holders in 1895	$23,126,728.45
Insurance and Annuities in force	$899,074,453.78
Net gain in 1895	$61,647,645.36

NOTE.—Insurance merely *written* is discarded from this Statement as wholly misleading, and only insurance actually issued and paid for in cash is included.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same to be correct. CHARLES A. PRELLER, Auditor.

From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
FEBRUARY 11, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held on the 18th day of December last, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to examine the annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1895, and to verify the same by comparison with the assets of the Company.

The Committee have carefully performed the duty assigned to them, and hereby certify that the statement is in all particulars correct and that the assets specified therein are in possession of the Company.

In making this certificate the Committee bear testimony to the high character of the investments of the Company and express their approval of the system, order and accuracy with which the accounts and vouchers have been kept, and the business in general transacted.

(Signed) H. C. VON POST, ROBERT OLYPHANT, CHAS. R. HENDERSON, WM. P. DIXON, JAMES C. HOLDEN, J. H. HERRICK, } Committee.

ROBERT A. GRANNISS, Vice-Pres't. WALTER R. GILLETTE, General Manager. ISAAC F. LLOYD, 2d Vice-Pres't. FREDERIC CROMWELL, Treasurer. EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

STATEMENT OF THE TEXAS BUSINESS.

INSURANCE IN FORCE.

	Dec. 31, 1894.	Dec. 31, 1895.		
Mutual Life	$24,581,452	$28,546,932	GAIN	$3,965,480
N. Y. Life	26,768,971	24,555,317	LOSS	2,213,654
Equitable	22,787,877	20,535,948	Loss	2,251,929

NEW BUSINESS.

	1894	1895		
Mutual Life	$8,433,196	$8,074,960	GAIN	$4,641,764
N. Y. Life	9,330,889	6,877,593	LOSS	2,453,296
Equitable	2,274,813	1,856,829	Loss	417,984

Paid to Policy-holders in Texas in 1895 ..... $206,203.80
Paid to the State for Taxes $12,011.20

Remember that THE MUTUAL is The Greatest Company and The One that Does the Most Good.

As a POLICY-HOLDER you want to be in the Company that is the largest and the safest.
As an AGENT you want to be with the Company that gets the business.

F. R. & G. T. MALONE,
District Agents, DALLAS, TEXAS.

EDWIN CHAMBERLAIN & CO., General Agents, San Antonio, Texas.

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

All About Hunting and Fishing in Texas and the wilds of the Indian Territory, described in the.....

Cyclist and Sportsman,

PUBLISHED BY

W. B. & C. F. Wilmans, Dallas, Tex.

Price: $1 per year. 179 ELM ST.

ARE YOU GOING

NORTH or EAST

This Summer

? ? ? ?

If so, try the

Santa Fe Limited,

A solid vestibuled train between

Galveston and St. Louis.

NO DIRT. NO DUST.

A delightful mountain ride through Indian Territory, Arkansas and Missouri.

Pullman Buffet Sleepers,

Reclining Chair Cars,

(SEATS FREE.)

Entire Train Lighted with Pintch Gas.

For the lowest rates and other information address any Santa Fe representative, or

W. S. KEENAN,
General Passenger Agent,
Galveston, Texas.

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 price.	With T. F. & R
American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower	$1 00	$1 75
Atlanta Constitution, weekly	1 00	1 75
American Gardening	1 00	1 75
American Agriculturist	1 00	2 00
Arkansas Gazette, weekly	1 00	1 75
American Swineherd	50	1 20
Breeders' Gazette, weekly	2 00	2 50
Courier-Journal, weekly	1 00	1 75
Colorado Poultry Journal	50	1 80
Cosmopolitan Magazine	1 20	2 00
Creamery Gazette, semi-monthly	1 00	1 50
Cultivator and Country Gen'm'n	2 50	2 60
Chicago Live Stock Journal	1 00	1 75
Detroit Free Press, weekly	1 00	1 75
Dallas Times Herald, weekly	1 00	1 25
Dallas News, semi-weekly	1 00	1 75
Demorest's Magazine	2 00	2 50
Farm Implement News, weekly	2 00	2 50
Farmers' Call	50	1 25
Farm Journal	50	1 20
Globe-Democrat	1 00	1 75
Green's Fruit Grower	50	1 25
Galveston Weekly Tribune	50	1 30
Godey's Magazine	1 00	1 90
Galveston News, semi-weekly	1 00	1 75
Home Queen	50	1 25
Houston Post, semi-weekly	1 00	1 75
Hoard's Dairyman	1 00	1 75
Harper's Round Table	2 00	2 50
Jersey Bulletin	2 00	2 25
La. Planter and Sugar Manufac'r	3 00	3 50
Ladies World	40	1 25
Ladies Home Companion	1 00	1 40
Memphis Commercial Appeal	1 00	1 25
Munsey's Magazine	1 00	1 75
Modern Priscilla	50	1 25
N. Y. Thrice-a-Week World	1 00	1 70
New York Ledger, weekly	2 00	2 50
New Orleans Picayune, weekly	1 50	2 25
Ohio Farmer	1 00	1 75
Peterson's Magazine	1 00	1 75
Rural New Yorker	1 00	1 75
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, w'kly	1 00	1 75
Scribner's Magazine	3 00	3 50
Southern Cultivator & Dixie Far.	1 00	1 75
Southern Fancier	50	1 85
The Silver Knight, Washington	1 00	1 35
Texas Farmer	50	1 50
Texas (German) Post	2 50	3 00
Texas Baptist and Herald	2 00	2 50
Texas Christian Advocate	2 00	2 50
Texas Sandwich	1 50	1 75
Wool Markets and Sheep	1 00	1 50
Western Poultry Journal	50	1 40
Youth's Companion	1 75	2 50

At these rates TEXAS FARM AND RANCH must be taken with every order. Any number of club papers may be ordered in conjunction with TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. If you want any other paper not given, write us for our club rate. We can order any paper in the United States for you. Papers can be sent to different addresses. Send money by Post-Office Order or Registered Letter if pos ible. Stamps taken when order cannot be obtained.

Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas

Household—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7.

woman is the weaker by nature. If so, why is it they are expected to live pure, spotless lives, or men will not have them for wives, no matter what manner of man they are. Women are not as particular in this as men, and why not? If they were, then I do believe there would be fewer wayward sons and daughters,for I verily believe the iniquities of the fathers are visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generations, not only in this, but in many other sins.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan, I bring my dear little babe Bassil, age seven months, and ask to have him adopted into the Household, and also ask members to ask our Heavenly Father to help me bring him up to be an honor to his Maker and a blessing to his country.

Ah! if here isn't dear Mrs. Waterman, after such a long time, it is such a pleasure to hear from her, after we have learned to love her through her good, personal letters. I am glad to know that her home is in the Sunny South. Such an addition it seems will make the sun shine even brighter. I wish for her and her husband full restoration to health and the greatest prosperity.

With best wishes to all members of the Household, and Mrs. Buchanan especially, for she will never know in this life the good she is doing, will bid adieu.

McKinney, Texas.

A SINGLE STANDARD GIRL.

MABEL CLAIR.

It has been a long time since I was in your midst, or since I read the columns of our charming Household. While attending my brother's marriage, I had the opportunity of reading the back numbers of Texas Farm and Ranch. What a feast! But I had to read them so hurriedly that I scarcely got track of the subjects under discussion. Feeling a longing—a longing I cannot still—to be in my old accustomed place, not promising much of interest, only to air my thoughts a little. How interesting the Household has grown; it has much to be proud of in the bright pens that grace its columns, and I feel very proud of the association with such minds which my poor pen affords me.

Patsy, you asked what had become of me, and I am here to answer that I have my heart all to my own selfish self. What conquests you have in store for me. I have been wondering how often I must answer to this charge. It might accidentally prove embarrassing some day.

Wandering Bachelor deserves the credit of this visit. He insists that my chair has remained vacant long enough, and also insists on placing a higher estimate on my literary attainments than I deserve.

Sharlot M. Hall, you struck the right note in your letter on an equal code of morals for the sexes. Since woman mingles more in public life, she sees man in his true image, and the injustice of the double standard is brought more forcibly before her mind.

Man, too, is awaking to the fact that it is unjust, and wherever woman takes steps against these measures, she will have man's support. His support may be feebly offered at first, but when he looks at the faces of his own daughters, and thinks that he may some day give them in marriage to immoral men the thorn will enter his soul.

When the young ladies of this age openly condemn these evils, the one-sided code will be abolished, and the world will recognize the beauty and nobility of an equal code.

As long as man can live a double life and be recognized in good society, he will do so, but when he realizes he cannot defile himself, and mingle with the pure and good, there will be a revolution. He will elevate himself before he will have every door closed against him; he will change his mode of life before he will be ostracised by all good people. What grand work for the mothers of our country to educate their girls up to these principles. I am a single standard girl. I demand the same principles in a young man he demands of me.

Denison, Texas.

Whyso—This physiognomist says that aggressive, impulsive people generally have black eyes. Knowso—If not at first, they get them later.—Truth.

CANDYING APPLES AND PEARS.

Rural Californian.

The following recipe can be used for candying apples and pears, with excellent results (small winter fruit, such as russets or pippins, are the best for the purpose): Peel the fruit, throw them into fresh cold water, boil them till tender, but do not allow them to break; each one must be perfect. Put them again into cold water, then drain them thoroughly. Meantime prepare a fairly thick syrup, using about one pound of sugar to every forty pears or apples. Boil the fruit in this for a few minutes, take them out by the stem, arrange them on a wooden tray, and put them in the oven over night. The next day boil the syrup, dip the fruit into it and again bake them over night, and repeat this operation four times in all; the last time the fruit is put into the oven it must be allowed to dry completely. These will keep in close tins or jars for a very long time, and are delicious for dessert. Another way of treating large plums is this: Choose the best fruit possible, stand it for a few minutes in quite boiling water, remove the skin very carefully (it will come off easily), and more carefully still take out the stone; press the plums together again and close the opening, sprinkle them with caster sugar flavored with vanilla, and dry them slowly and not too hard.

Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla invigorates the nervous system, tones and strengthens the digestive organs, and at the same time eradicates the disease. 50 cents and 50 doses.

Walter—Poor Dibbles! They say he got a pair of beautiful black eyes lately. I feel sorry for him. Tom—You needn't. He got a very handsome girl with them.—Answers.

IN TEN ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

Only 7 Per Cent Annually On Unpaid Balance.

"Get a move on you." 5000 acres in improved farms at $8 to $20 per acre, on above terms. Good prairie land, with plenty of timber and water. See J. W. Wells, on premises, four miles north of Prairieville, Kaufman County, Texas.

Texas

TO THE WORLD!

The greatest commonwealth in the universe, whose soil teems with the products of the mart and whose laws, constructed for the advancement of man, throw wide open its gates to the

People of the United States

and bids them enter for the purpose of investment and settlement.

CAPITAL and LABOR

alike have equal advantages, and thrive under a good and just government, controling the richest section in the world.

Texas in 1893

produced for home and foreign consumption:

1,848,333 Bales of Cotton,
3,424,441 Bushels of Corn,
24,595,169 Bushels of Oats,
6,553,575 Bushels of Wheat,

and made a correspondingly large record in the production of other staples. The Present Year is the most successful in its history and far exceeds the figures above.

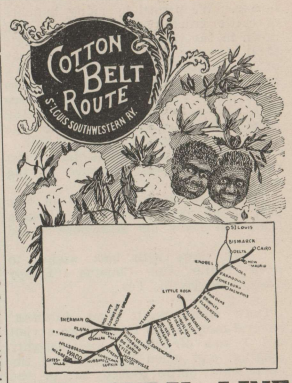
This great state is reached direct from St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis by the

Iron Mountain Route, WHICH RUNS 4 DAILY TRAINS 4 —From ST. LOUIS—

and double daily service from CAIRO AND MEMPHIS.

For full particulars concerning Texas, and for copy of pamphlet setting forth the wonderful achievements of its soil, address:

H. C. TOWNSEND,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
St. Louis, Mo.



THE ONLY LINE

Operating Through Coaches, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers between prominent Texas points and Memphis.

SOLID TRAINS

Ft. Worth, Waco and intermediate points to Memphis, and Pullman Sleepers to St. Louis, making direct connection at both cities for all points North, East and Southeast. The best line from Texas to all points in the Old States.

Rates, Maps, and full information will be cheerfully given upon application.

A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., Ft. Worth, Tex.
S. G. WARNER, G. P. A. Tyler, Tex.
E. W. LaBEAUME, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

TEXAS
EL PASO T AND P ROUTE PACIFIC

—OFFERS THE PUBLIC THE—

Best Passenger Service

BETWEEN

TEXAS.

AND THE EAST SOUTHEAST.

Cannon Ball Train

SHORTENED ONE HOUR IN TIME.

Leaves Fort Worth, 7:05 a. m.; Dallas, 8:05 a. m.; Union Depot, 8:15 a. m. Arrives St. Louis, 7:25 a. m. next day.

Limited Evening Express

Has Been Quickened

9 HOURS TO ST. LOUIS AND THE EAST.

4 HOURS TO MEMPHIS.

1 HOUR TO NEW ORLEANS.

ONLY TWO DAYS

Between

TEXAS and NEW YORK

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars to St. Louis, Chicago and New Orleans, and Pacific Coast.

Through day coaches each way between Fort Worth and Memphis.

For tickets, rates and further information call on or address your nearest ticket agent.

L. S. THORNE, 3d V-Pres. & Gen. Manager.

GASTON MESLIER, Gen. Pas. & Ticket Agt., Dallas, Texas.

W. A. DASHIELL, Traveling Passenger Agent.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Please give a recipe in Questions and Answers column of Texas Farm and Ranch for dressing calf skin for leather.—B. SMITH, Kyle, Texas.

Ans.—Soak in lime water until the hair slips; then scrape hair off clean, also all loose matter on flesh side. Soak in clear water for three days, changing water once or twice, to get the lime out. Mix salt two parts, alum one part, and spread half an inch thick on flesh side and roll up the skin and let it stay thus for four days; then wash off salt and alum and rub well and occasionally until dry. Rub kerosene oil on hair side and again rub until soft. It will remain soft, and will be very tough. This will not do for footwear, except for slippers to wear indoors.

Please find inclosed a bunch I found in my alfalfa. Please let me know what it is, and if it or the bur is injurious to stock.—W. T. WHEELER, Faught, Texas.

Ans.—It is burr clover, recently described in this paper. It is a fine forage plant, burrs and all.

I had a lot of damaged wheat chopped for hog feed, making, as I thought, a fine feed. My hogs refuse to eat it, or eat very little. I then tried two parts wheat chops and one part corn chops. Of this they eat some better, though not freely. What is the trouble? The hogs seem healthy.

2. I have a lot of nice pigs one month old. They have access to young sorghum and are now eating it freely. Will the sorghum kill or injure them?—W. M. BARROW, Pilot Point, Texas.

Ans.—(1.) It is a dangerous experiment to feed damaged grain of any kind to hogs or other stock. If the wheat chop and the corn mixed are sound, and the hogs will not eat it, there is something wrong with the hogs. Try giving them some ashes, salt and charcoal in the troughs. (2.) The sorghum will not hurt your pigs if you give them access to the salt and ashes mixture above mentioned.

Please give the points and advantages of the Guinea pig, maximum weight, cost of feeding, etc. Where could I send to get a pair of full blood registered pigs of this kind? Would they not pay a farmer who wishes to raise merely enough meat for his own family better than any other breed? Is their meat more palatable than the meat of larger hogs?—P. S. PITTMAN, Della, Texas

Ans.—As far as we know there is no such breed of hogs now known. Many years ago there was a small spotted hog of Chinese origin, we believe, raised in this country, and from their small size they were called guinea pigs. The guinea pig is a small Brazilian rodent, about the size of a rat, used only as a pet.

I wish to know when it will be safe to turn cows on sorghum sown broadcast for pasture. It is now about knee high. I have been told it is dangerous to turn them on it when at certain stages of growth. Please answer through Texas Farm and Ranch.—R. L. P. POOL, Hubbard City, Texas.

Ans.—Turn them in when you get ready; but feed them a very little of the sorghum for a few days before turning them in it.

Will you kindly advise me where I can get a pair of forceps to take pigs with? I think some one used to advertise them in Texas Farm and Ranch, but I see no ad. in there now.—DAN LEEMAN, Newlin, Texas.

Ans.—Write to J. M. Reimers, Davenport, Iowa.

VETERINARY.

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

Please give me a cure for my jack. He has something like the rheumatism; gets lame in one leg, and it keeps on until it gets all over him and he can hardly go.—A. MERCER, Luling, Texas.

Ans.—Have his feet cut short and the soles hollowed out all they will stand, and if his bowels are constipated give him a quart of raw linseed oil and one of the following powders once a day: Iodide of potassa two ounces, nux vomica one-half once, gentian two drachms. Mix and divide into twelve powders. Let him have plenty of grass or green feed.

I have a horse that keeps his mane rubbed out; bumps come in his mane; they break and run corruption. Little ridges that look like veins swell up on the side of his neck from the bumps. He also has a knot on the shoulder just under the hide; I can gather it up with my fingers; seems to be perfectly loose; it has been there a good while; the collar hurts it in heavy pulling. Please give a remedy.—S. L. EXUM, Rogers, Texas.

Ans.—Take bichloride of mercury one drachm, alcohol two ounces. Apply a little of this to the sores once every third day. At other times apply carbolized vassaline to them. 2. Dissect it out with a sharp knife and apply carbolized vasaline to heal it up.

I have a good young horse that has bone spavin on the inside of right hind leg just below the hock joint. Can it be cured? If so, give a remedy through your paper. When driven hard limps considerably, limps some all the time.—N. W. HATCHETT, Alvord, Texas.

Ans.—It should be fired with a puncture iron. If you can not have that done, apply a salve composed of two drachms of biniodide of mercury and two ounces of vasaline. Clip off the hair and apply the salve well rubbed in about once every two weeks till lameness disappears.

I have a horse that is badly swollen in right hind leg from hock to hip; front leg from knee to top of shoulder; a large pone just behind right fore leg; also left breast and neck. Swelling seems very hard; dont flinch in any way from it; eats hearty but is loosing flesh. A name and remedy for the disease will be thankfully received.—A. J. WALKER, San Saba, Texas.

Ans.—Your horse probably got injured. Bathe the swelling well twice a day in hot water. Lance them in several places about an inch deep, using a sharp, small-bladed knife, and give him internally one drachm of iodide of potassa once a day for two weeks.

My neighbor asked me what was the matter with his Jersey cow. She has a calf three days old. She dont give a drop of milk out of front teats. There is a hard pith or gristle that goes from lower end of teat up into bag. I worked a knitting needle up through one teat but got no milk. She lost first calf. Dont know how far along she was, but was not milked. Her bag caked hard over front teats. Back teats all right. If any remedy please answer through Texas Farm and Ranch.—R. S. MCGREGOR, Pendletonville, Texas.

Ans.—There is no remedy for your cow. The secreting substance of the gland is destroyed.

I have a half breed Jersey heifer two years old; first calf came two months ago. She had been running at large until that time. She will eat one meal like a hog and refuse the next. She increased in her milk for the first week and is now steadily diminishing. Once or twice a week she bloats so badly I thought I would lose her, but brought her out each time by giving a pint of linseed oil, which reduced her in perhaps half an hour. Cow was very poor and long haired; have curried her every day and got hair soft and her skin loose. A neighbor said she had worm in her tail and recommended splitting it and filling with salt. This morning she is bloated badly and refuses feed. Chews her tongue, is running at the nose and tries to belch, yawns every few minutes. A reply in your columns will be appreciated. C. H. WELLS, Fort Worth, Texas

Ans.—Your cow suffers from indigestion, caused by overfeeding when her digestive organs were in a weakened condition. Give her one pound of sulphate of magnesia once a week for a month and feed her regularly and sparingly on good hay, grass and bran, and if she does not come all right, write to us again regarding her condition.

I wish to inform Mr. J. F. P. Miller, of Alvin, and all readers of "Our Paper" who are interested, that I have to-day eaten some fine raspberries from my vines. I have, during the past thirty years, seen several varieties tested, all proving failures till now. These are vigorous growers, and seem to have a full crop, just beginning to ripen (this May 29). The "prunus pissardi" is the only substitute I have been able to find for the cherry, which is also a failure in this coast country.

To Mr. Sjolander, of Cedar Bayou, I would say that the May crop of figs are seldom ever ripened before they shrivel and seem to be pushed off by the next crop, which ripens in June and July. However, we had about half a peck for dinner to-day, with cream and sugar. I have just measured a fig tree, which is thirty-eight inches in circumference three feet above the ground, and a Le Conte pear tree twenty-four inches. Fig 15 years old, pear 8 years.—J. P. Taylor, Columbia, Texas.

A bulletin from the road department at Washington says: The national importance of this subject is fully set forth in the bulletin from the road department at Washington as follows: Three hundred and thirteen million, three hundred and forty-nine thousand, two hundred and twetny-seven tons of farm products were hauled over country roads at a cost of $663,-869,000, and on this basis the cost was over 24 per cent of its value to haul to home markets. Commenting on these important figures, the department says: This increase in cost of haulage is by no means the only loss by bad roads. The loss of perishable products for want of access to markets when the market is good adds many millions to the actual tax of bad roads. The enforced idleness of millions of men and draught animals during large portions of the year can hardly be estimated. Information in the department of road inquiry indicates that nearly two-thirds of this vast loss can be saved by road improvement, and this at a total cost not exceeding the losses of four years.

THE LAZY WEST INDIAN.

Public Opinion.

That there is much idleness in Trinidad no one can deny; but a man may be idle without being lazy. The sturdy Creole laborer, who will not do task work in a cane field at starvation wages, will work with the utmost vigor when employed in congenial work. He may, and often does, remain idle whilst in search of such work, but he cannot, on that account, be called lazy. It was not the West Indian laborer that Mr. Labouchere attempted to brand as lazy and drunken, but the West Indian planter. When the epithet is applied by the latter to the former, it is as unjustly applied as when Mr. Labouchere applies it to the latter. The West Indian planter is, perhaps, the hardest worker of his class in the world, and it has been proved by irrefutable statistics that Trinidad, in proportion to its population, produces more than any other of the West Indian colonies, not even excepting the magnificent Provence. The fact proves one thing; that the population, taken as a whole is exceptionally hard working, since this comparatively large production is the work of a population among which idleness exists. If with irregular employment such a result is obtained, how much greater would it be if forced idleness were not so prevalent.

No better proof can be adduced of the industry of our people, when they can obtain congenial work, than the rapid importance acquired by the cane-farming industry. Here are men and women who refused to take kindly to task work in the cane fields of the sugar planters, and were in consequence dubbed a lazy, worthless set. See them now. They are doing the same work, planting, weeding and cutting canes. We will say nothing of trenching work. Whether on sugar estates or on roads they never objected to that work. The explanation of this apparent contradiction is no difficult matter. In the one case they were put to do work which barely gave them enough to keep body and soul together. No hope of ultimate independence. Work, work, work, with no brighter prospect than that of getting a piece of salt fish and a pound of rice in the shops, and a grog at the rum shop, is not encouraging. As a cane farmer the same man is working for himself, and he puts out all his strength. He can produce canes cheaper than the big planter can do with his industrial coolies, and withal keeep himself and family in food by the provisions grown between his cane rows.

Reasoning that does not go far enough is often worse than no reasoning at all. Some sons of Erin are peculiarly gifted with this lack of farsightedness. Harper's Round Table tells the story of an Irishman who was caught in a row-boat during a storm. Being a poor sailor, his craft soon shipped a great deal of water.

A brilliant idea then seized Pat, and, taking the butt end of the oar, he battered away at the planks in the bottom of the boat, finally knocking a hole in them. Fortunately for him, a steam launch with a pleasure party aboard came along and rescued him as his boat sank. Upon being asked why he had driven a hole through the boat, he replied:

"An phwat else would yez do? Sure the boat was half full of water, an' so oi knocked a hole in the bottom to let it out; but, yez see, there was so much more water in the lake that the little bit of a stream in my boat had no chance to get out."

It requires cheap feed and cheap pasture to make it possible to produce animals for the market now at a profit. And having these, the farmer must know just how to manage and care for stock in the very best manner to even then bring about the desired result.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Merit

Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity and constantly increasing sales. It perfectly and permanently cures catarrh, rheumatism, scrofula, salt rheum, in fact all blood diseases.

"Before my husband began using Hood's Sarsaparilla he was nervous and had scarcely any appetite, but when he had taken it a week he felt better, and by the time he had taken one bottle he was entirely well." MRS. G. A. PARKINSON, Mendon, Mass. Remember

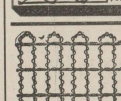
Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1; 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

WOVEN WIRE FENCE

Over 50 Styles



The best on Earth. Horse high, Bull strong, Pig and Chicken tight. You can make from 40 to 60 rods per day from

14 to 22c. a Rod.

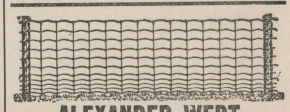
Illustrated Catalogue Free.

KITSELMAN BROS., Ridgeville, - Indiana.

STEEL WEB Picket Lawn Fence

Steel Posts, Steel Rails and Steel Gates; Steel Tree, Flower and Tomato Guards, Cabled Field and Hog Fence, 24 to 58 in. high. Poultry, Garden and Rabbit Fence; Steel Wire Fence Board, etc. Catalogue free.

DeKALB FENCE CO., 58 High St., DeKalb, Ill.



ALEXANDER WEPT

For other worlds to conquer. Alex should have changed his name, got a new tin sword and taken another whack at this same old world. That's the way some fence men do, but the **PAGE** conquests cause no weeping on either side and a "return engagement" is always welcome.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

J. R. KEENEY, Gen'l Agent, Dallas, Tex.

STOCKADE

Unequaled for all purposes. Stock, hog, sheep & poultry fence combination'd in 8 heights of best Galvanized Steel Wire No. 13. Protects against rabbits. Meets all climatic changes.

No breaking in Winter.

ALL ROUND DOG FENCE

No bagging in summer.

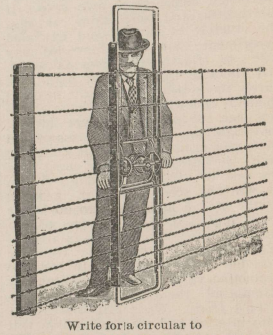
Send for catalogue, etc.

Hartman Mfg. Co., Ellwood City, Pa.

Manhattan Bldg., Chicago. 277 Broadway, N. Y.

THE Eureka Machine

Makes a cabled wire fence that will stand contraction and expansion, and is a cheap and practical hog and stock fence.



Write for a circular to

R. W. HANAWAY, Gen'l Agent,

148 Commerce St., DALLAS, TEXAS.

Farm and Stock

More attention should be paid to the milking qualities of sows. The ability not only to bring forth but to nourish a large litter of pigs is a point not to be sneered at. It is the good milk sow that puts the extra kink in the pig's tail.

Mutton can be produced at less cost per pound than beef, and the fleece is clear additional profit. As with all food animals, the greatest profit is in early maturity and early marketing. There is a good demand for well-ripened lambs, which is the popular form of mutton nowadays.

Improved sheep brought to this country and turned on open range, without proper care and careful breeding, will degenerate to scrubs. The scrawny Mexican sheep of the present day are descended from fine Spanish merinos brought to this country by the early Spanish adventurers. Sheep on the range can be improved, just as cattle have been, but without due care in mating, and some consideration for the physical well-being of the flock, it will amount to but little.

It may seem a little out of the regular order, but Europe now affords the best market for American horses. England has been buying largely of late, and wants more. But this market wants good, smooth, active horses for cavalry, somewhat larger ones for coaches and first-class saddle-horses. This is well for American horse raisers, as for the right sort of horses good prices can be had. Not American, but pound sterling prices. The colt crop for two years has been short, and the supply will not be heavy. For the right sort of export stock the outlook is promising.

At last week's sale of registered Jerseys, as before remarked, the prices were low, considering the quality of the stock. And having said it, we stick to it; and if we had not said it, would make haste to do so. A Jersey cow of fancy breeding and in perfect condition should always bring more than she can earn as a butter producer; these cows didn't do that. However, upon looking over several lists of recent sales in other States it appears that the average prices for the Texas Jersey Cattle Club's stock were better than in any of them. Col. Sawyer, the efficient auctioneer, stated that it was the best sale in the United States for the year, and if anybody knows it is the man who cries the bids.

Corn is the greatest known feed for hogs; but he who depends upon corn altogether, or in the main, will not raise pork at a profit. Right here is where we of the Southwest have the advantage over the great "corn State"—as if Texas was not a corn State herself—in the matter of good cheap food for hogs. We can give them green pastures all the year round, and make them do the harvesting, which of itself is no small item. Oats, barley, wheat, rye, Bermuda grass, sorghum, Texas blue grass and a host of other valuable pasture grasses and plants can be grown, so that from the first of January to the thirty-first of December hogs can have access to the healthiest and best food known for growth and rapid development. Then a little cheap but sound flat grain to finish off with and—there's your money.

Filled cheese was not born like Minerva, full grown and ready for business. At first it was only partly filled. The makers were shrewd, and knew that a little at a time was the only way the people could be made to take the "filling." Only a little emulsified cotton seed oil and a little stearine, to take the place of the cream which had been worked into butter, was at first tried. The people went on eating cheese, but complaining of its flavor. Thus emboldened, the manufacturers put in more, and more, and other stuffs, until the only cheesy thing about the product was the box it was shipped in. As a result, people began to tire of cheese. And then they quit eating it—that is, people who have appreciative palates. The English, who are always quick to catch on to a bad thing to eat, were the first to complain. And soon English dealers notified their American correspondents to "send no more American cheese, as Englishmen will not eat it." Now American filled cheese is so vile that it can only be eaten with lager beer, or something else that tastes nasty. This filled cheese is a fraud that ought to send the perpetrators to the penitentiary. Every man has a right to know what he eats, and whoever imposes upon one a food that is unwholesome, or that he would not eat if he knew its components, attacks life and liberty at its citadel, and is a public enemy. A little taxing law that may be evaded or nullified by the courts, is like trying to put out a conflagration with a cane squirt. The proprietor of the fraud ought to be confined to a diet of pond water and cheese filling until all the vileness in him is subdued, and he becomes so far converted to right ways that he will never again make a thing and call it cheese that he would not eat himself nor feed to an honest dog.

The American Berkshire Association proposes to give the breeders of Texas a medal and two hundred dollars in cash for prizes for the largest and best herds of Berkshires recorded in said office and exhibited at the Texas State Fair, to be held in Dallas in 1896. Said offer is conditioned upon a like amount of cash being subscribed for the aforesaid State Champion Herd Prizes by the breeders and others especially interested. Each exhibitor competing for said State Champion Herd Prizes will be required to pay an entrance fee of five per cent of the total amount ($400) of cash offered therefor, and that the pledge to said guarantee fund ($200) be proportionately reduced to each subscriber on account of said entrance fee. Subscribers of said guarantee fund shall select a committee of three of their number to recommend a judge to award said State Champion Herd Prizes, and after the awards are made to collect the amount pledged and duly credited with the entrance fees. The committee will be authorized and directed to collect and pay to the owners and exhibitors of the first, second, third and fourth best herds exhibited for the aforesaid prizes their proportion of the cash prizes, payments to be made on the following basis: First prize, medal and two hundred dollars; second prize, one hundred dollars; third prize, sixty dollars, and the fourth prize, forty dollars. W. H. Pierce of Denton will furnish any additional particulars desired.

COTTON.

The cotton report of the Department of Agriculture for May relates to the progress of planting and the proposed or contemplated acreage. The proportion of the contemplated area already planted on the 1st of May was 87.9 per cent, which approximates very closely to the breadth usually planted at that date, estimated at 88.2 per cent.

The estimates for the several States are as follows: Virginia, 20; North Carolina, 80; South Carolina, 90; Georgia, 90; Florida, 100; Alabama, 93; Mississippi, 92; Louisiana, 95, Texas, 85; Arkansas, 84; Tennessee, 73.

The returns of correspondents in regard to contemplated acreage indicate a considerable increase over the area planted last year. The percentages by States are as follows: Virginia, 107; North Caolina, 117; South Carolina, 111; Georgia, 113; Florida, 143; Alabama, 111; Mississippi, 110; Louisiana, 109; Texas, 115; Arkansas, 123; Tennessee, 127; Indian Territory, 159; Missouri, 141. The average for the country is 114.8.

Planting has been earlier than usual in most of the States, but much complaint is made of a drouth over a large area in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, retarding the germination of the seed. In a few counties in Texas the Mexican weevil is reported as doing considerable damage. As a general thing the plant is said to be in good condition, with favorable season.

CURING TOBACCO.

H. W. M.

Some weeks ago I saw in your paper some inquiries about how to cure tobacco. There may be different methods and ways, but will give my plan how I have succeeded for several years in curing tobacco.

Cut the tobacco when ripe some time in the forenoon, when the same is a little damp yet from dew, hang it up somewhere so no rain and sunshine can get to it, let hang there until the leaves all have a natural brown color. Then, on a rainy day, or at least when it is damp, so the leaves don't break, pull off all the good leaves from the stem, tie in small bundles, pack away in tight box, press down by putting some weight on it. It will then commence sweating. After two or three weeks it may be taken out, put away somewhere in a box or barrel and then it will be ready for smoking.

Nechanitz, Texas.

THE ESSEX HOG.

MILLARD STOREY.

Some time since Mr. W. H. Taylor of Nebraska, in an article published in Texas Farm and Ranch, stated that after long experience in breeding the Essex hog, he was convinced that they were superior to all other breeds for the South. After having experimented with most all breeds of hogs our experience and observation lead us to believe that Mr. Taylor is correct.

Now, I am not writing this article to induce our Berkshire, Poland China, or breeders of other fine hogs, to jump on me with both feet; nor do I assert, or believe, that the Essex is the only good breed of swine for the South, for the breeder who states that any one of the popular, known, famous breeds of swine on the market cannot by judicious management and close attention be made to pay handsomely, makes an assertion he cannot verify.

But I do believe that, all things considered, the Essex is the most profitable and best adapted hog for the South now on the market, and judging from the many inquiries I am constantly receiving from all over Texas and Louisiana, mostly from my ad. in Texas Farm and Ranch, conclude the people generally are beginning to realize their peculiar merits.

The Essex is undoubtedly the easiest hog to fatten of any breed, as their adaptability to take on and hold fat is equaled by none; consequently you always have fat hogs if you raise the Essex. They can be readily fattened at any age—a very superior merit, when porkers are expected to be slaughtered at five or six months old, the most profitable age to prepare pork for the market.

My experience and observation convinces me also that they are the gentlest and most quiet of any of the breeds.

A restless, squealing pig cannot be made to take on fat profitably.

The sows make good mothers, and their natural adaptability to keep in good condition enables them to farrow twice a year, without overtaxing their vigor.

The Essex has been a favorable breed in England for fifty years, and the breed is doubtless more thoroughly established than any other, consequently as a cross on good grade sows the Essex male is without a superior. The Essex is not as large or coarse as some of the other breeds. They can be made to weigh 400 pounds at a year old, though it is more profitable to butcher spring pigs in December at eight or nine months old, thereby saving the expense of keeping them through the winter.

Dallas, Texas.

At a recent jack-rabbit drive near Fresno, California, more than 20,000 were corralled and killed. Energetic measures are required to offset the great prolificacy of these long-eared nuisances.

THE HORN FLY.

H. E. WEED, Entomologist Mississippi Experiment Station.

This cattle pest is the small black fly, which for the past four years has been very numerous throughout the South. A native of Southern Europe, it was introduced into New Jersey in 1887, and is now well established in all the States East of the Rocky Mountains. During the past four years it has not been as numerous in the northeastern States, as formerly, but in the South there has been no noticeable decrease in the numbers of the pest. The flies suck the blood from the animals and cause a large



More Brains

Are often required to determine what shall be "kept out" of a harvester than to say what shall "go into" it. It is so easy to do the wrong thing—and the wrong thing has such an inviting appearance—that less experienced manufacturers than the McCormick Co. frequently find themselves "putting their foot in it" and building a machine one season which they are obliged to abandon a season or two later.

Because a good thing is a good thing in its place, it doesn't necessarily follow that it is a good thing in a harvester or mower.

Fight shy of the machine whose best recommend is that "it seems to have a bright idea" in its make-up. Remember this every day in the year:—McCormick Machines will work where others fail.

The makers of McCormick Machines have been at it for sixty-five years. By long experience they have found out how to build the best binders and mowers.

The new McCormick Light-Running Open Elevator Harvester and Binder, the McCormick No. 4 Steel Mower and the McCormick Corn Harvester are unequalled for capacity, light draft, efficiency of service and long life. Built, sold and guaranteed by the

McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago.

Agents Everywhere.

SPRINGSIDE JERSEY FARM.

A. J. C. C. Jersey cattle for sale. Also English Berkshire Swine. W. A. PONDER. Denton, Texas.

A. W. HILLIARD, Kyle, Texas.

Blanco herd A. J. C. C. Jerseys. Prices reasonable. Write for what you want.

REGISTERED English Berkshire swine, Milk Durham cattle, S. C. Brown Leghorn chickens, M. B. turkeys. Pigs in pairs not related. Write W. J. COOPER, Holland, Texas.

... LAWN FARM ...

Jersey Cattle. Berkshire Hogs.

A few young registered Berkshire boars old enough for service. Will be sold at pig prices if taken at once. In fine condition and royally bred.

PLATTER & FOSTER, Denison, Texas.

WILKES STALLIONS FOR SALE.

Two Standard and registered Wilkes stallions for sale cheap. Also mares, colts, fillies and geldings at prices to suit the times. For information address W. C. LEONARD, Lawrence, Texas. Or JNO. Y. ROBERTSON, Dallas, Texas.

SCOTCH COLLIE (Shepherd Dogs)

Puppies for sale from trained and registered parents, combining best blood of England and America. Address Frytown Poultry Farm and Kennels, Hannibal, Mo.

What Reduces **MILK & FLESH** More Than **FLIES**

NO FLIES, VERMIN or SORES on HORSE or COW (¼ nose milk.)

Where **SHOO-FLY** is used.

The ORIGINAL STOCK PROTECTOR 1885.

Thousands of testimonials from 37 States. If your dealer offers a substitute, send 50c. and our agent in your State will express one quart. $1.50 per gal. 1 gallon lasts 3 animals a season. **Agents wanted.**

SHOO-FLY MFG. CO., 1005 Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia.

PURE BRED BULLS

JERSEY, HOLSTEIN.

The A. & M. College has on hand some surplus home raised bulls that are to be sold at low prices. All stock sold under guarantee For description and prices write

J. H. CONNELL, Prof. of Agriculture. P. O., College Station, Brazos Co., Texas.

it may appear, these same victims, after satisfying themselves that they were the victims of a swindle, and made a big kick and wrote for their trees not to come, as they would never take them, did take and pay full prices for them, and it is among just this class of people that these same rascals look for fine testimonials and influence in future operations.

It is a mystery why Texas men will allow these fellows to run down and depreciate the reputation of any and all home institutions, without a word of dissent or denial; and when some one happens to have the courage to say, I can get that variety of fruit of such a Texas nursery at one-fourth the money, the fellow says: "Well, yes; I believe they do advertise something by that name,but, my dear friend, you are not going to be duped into taking such stock at 10 cents or even as a gift, when you can get the genuine from us at 50 cents to $1?" And he gets the order, and the man who has been referred to is beat out of his honest dues. But who is to blame?

Cisco, Texas.

NO DAMAGE DONE.

WILLARD ROBISON

G. W. Jenks of Stephenville is alarmed over the appearance of the wood on the limbs of his pear trees looking brown under the bark. Two or three years ago all the new growth on my Kieffer and LeConte pears was frozen dead, back to the old wood, and for three months I could see the traces of the freeze in the dark colored wood, and I expected to lose every tree by blight; but the effects of the freeze never showed in any way, and my trees are healthy and bearing fine crops, and have never shown a sign of blight.

Cisco, Texas.

A GOOD JOKE.

J. J. M. SMITH.

I once had a very interesting experience in close root pruning, which perhaps I ought to have given before, in support of this most valuable method, but better late than never. About 15 years ago I planted an orchard of peach, plum and almond trees. The ground was alluvial on top, with some limestone mixed in it, with a very hard clay subsoil. My trees were two years old. I was very careful, as long as I stayed with my boys, to have the holes dug large, so as to allow of all the roots being spread out well. The digging was very hard, and after about one-half of the orchard was planted, I was compelled to leave, and did not return until all the rest were set. But when I left my boys "played off" on me, cut off the roots of the trees and hid them, and planted the mutilated trees in very small holes. The joke of it was the best trees by far in the orchard turned out to be the half that the boys root-pruned, without, ever letting me know until long afterwards, while to-day many of the whole or long-rooted ones have the "root knot," and some have already died with it. I will also say that I practically ruined part of my orchard by heavy subsoiling four winters ago, tearing up the roots badly, since which the trees have not done near as well. Please note the fact, that the long-rooted trees in the big holes took the root disease, while the root-pruned did not, just as Mr. Stringfellow claims to have cured trees thus affected by close root-pruning and setting out in small holes, in hard ground, as mine were. Are there not more facts in our philosophy of horticulture than are yet dreamed of?

Burnet, Texas.

CARELESS TENANT FARMING.

Western Agriculturist.

A friend who has been off the farm for a year or two on account of ill health, but who this spring returns to it, writes that he finds himself much improved by the change, and that it seems "so good" to again get to work in the ground; but he adds that he has in the interval had two tenants in whom he was deceived. They were very poor farmers, and since his return he has cut horse weeds ten feet high and an inch and a half through at the but, and that the front yard was in a horrible condition. We sympathise with our friend, for we know him to be a man who finds comfort and a good portion of his enjoyment of life in beautiful surroundings, which of course include a farm free from weeds, clean fence corners and a well-kept lawn.

It may be, however, that the tenants who fooled him are not such poor farmers as the condition he describes would indicate, but instead merely took a wrong view of things. We are not to be surprised if men are influenced by what they conceive to be to their own interests. Selfishness carried to excess is a vice, but after all the progress of the world is simply the sum of the extent to which each man looks after himself. It is the motive for improvement of conditions, and is the one inseparable obstacle which socalistic and communal schemes, however well they may seem to have been thought out, have never been able to overcome. The tenants in question, although they farmed badly, perhaps permitted things to run down more because they were unable to see anything for themselves in keeping them up than because they were bad farmers. We are satisfied that this kind of farming is mistaken selfishness. It destroys both character and reputation—character because no man who once pursues the course described is ever likely to be quite so good a man again, and reputation, because no one who knows of it is ever likely to trust him again. There might seem to be a temporary gain in doing no more than was necessary to harvest a scanty crop, but in the end there is loss. Good culture would have made a better crop, and good care of the place would have made it easier for the tenant to get another. The course described destroys credit, and credit prudently used is no bad substitute for capital. It destroys credit because it raises a suspicion in the minds of others both as to honesty and capacity. There is no dishonor in being a tenant farmer. There is honor in being a good tenant farmer. There is honor in filling any position in life well, for the words of the poet are and always will be true:

Honor and fame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

The weasel is about eight inches in length, of which the head and neck measure one-third. His uses in the economy of nature, and more particularly his services to the farmer, seem generally to be somewhat misunderstood. It cannot be denied that he will kill game and poultry when the opportunity offers; but his great utility in destroying rats and mice, which he prefers to birds of any kind, probably more than compensates for the occasional loss of a chicken or a partridge. So keen, indeed, is the weasel's sense of smell and so unwearying his pursuit that it may well be doubted whether one rat in a thousand escapes without the intervention of some exterior circumstance. Yet, in spite of all this, there is perhaps no animal which is more often nailed to the farmer's barn door or hung from the gamekeeper's tree (both places being quite small museums in their way), than the weasel. In large granaries and barns the ravages of rats and mice, as every farmer knows, are much to be deplored, and it is in these very places, especially during winter, that the slaughter of these little animals is, in the main, a suicidal policy on the part of the agriculturists; the good they do more than counterbalancing the evil.—English Rural World.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

For the following political conventions, the Santa Fe will make round trip rates of one fare from all of its Texas and Indian Teritory points:

National Republican Convention, St. Louis, Mo., June 16, 1896.

National People's Convention, St. Louis, Mo., July 22, 1896.

For particulars as to limits and time cards call upon and Santa Fe agent or write to

W. S. KEENAN,
General Passenger Agent, Galveston.

The New Girl—Johanna, don't forget to dust the bric-a-brac.

Johanna—No ma'am. Where do you keep the dust?—Detroit Free Press.

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



"Judgment!!"

BattleAx PLUG

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

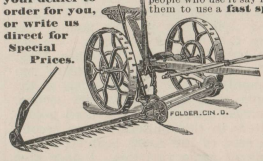
The umpire now decides that "BATTLE AX" is not only decidedly bigger in size than any other 5 cent piece of tobacco, but the quality is the finest he ever saw, and the flavor delicious. You will never know just how good it is until you try it.

ACME HAY STACKER—FIRST and most successful machine of this kind ever built. Is simple, strong, reliable. Our patented steel brake and drum gives the operator perfect control at all times. — **MONARCH SWEEP RAKE,** like a new broom, sweeps clean. It will handle more hay with greater ease and less waste than any other rake on earth. It is the only rake made that will positively carry the teeth off the ground when loaded, throwing the entire weight on the carrying wheels. It will fold up like a jack knife for transport from field to field or for storage.—**ACME SWEEP RAKE** is all we claim for the Monarch, in material, workmanship and operation, but having no folding attachment it costs less.—**ACME MOWER** is strong, of light draft and well balanced throughout. All gearing enclosed—no danger to driver. Weight of outer end of cutter bar is completely counterbalanced by an enclosed spring on shoe. Something entirely new and will interest you. Write to-day for our beautifully illustrated catalogue. **ACME HARVESTER CO., PEKIN, ILLINOIS.**

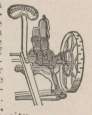
KEATING IMPLEMENT & MACHINE CO. GENERAL STATE AGENTS, DALLAS, TEXAS

CONTINENTAL" CHANGEABLE SPEED MOWER

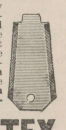
Cut this "ad." out and tell your dealer to order for you, or write us direct for Special Prices.



This Mower has made a record in Texas that is without a parallel in the history of Mowing Machines. Its **Changeable Speed** gives it a prestige over all **Mowers** because the people who use it say it's **practical and useful.** It enables them to use a **fast speed** in Bermuda patches, or when the team **walks slow,** and to use oxen, if desired. This change of speed is accomplished by the mere touch of a lever without even stopping the team. The slow speed is the same as all other mowers. The fast speed is half as fast again.



We use **serrated ledger plates,** which insures the greatest cutting capacity with least possible power, and prevents grinding knives so often. Each machine furnished with a splendid weed attachment. There are many other points of merit that we can't name here, but the **Continental** has come to stay. It is the **lightest draft,** best finished, and will **out-cut** any **mower on earth. Catalogue mailed free.** We carry a full line of **Haying Machinery, Hay Presses, Drag Rakes, Coil Tooth Rakes, Mower Knife Grinders, Bale Ties,** in fact, every thing in the **Farm Implement and Vehicle Line. Write us for your wants.**



PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEX.

Texas Farm and Ranch Published in the South for the progressive Southern farmer. Your neighbor needs it.

$40.00 FOR OUTFIT



Buggy $35.50, Harness $4.50 We will sell you a better buggy, cart, surry, phaeton, spring wagon, harness or saddle than any other company. Our wholesale prices are lowest. Our terms easiest. Examination free. Strongest guarantee. We want LOCAL REPORTERS everywhere. Good position, pays well. Address

A. M. Rothschild & Co. State & Van Buren, Chicago.

The largest and cheapest wholesale supply house in America.

GOOD TILL JUNE 1st, 1896.

The Dallas Democrat and two of the following papers will be sent one year for $1: Memphis Commercial-Appeal, Cincinnati Enquirer, Home and Farm (Louisville, Ky.), Fort Worth Gazette and Atlanta Constitution. All the newspapers are free silver papers!

☞Postmasters cannot be allowed commission at this rate. Send money direct to

THE DEMOCRAT,
135 MAIN ST. DALLAS, TEXAS

A BARGAIN IN A FINE FRUIT FARM on the Gulf Coast. 45 acres in 3-year-old trees. Address ALF. H. H. TOLAR, Arcadia, Texas.

For Sale and for Exchange.

Lands, town property, live stock for exchange. $3600 in vendor's lein notes and $2500, $3700 or $6200 in lands for goods. Everything exchanged. What have you? Wanted: Stocks of goods, oil launch, ice machine, live stock—everything. Send for list. Jersey cattle, fast pacer, Standard stallion, Shetland ponies for sale. R. L. JENNINGS, Marshall, Texas.

DeCORDOVA & SON,
LAND AND TAX AGENCY,
No. 704 Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas.

Lands bought and sold. Prompt personal attention given to all business entrusted to us. Correspondence solicited from all parties intending to buy or sell land.

Farming and Stock Growing.

Raising feed for cattle and hogs paid big for 1895, and will for 1896. I have two 640-acre tracts of good land in eastern part of Baylor county Texas, 14 miles east of Seymour, 30 miles west of Wichita Falls, 5 miles from station. On one tract is one small house, and 180 acres cultivated, 100 acres now in wheat; the other, 150 acres farmed, 100 now in wheat; three to five tons per acre of sorghum, Kaffir or Jerusalem corn grows every year wet or dry. For sale, or will exchange for good black land. I'm no stockman My land is free from debt of any kind.

S. M. SMITH,
Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth, Texas.

IF YOU WANT A
Farm for a Home,

Buying one rightly located, superior in quality or soil, and cheap in price, ought to be prime consideration. We have such farms in the black land belt, in size from 40 acres up, at prices ranging from $5 to $10 per acre

Under Market Value.

The very cream of the bargains in the best counties of Texas. Write us for maps and full guaranteed descriptions.
WINTERS, DAVIS & CO.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

Arcadia

Only 21 miles from Galveston, on the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe R. R.

Fine Alluvial Black Sandy Loam.

FREE FROM TAXATION until A. D. 1900.

For further information apply to

H. J. RUNGE,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

FAMOUS BOYS.

Our Dumb Animals.

A Sweedish boy fell out of a window and was severely hurt, but with clenched lips he kept back the cry of pain. The King Gustavus Adolphus, who saw the fall, prophesied that that boy would make a man for an emergency; and so he did, for he became the famous General Bauer.

A woman fell off the dock in Italy. She was fat and frightened. No one of the crowd of men dared to jump in after her; but a boy struck the water almost as soon as she, and managed to kep her up until stronger arms got hold of her. Everybody said the boy was very daring, very kind, very quick, but also very reckless, for he might have been drowned. The boy was Garibaldi, and if you will read his life you will find these were just his traits all through—that he was so alert that nobody could tell when he would make an attack with his red-shirted soldiers; so indiscreet sometimes as to make his fellow patriots wish he was in Guinea, but also so brave and magnanimous that all the world, except tyrants, loved to hear and talk about him.

A boy used to crush the flowers to get their color, and painted the white side of his father's cottage in Tyrol with all sorts of pictures, which the country people greatly admired. He was the great artist, Titian.

An old painter watched a little fellow amusing himself making drawings of his pot and brushes, easel and stool, and said: "That boy will beat me some day." So he did, for he was Michael Angelo.

A German boy was reading a blood-and-thunder novel. Right in the midst of it he said to himself: "Now, this will never do. I get too much excited over it; I can't study so well after it. So here goes!" and he flung the book out into the river. He was Fichte, the great German philosopher.

SPASMODIC PROTECTION.

National Stockman.

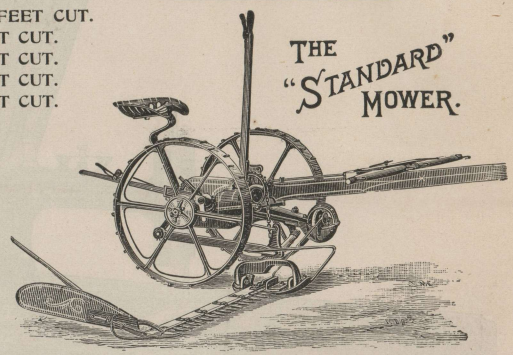
It is eveident that there is much less interest in potato culture this year than during the two or three years immediately preceding. The low prices have discouraged even old growers, while the most ardent converts of last year are the worst backsliders now. Our readers will have noticed that we are now giving potatoes as much attention as ever, notwithstanding the apparent lack of interest in the subject. We do not believe in dropping potatoes or any other perishable product the year following low prices, or in going to the other extreme following high prices. There should be more uniformity in our production. Evey farmer should find out what products suit his conditions and his tastes, and then aim to produce them as cheaply as possible, making changes in the proportions and working into new lines gradually, as seems best. Experience has proven this course to be the best for the producer as an individual. Unquestionably if all producers would follow this rule it would be the best for them as a whole. If production could be equalized or made more constant from year to year the condition which now exists in the potato business would be impossible. There would be more stability in all lines of production and less risk to the producer. It is not likely, however, that this ideal condition of affairs will ever be realized. American farmers are enormous producers, can overproduce almost everything, and so long as this is true so long will their production lack steadiness.

In 1887 Gen. Sherman predicted that the most terrible war ever known will take place in America before the end of the century. We don't believe a word of it.

No One Cares to Make Hay
AT MORE COST THAN NECESSARY.

The **Standard Mower**
Will Cut EXPENSES,
GRASS AND WEEDS.

4 1-2 FEET CUT.
5 FEET CUT.
6 FEET CUT.
7 FEET CUT.
8 FEET CUT.



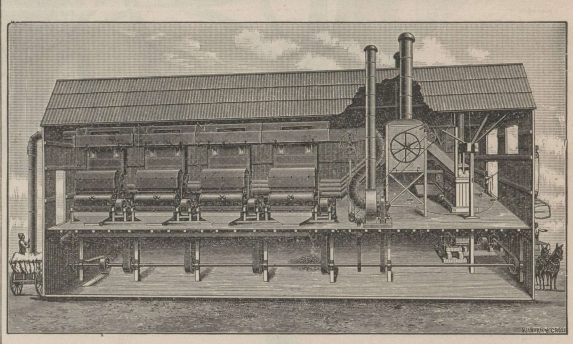
FURNISHED WITH PATENT SICKLE EDGE GUARD PLATES.

It is quite important to cut expenses, and a Mower that will do that and cut grass as well as any other Mower does, has an indisputable claim to your attention.

The limits of this advertisement will not admit of the setting out in detail the full merits of the STANDARD MOWERS. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

EMERSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

EAGLE COTTON GINNING SYSTEM.
WAGON TO BALE.



Simple, Reliable Safe. Light Draft, Less Labor, Best Results.
NO SPIKE BELT DISTRIBUTER.

Cotton carried into Gin Feeders by Suction, more Regular than any Mechanical Device.

In support of our claims we submit the following for your consideration:

ON SUPERIORITY:
Highest award, GOLD MEDAL, Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition, 1895.

ON SIMPLICITY:
A young lady, sixteen years old, had charge of a three sixty-saw Eagle battery gins and elevator three days, operating it without difficulty and with best results.

ON SAFETY:
To this date not one complete Eagle system is reported lost by fire.

ON BEST RESULTS:
On the 16th of September, 1895, Richard Lamb, Mineral Wells, loaded three wagons with cotton of equal weight, gathered off the same field, and carried them to three different gins, one our Eagle system, the other two well known leading systems. The Eagle system bale brought him $2.40 more money. The Eagle system ginned the balance of Mr. Lamb's cotton.

Mr. Richard Lamb's report is one of a large number now in our office in support of our claim on the superiority of our sample.

We are prepared to furnish complete plants with modern improved Boilers, Corliss, Automatic or Throttling Engines, Steam Pumps, all kinds of Farm Machinery, such as Threshers, Steam or Horse Powers, Hay Presses, Power Shuck Shellers.

For catalogue and prices address

KEATING IMPLEMENT & MACHINE COMPANY,
DALLAS, - - - TEXAS.

Grow Sugar Beets And GET RICH in the Pecos Valley Of New Mexico.

350 FARMERS WANTED, each to raise ten acres of sugar beets for the new **Beet Root Sugar Factory** to be immediately erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in time to use up the fall crop of 1896. The sugar beet will yield from 15 to 30 tons per acre under good cultivation, and the farmer can safely figure on a price of $4 per ton for beets carrying 15 per cent. of sugar. The percentage varies from 15 to 23 per cent.

Come and investigate, and use the excursions of JUNE 9, JUNE 23, JULY 7 AND JULY 21, on which days round trip tickets can be had at all stations of the Texas & Pacific railway east of Weatherford at ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. For further information write to

F. E. ROESLER,
Trav. Passenger Agent Pecos Valley Ry.,
195 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

CAN'T GIVE SPACE to advertising premiums often. On page 19 you will find sewing machine talk. Read it—every word of it—then act. Nothing better offered anywhere.