

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

Vol. XII.--No. 35.

DALLAS, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 2, 1893.

WEEKLY \$7.00 a YEAR.
5c. a COPY.

RAISING POTATOES FROM SEED.

F. B. Van Orman, in American Agriculturist.

To produce a strong, vigorous potato with good eating and keeping qualities, we must select for its parents varieties possessing these qualities; and by judicious crossing we may expect, to some extent, to fix in the new variety some at least of the qualities we desire to produce. The seed balls should be gathered early in the fall, laid in the sun a few days, and then squeezed out in water. The seeds will soon rise to the top, when they have to be skimmed off and placed on paper or cloth to dry. After drying thoroughly in the sun or a warm, dry room for about forty-eight hours, the seeds are to be put in paper bags to keep until wanted.

Early in the spring they may be sown thinly in rows in a hot-bed, or later in the open ground. When two or three weeks old, the seedlings have to be pricked out singly into carefully prepared hills, which should be about two feet apart in rows three feet apart. A small numbered stake has to be put in each hill, and during the growing season detailed notes should be taken concerning the habit, strength, time of ripening, yield and general appearance of each plant. This record must be continued each year for five years before one can definitely ascertain the real value of a variety, as many of those which appear promising at first run out entirely, and sometimes those which we were tempted to discard the first few years may prove our very best varieties. At digging time select only a few of the very largest and best formed tubers of each kind, placing them into carefully marked boxes, each kind by itself, and in planting use only the largest specimens for seed. At the end of the fifth year, if good culture has been given, probably one or more varieties out of a hundred seedlings will be found that will pay for all the labor and care given them. Yet it should be borne in mind that little or nothing is gained in securing a new variety unless it is in some points better than any of the old kinds.

DOT BLOOMFIELD 38551.

We present to our readers this week a splendid illustration of Dot Bloomfield, owned by Col. J. T. Henderson, Auvergne, Ark. She is a good cow and she has a right to be, as she descends through both top and bottom lines, from the best of stock. Her sire is a son of LeBrocq's Prize 3850, the sire of seventeen tested daughters and one of the best producing bulls ever imported; he was for a long time at the head of the famous Beech Grove Farm herd of Jerseys. Dot Bloomfield's dam, Kitty Bloomfield, was sired by a son of Rotor 670, the sire of Duchess of Bloomfield and several other tested cows. "Dot" was dropped on Hoosier soil, May 1, 1884 is solid color and quite a large cow, a heavy milker and a great prize taker at State and other large fairs. This picture was taken three hours after she was milked; she shows a grand udder. Col.

Henderson owns one of the best herds in the South, and has done a great deal for Jerseys in his own and surrounding States.

FEEDING BIG HOGS.

Coleman's Rural World.

Results show that for a pig weighing 100 pounds about one pound and a half of grain is required for the mere maintenance of the animal body, writes Prof. Henry. If, therefore, we bring to our hundred-pound pig each day one and a half pounds of the grain mixture above mentioned, the animal merely holds its own weight and makes no progress, so that at the close of the day our pound and a half of food has disappeared, our pig is one day older, but no heavier in weight, and we have nothing to show for the food supplied. The amount of meal required to thus support the body functions without permitting the

hundred with a 100 pound pig, and gradually diminishes until reaching a pound per hundred with hogs weighing 500 pounds. But the five pounds of meal required to support the hog weighing 500 pounds is half a pound more than that which the same hog required when weighing 100 for both maintenance and increase.

To our 500-pound hog we must first of all supply about five pounds of meal to support the animal carcass, and to this must add something like three pounds additional in order to secure one pound of increase. That is, with our 500 pound hog it takes something like eight pounds of meal to give a return of one pound of gain in weight, while four and a half pounds of the same were sufficient with the same animal when it was a 300-pound pig.

Evidently from this study there is a limit to the weight to which hogs can be

ple who have any regard for justice and mercy are ready to applaud the actions of those who are doing so much to prevent suffering among the dumb animals which cannot speak for or help themselves. It is to be regretted that societies of this kind are not organized in every neighborhood in the country. There is work for them to do in almost every section. Those who maltreat the dumb animals left to their care are guilty of violating criminal laws, and the punishment should be swift and severe. Shippers who overload and maltreat their live stock consigned to this market will be looked after by the Humane Society. Let the good work go on.

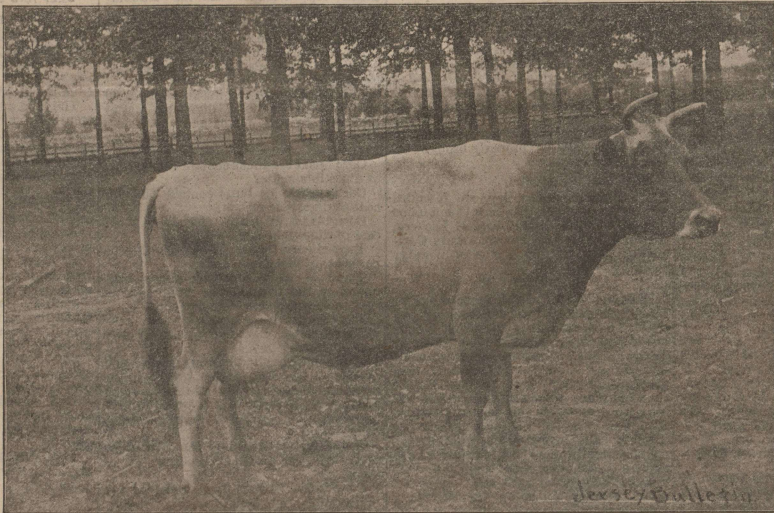
STAY ON THE FARM.

Drover's Journal.

The cloud of business depression which has darkened the hopes of so many people this year, has been no respecter of persons, but, like the rain, has fallen on the just and unjust alike. Few persons in all this broad land have escaped the dullness of the times, and those of an anarchistic tendencies may draw some consolation from the fact that the rich have felt the blow as well as the poor. But there are some people who have been rendered destitute and to whom a helping hand of aid must be stretched. The ranks of the great army of unemployed have been abnormally swelled by the closing of factories and shops, and until these great commercial agencies begin there is bound to be a decided surplus of idle labor. From some sections come the report that farm help is needed. No doubt this is true, for in late years the tendency has been growing more noticeable of the march of labor from the country to the city. Attracted by the glare and glamour of a big city, and misled by false stories of high wages, many a farmer's boy has been induced to leave a comfortable home and seek employment in a big city, full of vice, temptation and sad disappointments. Chicago contains hundreds now attracted here by the World's Fair who wish they were back on the old farm.

Farm and Dairy: A man seldom knows the relative value of individual cows in his herd for dairy purposes without the use of a milk tester. A creamery patron recently took samples of milk from different cows and had them tested separately at the creamery, and to his surprise he found that some of the cows that he had rated the lowest were furnishing the best milk and making the most money, while a favorite cow of the herd, whose milk, on account of its supposed superior quality, had always been fed to the baby, analyzed only 2.60 per cent milk.

National Stockman and Farmer: Sixty-seven heats were trotted at the late B. F. J. meeting in the average time of 2:15.78, which is remarkably fast, as it includes the time made in the two-year-old and three-year-old races. Thirty-four heats were paced in the average time 2:12.58.



animal to gain in weight has been designated "the food of maintenance" or "the food of support."

If now we increase the amount of food from a pound and a half a day, the food of maintenance, to four and a half a day, about all our pig will eat, he will thrive nicely and make a gain of about one pound per day therefrom. Thus it appears that the three extra pounds of food which we have given this pig above the food of support gives us a pound of increase. We may designate this portion of the ration as "the food of increase." When our pig is receiving four and a half pounds of feed per day and is gaining in weight at the rate of one pound per day, one-third of what is supplied constitutes the food of maintenance and two-thirds the food of increase.

When our 100 pound pig has increased in weight to 300 pounds, the food of support must also be increased, though not quite doubled, judging from our investigations. It is somewhat less than three pounds. When our pig has reached the weight of 500 pounds, the food of support appeared to be about five pounds, or one pound of food for each hundred weight of animal carcass. The decrease in the amount of the food of support seems gradual, starting at a pound and a half per

profitably fed, even if they can still make additional gain.

THE GOOD WORK OF A HUMANE SOCIETY.

National Stockman and Farmer.

The work of the Humane Society of Western Pennsylvania for the past year has been of a more thorough nature than ever before, and its influence has awakened more general interest because of the work done in the Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards. For the past six months an active agent of this society has been carefully looking after the consignments of stock received at the stock yards in this city, and many cases of unnecessary cruelty have been reported and the perpetrators prosecuted. Shippers of cattle from Western points to New York and other Eastern markets have been in the habit of depriving their stock of water in order that it might fill up and weigh well when reaching its destination. A few arrests and heavy fines have almost broken up this brutal and dishonest practice. Cruel treatment of live stock of any kind is now receiving the attention of this society, and many cases of inhuman treatment are prevented or punished. The good work will be prosecuted more vigorously in the future than it has been in the past, and pro-

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

DR. FOLSETTER has gone to Cuero to meet the Live Stock Sanitary Commission, professionally.

THE Texas Live Stock Sanitary Commission will meet at Dallas during the second week of the State Fair. Robert J. Klamburg, of Alice, Texas is secretary.

The date for closing entries at the fat stock show at the World's Columbian Exposition, has been extended to September 20th. The exhibit begins October 16th and closes October 28th.

WAXAHACHIE is stirred up on account of the proposed opening in that good city of one of those establishments known as variety theaters. Application to the mayor for a license was refused.

THE National Swine Breeders' Association will hold its eleventh annual session at Assembly Hall, World's Fair grounds, October 13, 1893. An interesting programme has been published, and all swine breeders are invited.

The man with a hat full of brains and each hand filled with a plow handle, does more to perpetuate the government and make people patriotic than all others combined. He is the balance wheel, and with out him it is impossible for a nation to start—or stop after being started.

TEXAS has an abundance of productive, cheap lands for all the respectable, thrifty home-builders that may desire to locate within her borders, and they will meet with a hearty welcome; but to the external wanderer, whose entire possessions consist of muscle, tongue, and appetite, there will be no welcome.

A FEW months ago it was announced that a Burglar's Congress would be held in the city of New York. The proposition was ridiculed as an insult to humanity, and a reproach upon the name of a great political tribunal. The moral difference between robbery by detail and robbery by wholesale, is not as easily perceived as some may imagine.

THE papers are publishing a list of countries which have demonetized silver, with dates of such action. The list is compiled and published in the interest of a gold standard. The true inwardness

of this publication would be more readily understood if it was accompanied by the true statement that in every such country, the impoverishing of the masses and enriching of the favored classes, began with the demonetizing process, and has accompanied it continually down to the present time.

If you want to know whether farming pays or not, call on the man whose improved stock browses upon green pastures.

THE price of hay in the principal European markets has declined until it is no longer profitable to ship.

It is stated that Congress will not adjourn as soon as the Senate passes the Wilson repeal bill, but will remain and manufacture more capital for the populists.

THE convicts at the Rusk penitentiary number 999, and a large number of them are out of work. The closing of the iron works and coal mines have thrown into the prison walls a larger number than were ever there before.

THE Atlantic coast, from the Florida Capes to Cape Cod was swept, on Tuesday last, by a destructive tornado. The loss of life and property was immense, both on land and sea. Charleston, Savannah, New York, Boston and all coast cities suffered severely.

PERHAPS it is a good thing for farmers, that those who would buy their products at the present low prices have no money to buy with, and those who have the money are afraid to use it. If the producers are thus compelled to hold for a rise, and make the difference between present and prospective prices, then misers will wish they had unlocked their hordes sooner.

"MISERY loves company." The financial stringency of which we complain, covers far more territory than both cholera and yellow fever. The whole of Europe (except, to some extent, France), a large portion of Asia, all of South America, North America, and Australia, are down with the same complaint. The cause, in each case is the same; the effort of the rich to gobble up what they had previously left to the people, and some of them have been badly choked by the effort.

A COMPARATIVELY new industry is at attracting attention in parts of Western Texas. It is the gathering and marketing of Merquitt beans. It has long been known that these beans are an excellent food for stock. The San Angelo Standard says the beans are sold in that town by the wagon load at sixty cents per hundred pounds. Merquitt beans have often been used as human food, and with proper treatment are both wholesome and palatable.

THE action of the lower house of Congress on Monday last, had been foreshadowed by the press dispatches, and nobody was surprised. The Bland substitute for the Wilson repeal bill was voted down by detail, the different ratios for free coinage, from 16 to 1 to 20 to 1, being defeated by majorities of over 100 votes. The Wilson bill was finally passed without amendment, by a vote of 240 to 110. All the Texas members except Crane and Gresham voted with the silver men until the final vote on the Wilson repeal bill, when Crane, Gresham and Pendleton voted aye. The bill passed simply repeals the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, and declares that the act in no wise affects the legal tender quality of the standard silver dollars already coined, and also that the faith and credit of the United States are pledged to maintain the parity of the standard gold and silver coins at the present ratio or such other ratio as may be established by law. The bill now goes to the Senate, where it will certainly pass. The money and stock markets eased up some on receipt of news of the above action.

THE RIDDLE OF THE BANKERS.

The great diversity of opinion on the currency question manifested in congress is not the result of diverse mental characteristics, nor of the complexity of the subject. As far as honest opinions are concerned, they may be privately entertained, but not publicly expressed. The private opinion of a congressman is one thing—perhaps there is no better name for it—his opinion, as it appears in the proceedings is simply his judgement as to the views of the voters of his district, or of some few persons or powers who can influence voters. These variegated views; these "ring-streaked" kids of the political hygeons, as they are printed and scattered over the 350 congressional districts, at public cost, are well calculated to mystify the financial problem in the minds of the people, and cause them to think that, perhaps the subject is, as it appears to be, an unsolvable mystery. This is not a fact. The subject has been befuddled, for the same purpose for which boys stir up the mud in a fish-pond, to "catch suckers." Bankers and financiers, thoroughly understand the financial questions of the day. They understand them far too well for the general good, and have the influence, moral, material and metallic, to shape solutions so that either they get the turkey and the people the buzzard, or the people get the buzzard and they the turkey—with sublime indifference, they don't care a coupon which. They also have a way of making congressmen understand the question just as they do, or of misunderstanding it just as they want them to do, and covering the whole subject with mystery a foot thick. If a congress of farmers, "taken as they come," could not improve upon some of our National financial legislation, we would lose confidence in our constituents. The three weeks just spent by congress in discussing the currency question has shed no ray of light upon it. There it stands, as it stood before, simply a monument covered with oratorical mud.

THE GIANT EVIL OF THE AGE.

The evil so well depicted in the following article from the Houston Post is undoubtedly the greatest danger that now confronts this nation. These turbulent hordes who have no feeling of patriotism, but are the born enemies of good government, or any government, as well as of law and order, are used by demagogues, who are no less dangerous, to keep corrupt men in office, and thus perpetuate this and every prominent evil that distinguishes this from any former period of our history. The outbreaks, which threaten order, are not the work of American laborers. They have long ago been practically driven out of every mining and manufacturing enterprise, by importation of laborers and voters from Europe, thus greatly benefiting their native lands, while cursing this. The difficulty lies in the fact that demagogues have a use for every purchasable voter, and the class herein considered furnishes these goods at the lowest prices. Those who have the temerity to attack this great evil, may expect to fight the combined demagoguery of the country, on the stump and the press.

"The outcry against the Chinese has concentrated public attention to this one people, and other immigrants have swarmed through Castle Garden unchecked. The government objects to foreign paupers, it is true, but it receives with open arms all those who are able to work, so for years a flood of Dagones, Poles, Hungarians, Bohemians and Russians has been pouring into our country with restless tide. The inevitable end of this policy was to create a great surplus of labor; to provide the country with more workmen than it had work to do, to import fifty or a hundred laborers to every possible job. That end has already been reached and the pressure of hard times from other causes has swelled the small army of unemployed into a great army, needing only the organization of an army to be very dangerous. And it must be added that these people come here and are still Hungarians, or Poles or Russians. They are in no sense

of the world United States citizens. They bring here the same anarchistic tendencies they entertained in their former homes. They are not able to discriminate between governments and to them all government is oppressive, and to be destroyed if possible. Read an account of a labor riot in the mining or manufacturing regions of this country, with the list of those killed or wounded or arrested, and see how Russia and Hungary, Italy and Poland, are rioting in American cities.

"The danger to the country is a grave one, and is growing more ominous with every ship load of immigrants that is permitted to land. It is clearly the duty of the government to warn the people of other nations that the labor market of the United States is overcrowded, and that for more laborers to come is simply to increase the difficulties of those already here.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Dr. Folsetter:—Please let me know through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH what will cure poll-evil on a horse and oblige —JERRY SQUYARS, Cleburne, Texas.

ANS—Give it a dependent opening down to the bottom, so that all discharge will run out and not be retained in the abscess. Then syringe out once a day with one part of carbolic acid to twenty-five of water, taking care not to let much of it run down on the neck to scald it. —FOLSETTER.

I have a hunch of pigs that have what is commonly called kidney worm. They go weak in the loins and drag their hind legs. I had them at my slaughter house but have taken them away, thinking it was the meat and blood they ate that diseased them. I have given them turpentine and apple d. it on their backs; also given them copperas, sulphur and saltpetre but they don't improve. The pigs are two and three months old. I have taken them away from their mothers. They are fine pigs, nearly thoroughbred, and I can't afford to lose them if I can help it. If you can give me a remedy you will confer a great favor.—J. B. WILLS, Holland, Texas.

ANS—We do not know of anything better than oil of turpentine for your hogs. You'd right in changing their place of keeping, also their feed. Continue the turpentine. —FOLSETTER.

Will it do to let steers graze on wheat during the day and feed them cotton seed meal at night? And if it should rain and I take them off of the wheat while the land was wet, would they eat the cotton seed meal? Or would it be cheaper to feed them on cotton seed meal and not let them on the wheat?—SUBSCRIBER, Coleman, Texas.

ANS—We know of no reason why your steers should not do better on the wheat than without it. The green wheat helps to keep the digestive organs in a healthy state. If you had them off the wheat for a length of time, when returned to it, if it is rank and growthy, they should be kept on it only a short time at first, so as not to allow them to gorge themselves and bloat by taking too much of it. —FOLSETTER.

Would I need the Cream Tester you advertise, if I decided to run a dairy?—A. B. A., Terrell, Texas.

ANS—We do not see how anybody, who handles milk at all, can get along without the Tester and Thermometer. The two are sent for 75 cents by mail, free of postage. Read our advertisement on another page. As much as these, you need "Dairy Farming for Profit" or the "Poor Man's cow." The price is only 80 cents, postage free. It is invaluable to any person who wants to keep one or more cows.

Will you send me list of books and some extra copies of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I will try and get you some new subscribers, for "We want to be farmers, and with successful farmers stand, A crown upon our forehead and plenty in the land."

—T. A. E., Menardville, Tex.

ANS—Thanks. We have sent what you ask for and wish you every success in the laudable desire you express.

Several queries forwa did to Dr. Francis last week for answers have not been received, hence the delay. The doctor is probably absent from the College.—ED.

Well I never. I had thought, owing to the stringency of the times and money so scarce, that the next man that got a dollar out of me was a dandy; but when I received your notice that time had expired on TEXAS FARM AND RANCH that was a rubber, and the first thing I knew I was running down a dollar for another years subscription. Don't let me miss an issue. Long may she flutter.—A. V. BATEMAN, Mincola, Texas.

Very dry out here. Only one rain since May. Crops are rather light. Fruit crops were a failure here in some places. Out of two hundred trees I did not have a single peach, but had a fine crop of blackberries. Dallas doing best. For benefit of readers I send you a remedy for hog cholera: Give Danlap's King of Pain in teaspoonful doses to be repeated if needed. I am well pleased with the family grist mill I got of you some time since.—W. W. WALL, Goldthwaite, Texas.

OUR BOOK REVIEW.

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

One of the "smoothest" devices which has come under our notice is a peculiarly folded circular sent out by the implement Age, published in Philadelphia. It has more of the "get there" features about it than anything of the advertising kind we have seen for a long time. An advertiser who would not ask for rates after getting one of these Chinese puzzle folders, is devoid of all sense of novelty and can't appreciate novelty in advertising.

Farmers in a timber region know what it is and attest its value to them, as thousands have done, but prairie farmers who have little or no timber on their places are apt to think that such a book as Scribner's Log and Lumber book is intended especially for the timberman and the lumber dealer, and while partially true, this is not wholly so, as Scribner's Log and Lumber book is a very valuable companion for the farmer to have stowed away in his vest pocket, where it exactly fits. It embraces every calculation already made, which he is ever likely to want to use, as to contents of logs, lumber, etc., and every farmer knows how often he is called upon to estimate such things. The price is not much, only 35 cents, and we send it free from this office for the price or for one new subscriber and 15 cents added. We will send it free. Get it. You want it.

The very best book ever written for the use and information of farmers is Allen's New American Farm Book, is the opinion formed by many of our best thinkers who give such subjects their attention. The book embraces every branch of the subject which can be brought within the confines of one handy sized volume, and is not only worthy of a place, but should be found on the book shelves of every modern American farmer.

With only this book as a guide, even if no other authority is at hand for consultation, no farmer need go very far astray in the conduct of his farm, and in these days of active competition and the many new devices for making and saving all kinds of crops even the old established usages which can never wear out or become obsolete, receive a new interpretation, a new and enlarged meaning when studied by the light of this valuable book. Allen's New American Farm Book can be obtained for \$3.50, postage free, from the office of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Send for it, you will never regret it.

When Governor Roberts wrote his Description of Texas it was the best and most satisfactory work ever put before the people who wanted to know all about the Lone Star State, and although an expensive book to publish, the large sales attested its value and the satisfaction it gave. The book deals with the advantages and resources of the State in a clear, comprehensive and masterful way, and gives an account of the development, past, present, and prospective which, cannot fail to interest every reader whether a Texan or not, and prove of incalculable value to persons in other states who have their eyes turned towards Texas as the Mecca of their desires. The language is simple and graphic, with no undue attempt at rhetoric or flowery style, is in fact, a plain statement of facts which is most convincing, and as the Governor wrote from pure love of the subject, and no desire or intention to boom any special thing or locality, it affords an opportunity for a study of Texas resources and conditions no man with any interest in the subject can afford to neglect or ignore.

The book is handsomely illustrated with numerous colored plates and maps, the latter being particularly valuable, as they show in colored plates the nature of the soil, the climatic conditions, timber and mineral regions, etc. A Description of Texas. Its advantages and resources, by Gov. Roberts. Price \$1, sent free of postage from this office on receipt of the price, or will be sent free for two new subscribers and two dollars.

We do not know how long his offers may hold good, but Gardner Work, of Waco, is now offering chances for the homeless to secure farms for themselves, which may be the chance of their lives. The early buyers will of course have first choice. See his ad. on page 12.

AFFLECK'S FARM ACCOUNT BOOK.

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

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It is called NO-TO-BAC, and positively cures all forms of the tobacco disease, not for the reason that it makes tobacco TASTE BAD, but because it acts directly upon the nerve centers and

DESTROYS THE NERVE-CRAVING EFFECTS, preparing the way for a discontinuance without inconvenience. NO-TO-BAC stimulates, builds up

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Gentlemen: I commenced using No-tobac three months ago. Used nearly two boxes. Have not chewed tobacco since, although I used it for 40 years. It is a sure cure. Mr. Fall, my partner, used No-tobac at the same time. He cured him also. Yours, A. MCCONNELL, Wholesale Grocer.

HENDERSON, N.Y., 10-6-01.
Gentlemen: I used tobacco 40 years. One year ago to-day I received three boxes No-tobac. Used it as directed. I have not used or craved tobacco since. No-tobac's effects are truly wonderful. E. J. RICHARDS, Notary Pub.

But we do not ask you to buy on testimonial endorsements alone.

We guarantee that three boxes of NO-TO-BAC used according to directions will cure any case or money refunded.

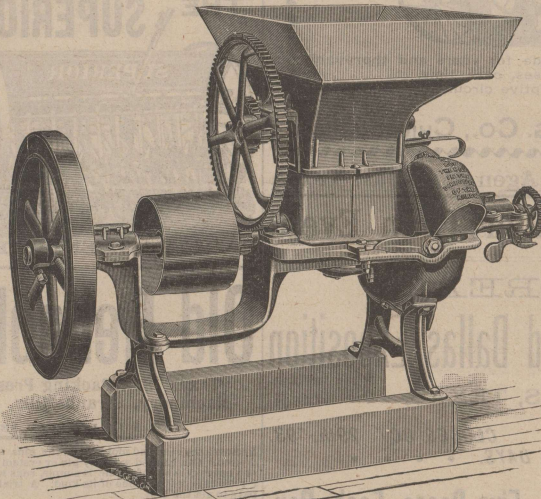
Any box sufficient to cure an ordinary case, \$1.00. Three boxes, guaranteed to cure any case, \$2.50. At drug stores or by mail for price. Send for our little book, telling all about it. Will it? Why? How? No-tobac cures the tobacco habit. It is called "Don't Tobacco Spit Your Life Away." Address

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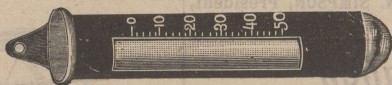
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Fowler's Improved Cream Tester.



WHY Keep a poor cow when you can know her cream value? If she gives less than 10 per cent cream, you lose money by keeping her. FOWLER'S IMPROVED CREAM TESTER will tell you her value. Price 35 cents. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

IMPORTED DAIRY THERMOMETER.



WHY Spend hours in churning when you can do it in from five to ten minutes if your cream is of the proper temperature? The only way to determine this is to have a good Dairy Thermometer. You can have the best for 35 cents, or both for 75 cents. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year and the Thermometer and Cream Tester for \$1.50.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

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Orchard and Garden.

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE MAMIE ROSS PEACH.

This peach originated in the suburbs of the city of Dallas on the grounds of Col. W. W. Ross, sixteen or seventeen years ago, and was grown a number of years by himself and brother exclusively for their home market. In planting an orchard at Pilot Point, the Colonel brought this peach with him and finally disseminated it through several nurseries, among them Howell, Whitaker, Austin, Baker, and others. This peach has proved, wherever tried, the finest addition to our list of early peaches introduced the past twenty years. Indeed we know of none equal to it in its season. It is a cross of the Chinese Ciling upon the Mountain Rose, and is almost free from the tree is a vigorous grower and the Chinese Ciling in general. So far, it has shown itself to be one of our sure bearers of a full crop of fruit is large to very large, and is most after the Alexander, and is our best really good market peach. We have put them on the market two seasons past and they have sold for \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel in our home markets, Dallas and Fort Worth, when others were selling for little more than express charges. It is one of the very few reliable bearers. We have a conviction, from fifteen or twenty years' observation, that the seedling crosses with the Chinese type will be the best for Texas. The Mamie Ross, Thurber, Gen. Lee, Stonewall and Elberta are of this strain and combine more good points than all the others we know. Other seedlings of the Chinese are being tested and will no doubt add to the list of our market peaches.

THE KIEFFER PEAR.

In the study of adaptation of fruits to climatic conditions, we find curious freaks that are not explainable by ordinary laws. Usually we find that trees are more vigorous and fruit of better quality where the tree originates than in latitudes distant from place of origin. The Kieffer pear is a striking example of this variation. Originating in Philadelphia with old Peter Kieffer, as a hybrid of the Chinese Sand pear and Bartlett, it partakes of the character of the Sand pear in vigor of tree and foliage, but resembles in fruit the Bartlett. In northern latitudes it has been regarded by most pear growers as so inferior in quality as to be of no consequence. The remarkable adaptability of the Kieffer to Southern latitudes, particularly the Gulf coast region, and the surprising improvement in its quality is something that contradicts the ordinary lines of experience. We do not suppose there exists a pear in America that has so strong a hold in popular estimation as the Kieffer. In the past fifteen years many large orchards have been planted, and so far it has grown more popular each year. This is especially true at the South. It is among the pears the place of the Ben Davis among apples. No description of its fruit is necessary to readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. We have known it for more than fourteen years and have never seen a more healthy or more vigorous tree, and have never seen it attacked by blight, though other trees were seriously infected all around it four different times during that period; and if it has ever blighted anywhere, we have no knowledge of the fact. This is more than we can say of any other pear we have known. It is safe to plant the Kieffer as an investment, on suitable soil, and it will do well where any other pear thrives.

We make the following extracts from American Gardening to show how it is esteemed, even far north. The editor says: "It is a large, handsome pear of rather poor quality, even at its best. As the illustration shows it is pyriform, with a long, slender stem, and the blossom end round, regular, and well sunken."

This description and the cut shown will not do for the Kieffer as grown in the South. It is not pyriform, being large in the middle and tapering toward each end, and has ordinarily a rather short stem.

S. D. Willard says: "There will be honest differences of opinion in regard to the Kieffer pear, I have no doubt. This is due to the effect of season, soil and climate in their influence in ripening and developing the good quality, or lack of it. The same is true, in a measure, of all late ripening pears. My own success in growing the Kieffer has been so marked that I regard it as the most profitable pear that I can grow, and so long as it is wanted by those who have the sale of my fruit in the cities to which I ship, I can find no pear

that can be produced with equal profit."

Henry Luttie, Southern New York, gives his experience as follows: "The value of the Kieffer pear to the general orchardist has been a quandary with me for some time. My first acquaintance with the fruit led me to believe the pear was not adapted to our northern climate. I secured a few specimens from a young tree, in 1886, left them in a light dry room until they became shriveled and spongy, and on tasting found they had no more flavor than a green citron. So I threw them away as worthless. The following fall, passing through a Southern city I noticed a large lot stacked up in the front window of a fruit store, and being on my way home, I was tempted by their large size and showy appearance to purchase a few, believing as they had been grown in a more Southern latitude than ours, they would be nearer perfection. Imagine my disappointment when I tried to eat one; it was the same tough, corky pear, but being very thirsty and fruit hungry, I managed to eat half of one, which, instead of going down seemed to lodge in my throat, and caused the unpleasant feeling that always came to my mind whenever I heard any one recommend the Kieffer. **

In 1889 my trees bore and the crops remained on the tree till late in November, when they fell to the ground. They laid where I passed them daily and my eyes never rested on them unless I thought what a worthless fruit. The following year nearly all kinds of fruit failed, and still my Kieffers bore a good crop. Not being over full they grew large and colored nicely. Being short of all kinds of fruit, and having heard them well spoken of as a canning pear, was induced to pick them about the first of November and store them in a dark cellar. There they remained until the first week in December, when, in overhauling articles stored there, I came across the crate of Kieffer pears. They had turned to a beautiful golden yellow, covered with bright carmine blush and were as tempting a lot of fruit as I ever saw. I examined them, found them mellow, and when I tasted them they were very juicy and refreshing. We canned a part of them and passed many of them around for others to test, and they were invariably pronounced good, both canned and for eating out of hand. Since then I have changed my mind regarding this pear. I am fully satisfied that if we will grow them right and ripen them properly they will not disappoint the fruit consuming public."

PROFITABLE FRUIT GROWING.

A Symposium Contributed by the Leading Horticulturists of Texas.

The following questions were addressed by the editor of Orchard and Garden to leading fruit growers in different sections of the State. The replies constitute the most valuable resume of this important subject ever published in Texas. If you expect to plant an orchard now, or next year, you should carefully read and file the issues of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for August and September.

PILOT POINT, TEXAS.

Dear Sir and Friends: We desire to give the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH the consensus of matured experience of Texas fruit growers on the question of Profitable Fruit Growing. If you will kindly send us answers to the following questions you will greatly oblige us and benefit many who are so anxious to know how and what to plant:

1. What is the character of the soil on which your orchard is planted?
2. At what season do you prefer to plant?
3. What varieties of apples can you recommend for your locality as profitable, and what profit per acre do you derive from them?
4. What varieties of peaches do you find profitable, and how do they pay?
5. What pears have you found profitable and how do they pay?
6. What plums are profitable orchard crops?
7. Do grapes pay, and what varieties please you most?
8. Have you found berries profitable, and to what extent?

A. M. RAGLAND,
Editor Orchard and Garden.

This issue covers the central regions of the State. Our next will be devoted to the Cross Timber Country.

DAVID H. WATSON.

Your favor asking me to answer several questions on fruit growing is at hand. I will endeavor to answer the questions in the order named as per your attached letter, to the best of my ability.

1. The soil on which my orchard is located varies from a light, deep sandy soil, with no clay for a subsoil, through a dark sandy loam with a red clay subsoil to heavy black hog wallow with yellow and gray clay for subsoil. Pears and grapes do well on the deep sandy soil; but peaches while bearing young, and fine fruit, will not live more than from four to six years. Pears do equally well on the dark sandy loam and black soil. I consider the dark sandy with red clay subsoil the best for peaches. They grow well and will probably live longer on the black soil, but the fruit is not so good as that on the sandy loam. Plums do well on either the sandy loam with red clay subsoil or the black land.

2. I prefer planting the last week in

November or early in December, before the heavy winter rains set in.

3. Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, Red May, Red June, Maiden's Blush, Becker, Ben Davis, and several other varieties of apples do fairly well if planted on the right kind of soil, which should be a sandy loam with red clay subsoil, or black land free from the poison or disease known as root rot of the cotton. In planting an orchard of any kind on black land, avoid that underlaid with rotten limestone or white clay, or that which has an excess of lime in it. I do not grow apples for market, hence cannot say how profitable they would be. I have a young orchard started but it is not bearing enough yet to tell how they will pay.

4. Alexander, Mamie Ross, Mt. Rose, Amelia, Gen. Lee, Alice Haupt, Stump the world, Old Mixon, free and cling, Reeve's Favorite, Sloan's Carolina, Smock Free, Ploquet's Late, Hugh Jackson free and cling, (Sent.) Mamie Ross, Alice Haupt and Gen. Lee are the most profitable.

As to how much per acre peaches pay, will depend on varieties planted, location, cultivation and the fruit grower himself. The yield is often exaggerated by those writing for the papers. From a careful record of my best bearing varieties this year, and my experience in past years, I find that 3 1/2 of a bushel to the tree is a good average for an orchard when in good bearing condition, and often one-half bushel will be a good average. I heard a good many people say that my trees would average at least two or three bushels to the tree, but my best kinds did not average over three fourths of bushel. Taking this average and \$1.50 net per bushel will give \$150 75 cents when trees are planted eighteen feet each way, or 184 trees to the acre. My orchard is planted 16, 18 and 20 feet each way. I am planting my new orchards all twenty feet each way. I usually net more than a \$1.50 per bushel on an average, but some fruit growers do not net more than 75 cents to \$1 per bushel; but this will still give \$75 to \$100 per acre. When the crop is light the price is better and so will very nearly average the same.

5. I find in pears Le Conte, Kieffer, Howell and Bartlett the most profitable. Le Conte and Kieffer are the best fruiters. Formerly we considered Bartlett as our most profitable pear, but for the past few years and especially this year. It has blighted very badly, while Le Conte, Kieffer, Howell and suches, have been almost entirely free from this disease. I have kept no record of the number of bushels of fruit pears will average per tree, hence can not say how much they will pay per acre, but I think they will average, when in good bearing condition, considerably more than reaches to the tree. We usually get \$2.00 per bushel here, which net us from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel, owing to whether we ship them or sell at home.

6. I find Lone Star, Jenny Lucas, Wild Goose and Kelsey the most profitable plus Botana, Satsuma and Burbank are not fruiting in sufficient quantities for me to judge how they will pay as a market fruit.

7. I have a small vineyard of assorted kinds, but mostly Herbemont and Black Spanish or Lenox. They have never paid expenses. I do not make wine. I prefer Concord, Worden, Diana and Herbemont for market.

8. In berries I only grow blackberries for market, and of these the Dallas is worth all the other kinds. This year they netted me about \$75 per acre.

In giving the above net prices I have not taken into consideration the labor on the place or expense of cultivating and gathering the fruit. To get an actual net profit these expenses will have to be deducted, but they will hardly foot up as much as the expense of cultivating and picking cotton. I have deducted for freights, commissions and shipping packages, or boxes and baskets.

Brenham, Texas.

H. B. HILLVER.

My orchard is small and entirely experimental and for family use. I have been a resident in Texas for 47 years and have planted several orchards, all of them on black land.

1. My orchard is in a light black mesquite and live oak soil. Some gravel and rock but no sand.

2. I have always had splendid success in planting fruit trees, and always plant in the fall or winter as soon as the leaves fall and life in the plant becomes quiescent.

3. I am planting no apples, but several varieties are doing well in our country. Some have been bearing for twenty years. I am growing quite a variety of peaches. All are doing well and I can't see that any are doing more or better than the others. Indeed I raise as fine peaches in Bell county as I have ever seen grown in the State.

5. I am only growing the Le Conte and

Kieffer; neither have fruited; both are doing well. There is not a commercial orchard in Bell county. There are quite a number of pear trees in the different orchards of the county. Some of them quite old. They all do well, occasionally dying from root rot. I know of no cure for blight. The old trees fruit well and the quality of fruit is certainly good.

6. I have the Wild Goose, Wooten and two other Chickasaw plums, Blue plums, Satsuma, Botan, Kelsey, Simoni and Burbank. Plums are doing well. Some have not yet fruited, but will next season.

7. I have as fine grape vines for their age as I have ever seen anywhere. On one Concord and six Herbemonts I sacked 1100 bunches of grapes, and this, their third year's growth; fruit first class in every respect. I have also Moore's Early, Cynthia, Elvira, all doing well, fruited little this second year.

8. My blackberries and dewberries are doing well; bore some fruit this season; they are a success on black land. Strawberries we have planted two seasons. They die out in the summer except under shade.

Our Bell county Fruit and Truck Growers association of which I have the honor to be president is now offering the people a hope of a reliable market and is giving a great impetus to fruit and truck farming and extensive orchards will be planted in the near future.

Bellton, Texas.

A COMPLIMENT.

E. L. HUFFMAN.

I want to compliment a man. I do not know who he is, but I want to say something good about him so bad I will not wait to find out his name.

He is the excellent gentleman who has charge of the grounds, etc., of the Union Depot at Houston, Texas. The way in which these grounds are kept up is a credit to Texas. Nothing lavish or expensive is used; only common kinds of flowers, and yet they are so arranged and grouped as to be exceedingly attractive. Beds, terraces and rockeries complete the landscaping. Zinnias, Chinese pink, couch-grasses, and azaleas almost complete the flowers. Jessamine for shrubs and a young magnolia tree now and then, with the whole carpeted with Bermuda grass, and you have the whole material used. This is not expensive, yet there is not another public property in Texas so attractive. On each side of the Union Depot two plots of ground are set aside to this use, and many are the weary travelers refreshed by a walk therein. I never visit Houston without availing myself of these grounds. I always find a kind attentive old German in charge, although I notice they change the keeper very often.

This is not all. There is not a particle of space around the depot where a flower will grow but you will find one planted. In every angle or jag in the wall a flower or bed of flowers present themselves, and the very walls are green with ivy and other vines. Not being satisfied with gladdening the traveler by these beautiful grounds and flower beds, the gentleman has carried his refinement to the work shop, and at the round house and machine shops of the Central railroad artistically arranged flower beds and grass plots have been provided wherever possible.

Thousands of people each year make their first stop in Texas at Houston, and it is no small item to our State that so agreeable a prospect meets them as this gentleman has provided. It tells the true story of Texas and suggests at what a small outlay a place can be made beautiful. It suggests grass plots and flower beds for home, and is an agreeable welcome to the home seeker. Speaking upon this subject, why is it our Capitol grounds cannot be landscaped and beautified? The cost is nothing compared to the benefits. Then our public school grounds—what is the matter with them? Bro. Kerr says the Sherman public schools have well arranged and planted grounds. Now I want to say it is an exception, and when I urge the question on teachers they say the children would not permit it; they would pull up the flowers and destroy the beds. This is a mistake. More children are in and around the Union Depot at Houston in one year than any public school in Texas, and they do not pull up the children's flowers. Then think of the all kinds of grown people around this depot in one day. I am forced to think that the fault is with the teachers, and not the children, as I know children will not destroy flowers.

Then there is the cacti codd at Texarkana, why not throw them away and plant grass and flowers in their stead?

But I digress. I want to compliment the gentleman at Houston. He is a credit to Texas. He relieves the tired traveler and cheers the lonesome ones. He is a perfectly civilized man, and I wish everything good to him. He is an exception to the other railroads, and he is a long way

Merino herds have been vastly improved by the result. By placing good mutton on the market that was both sweet and juicy, consumers soon learned to call for it, until now there is a legitimate and large demand for it. The few farmers who thus, in the time of dire distress, turned their attention to this new line of work, opened up a new and vast field of profit for all succeeding farmers in earlier days, breeding for mutton and fine spring lamb would not have been possible, excepting in certain sections of the country, but the rapid growth of cities and large centers of population is quickly changing the face of the country, and also the demands upon our producers. These large cities will demand more and better mutton, and the new industry, instead of declining, must continue to increase in importance. The demand for wool will also increase, and although the farmer who raises these two products must hope for a field of labor that will be almost inexhaustible. By growing so much mutton for market, the farmers have lessened the tension of the wool market, and growers of wool have found a better and more satisfactory outlet for their produce.

The Shropshires have proved to be the best breed in hard times, and it is also the best breed to-day to cross with our common stock to procure both mutton and wool. Among the mutton breeds, Shropshires are the best wool producers, and they produce a medium fleece that is in good demand to-day. We have been importing in the past a great deal of this medium wool, but now it will be produced in ample supply in this country. The Shropshires stand about first when it comes to producing fine carcasses of mutton, and very little of these qualities are lost when the ram is bred to common ewes. The crosses grow rapidly, and turn all of their food to profit.

A POTENT ELIXIR.

Exchange.

A physician practicing in the South, driving over one of the country roads, came across an old colored man whose mule had balked, and whose efforts to make the animal stir had proved useless.

"What's the matter, uncle?" asked the doctor.

"Dis yer mule am balked, sah, and nothing won't start him. I'll gib a dollar to make um start so I might get um home."

"I'll start him for you nothing," said the doctor, who got out of his gig, armed with a hypodermic syringe loaded with morphine. Going alongside the obstinate mule, he jabbed the needle in its instrument into the hide of the animal. The brute reared on his hind legs, gave a bray that woke the echoes for miles around, and started down the road on a gallop such as he had never shown before. The astonished darkey started off after the mule as fast as his legs would carry him. Ten minutes later the physician caught up with the darkey, who, all out of breath, was sitting on the roadside. The mule was nowhere to be seen.

"Massa," said the old darkey, before the physician could get a chance to speak, "how much was dat stuff worth dat you stuck in my old mule?"

"About ten cents, I reckon," answered the amused physician.

Baring his arm, the darkey went up alongside the gig and said: "Jest you put up twenty cents wuff of dat squirt in yer. Heah am de money. I got to ketch dat ar mule."

RULES FOR SCIENTIFIC FEEDING.

American Horseman.

Careful observations at the Missouri Experiment Station have been formulated into a series of practical rules for feeding, of which the following are a brief synopsis:

1. Animals should be fed as much as they can digest without injury to health.
2. They should be fed a "balanced ration"—that is, one in which the various ingredients are adapted to their needs and the purpose in feeding.
3. Food is required to maintain animal heat, hence animals exposed to cold require more food than those provided with warm quarters. The man, therefore, who is kind to his cattle is kind to himself.
4. The digestive capacity of animals may be stimulated by a variety of food, salt, etc.

With regard to the substances which enter into the composition of foods for stock, usually arranged in six groups, the following definitions are given:

1. Water: The amount of this varies with the kind of food supplied. While pure water has no nutritive value in itself, it plays no unimportant part in the animal economy, and should be freely supplied, and of the best attainable quality.
2. Ash: This is what remains after the combustible portions have been burned away. It supplies the mineral ingredients to the animal body.
3. Protein (pronounced proteen): Is the

nitrogenous portion of the food, and goes to form muscles and all other nitrogenous parts of the body, aiding also in the formation of fat. It is the most valuable of all food ingredients.

4. Fat: This substance produces animal heat, or is stored up in the body as fat for future use.

5. Carbohydrates includes the starches, gums, sugars, etc., and produce fat and heat.

6. Fiber: This substance has about the same composition as the carboxylates, but is much less digestible, and has but little if any nourishment.

It is by a knowledge of these various ingredients, as combined in various foods, that scientific feeders are able to secure the best results, whether they are feeding for milk or muscle. A man who feeds his hazzard, with whatever he has on hand, may happen to hit on the right ration, but the chances are that he will make very serious mistakes. The subject of rations for cattle is one of the deepest with which stock owners have to do.

COLUMBUS, TEXAS Aug 21, 1892.

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

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

WM. TAIT.

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Household.

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

MY FRIEND.

FRANK H. MORGAN.

To Miss Edna M:

On memory's wall hangs a picture
Of a woman sweet and fair,
Brightly gleams her winsome features
Neath a crown of waving hair.
From her dark eyes sweet and pensive
Speaks a noble woman's heart,
While her sweet voice low and plaintive
Scarcely seems of earth a part.

Like story sunbeams through a storm cloud
Shines her smiles so bright and rare
Bringing sunshine out of sorrow,
Bringing hope to dark despair.
Cheering words of sterling counsel
To her friends she oft doth give,
Teaching them by her example
Nobler, better lives to live.

Helping hand to raise the fallen,
Loving words to cheer the weak
Seeking those with sorrow laden
Words of Christian love to speak.
Though the great may never meet her
And her name be strange to fame,
She is laying up a treasure
Working in the Master's name.

For above all earthly riches
Brighter than the glittering gold
She will wear the Master's praises
When the pearly gates unfold,
And the wanderers she has pointed
To the cross where Jesus died
Will be there to bid her welcome
To the tender Shepherd's side.

Though our path's along life's highway
Far apart forever may be,
And our banks drift far asunder
Selling o'er life's stormy sea,
In that land beyond the river
Where is heard no moan of pain,
Where no sin nor sorrow enters
I shall greet her once again.
Houston, Texas.

EDITORIAL CHAT.

Very welcome indeed is our World's Fair letter from "our own correspondent," Mrs. Nellie R. Jones. She has our thanks for her kind remembrances of the Household department, and we are sincerely glad that she is among the fortunate who are able to take in the Fair. By all means let us hear from you as often as you can find time in Chicago, and hope to have your letters continued after your return.

May B. thanks for your delightful letter, breathing a spirit of appreciation for what our women have done, and for what they are trying to do. How sweet are words of encouragement, when perhaps the spirit is flagging, when the good we have sought to do seems long coming, and the tide and adverse winds of popular fads and fancies seem to sweep every effort, even into the wide gulf of oblivion. We—all the Household band—are glad that you have been cheered and strengthened in reading our department, and we are sure we voice the sisterhood when we ask you to come again and help us in the good work.

After a long absence our columns are again graced with the presence of Ray Richmond, whom we cordially welcome. Ah, Ray Richmond, your breezy perch, Crest Hill, with its blossoming hedges, flowers and trees almost make the demon envy, in this hot prairie land of ours. How those lovely surroundings must woo you to dreams and the ideal home, where the serene from whence many a romantic story shall wing its way to other homes, waking in other hearts a love for the beautiful in nature and art. This home building is an ever widening, broadening subject. There is so much room for the play of all that is brightest and best in our woman's nature. Like the figures in the Kaleidoscope, from the same faculties, gifts and aspirations, thousands of homes may be made, each different, yet all beautiful, our womanly natures furnishing the same material, only differing in beauty and happiness, as one star differs from another in glory.

Mrs. E. Foster gives the girls some very plain, but good advice. Education all along the line of mind, property, and education of the mind will make our girls just as pure and sweet as girls should be, and a refined and educated girl will never, we are sure, assume fast airs nor silly ones, and we consider giggling disgustingly silly.

Rita begs her young companions to forgo the wiles of the mazy dance. We can but echo her plea. The ball-room is no place for the unsophisticated girl. There they meet men frequently whom they would not under any consideration recognize elsewhere.

Thanks to Mrs. R. V. G. for her recipe for green tomato pickles, and thanks also for her very practical and helpful way of showing her appreciation of the Household. If any reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH can give the information sought by Mrs. R. V. G., we are sure it will be a source of great pleasure to the sister in her distant home, and also a pleasure to the sender of good news.

Linnie Gregory's words bespeak a heart

attuned to all the sweetest symphonies of human love. Can we imagine what this earth might be if only kindly words were spoken and deeds of love made up the sum of our lives? The sweet old Sunday school song, sung by thousands, answers our question:

"Little acts of kindness, little deeds of love,
Make the world an Eden like to Heaven above."

We bid you God-speed in the ministry of love in the hope of living for the good of others. May you have strength and wisdom for your chosen work.

A WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

A novel and attractive feature of the coming State Fair, interesting especially to women, is the Woman's Congress, to be held during one week of the Fair. The date has not yet been settled by the management, but daily sessions will be held from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. At these meetings papers will be read, and discussions upon all subjects of interest to women, conducted by representative women from all parts of the State. Mrs. Sydney Smith is making the most strenuous efforts to obtain a full exhibit in all departments of women's work. We hope she may meet with success, and thus a chance will be given the women of our State to see just where they stand, what they have done, and what estimate has been put upon their work. Nothing teaches so successfully as actually seeing, and when the best of everything that women can do, is put upon exhibition—the best in art, in literature, in philanthropic work, in culinary and domestic arts, in artistic needlework, whether plain or fancy, then every woman who comes to the fair and sees these varied specimens of woman's handwork and brain work, unconsciously grows accustomed to the best, and in the same way fixes the standard of her own endeavor, to the highest point of excellence. Unconsciously each one will strive to attain perfection, and the good work once begun, will continue to grow and spread, and the benefit which may accrue is beyond computation. A request is made that all literary clubs and benevolent associations, non-sectarian, send to Mrs. Sydney Smith to be placed upon exhibition, in book form a sketch or history of such organizations, their rules and by-laws, roster, and scope of study. From these books much interesting matter can be gleaned, and they will also furnish valuable data for the statisticians. The books must be uniform in size, 9x1 1/2 inches, with suitable cover in board or leather, and printed, hand or type-written as preferred by those sending them.

The Woman's State Press Association of Texas will meet in semi-annual session in Dallas on the 20th and 21st of October. The committee on programme has already arranged a very interesting programme for the occasion, and a large attendance of the women journalists and writers of Texas are expected to be present and take part in the meeting. The local auxiliary association have arranged to entertain their visitors on the evening of the 20th in a social gathering, when opportunity will be given to become acquainted personally.

The members of the local association hope to make the occasion one long to be remembered, and are united in the hope that the initiatory meeting will suffer nothing in comparison with those which may follow.

KIND WORDS CAN NEVER DIE.

LINNIE GREGORY.

Dear Household:—After a long delay, I am again at your grand entrance seeking admittance; just some obscure corner will do me. I do so much enjoy the letters of the Household, I feel that I must express my gratitude. Stella and Wandering Bachelor are my favorites. They always write such good letters. Dear Ida L. also writes good letters. I am glad that she takes such an interest in trying to make others happy. The happiest thought that ever enters my mind, is that I will some time in the near future devote all my time in working for others. At present I can not.

In social life it is by little acts of watchful regard, by words and tone and gestures and looks, that true affection is won and preserved. He who neglects these trifles, yet boasts that, whenever a great sacrifice is called for, he will be ready to make it, will rarely be loved. The probability is, he will not make it, and if he does it will be for his own sake rather than for his neighbors.

Let us say not a word, give not the expression of countenance that will offend another or send a thrill of pain to his or her bosom. We are surrounded constantly by a host of hearts which a word or even a look, might fill to the brim with sorrow.

If we are careless of the opinions of others, let us remember that they are differently constituted from ourselves, and

never by word or sign cast a shadow on a happy heart, or throw aside the smiles of joy that linger on a pleasant countenance. Many lose the opportunity of saying a kind thing by waiting to weigh the matter too long. I think that is one of my worst failings.

We should speak promptly when we feel kindly. Kindness conquers in many a battle when every other resource has failed. I have demonstrated this to be true. I have noted this among children. We, may notice a child who is very disobedient which is frequently the case, and if we will watch attentively we will generally find it the parent's fault. They need kindness. They desire kindness and will yield to that before anything else.

We should always deal gently with strangers, let it be who it may. We should ever shun evil speaking. Deal gently with the absent; say nothing to inflame a wound on their reputation. They may be wrong and cruel, yet our knowledge of it does not oblige us to disclose their character, except to save others from injury.

Well it is time I were going. Many thanks to the members of the Household for the interest you have been taking in advising us girls.

Honey Grove, Texas.

WORLD'S FAIR LETTER.

NELLIE R. JONES.

Dear People—We have positively arrived in Chicago and positively been to the 19th century wonder—the World's Fair. This much I positively know, but more than this I am not so sure about. We have walked until our feet refused to carry us, and seen until our eyes refused to absorb more.

I would like to tell you of our pleasant 30-hour ride from Dallas, and of the party of young Creek girls who got on at Muscogee, Indian Territory, four in number, who were going alone to see the great Fair. They were not full blood Indians, but enough so to make them citizens of the Territory. They were smart, interesting girls, two of them being teachers in the free Indian schools which the government provides for its children. But I will not tell you more of this but endeavor to tell you something of what we saw. We arrived here at night, and after a good night's rest we were all up bright and early for the Fair. We had been advised that to get the best first impression we should go out to the grounds on the steamer, which we did, taking the "White City," the best excursion steamer, provided especially for the purpose. We had a lovely trip of about forty-five minutes, when suddenly turning around the beautiful "White City" was full in sight. It was wonderful, grand, with those immense white towers and buildings. We entered the grounds at the Manufacturers' building, and said: "Well, we will take this building in first, to save walking. So we boldly waded in. We visited Russia with its magnificent furs and fabrics; we saw a handsome cloth cloak lined with Thibet goat fur worth \$200; an anteater, well stuffed, and dressed, the queerest looking little animal, with a little long slender nose like a sweet potato root. But the greatest joke was on me, of course, we were all anxious to see some of the Russians in their native costumes. On entering a little semi-dark booth and lo! there was a man in a long black robe and cord around his waist, with a queer white cap on his head. He was sitting down, his hands clasped in his lap, apparently looking hard into another room. We watched him for some time, but not a muscle of his hand or face moved. He did not even wink his eyes, and as he was of a colorless white color we made up our mind that this was a statue, and to convince my companions that he was, I advanced and was about to touch him when horrors! he jumped up and went hurriedly into the next room, and then—the laugh was on me.

Next we took in Norway, with its dainty shoes; they are only about three feet long and made of wood, for traveling in the snow. A Laplander's outfit attracted much attention. It was a little narrow aled made of some kind of skin, just large enough for one person to get into. After putting on the fur coat and overshoes, cap and gloves, a man has only to crowd him self into this sled, and taking the lines skid over the ice with his reindeer.

There was Austria with its wonderful paintings, porcelains, figures in bronze and gold; beautiful glass, silver, etc. A copy in silver of the castle of Rosenberg in miniature was fine. A bronze statue, life size, of Hans Christian Andersen, the author of "Fair Tales," so dear to childhood, stands in a conspicuous place. France has a grand display; everything imaginable representative of their well known grandeur and love of finery. The most exquisite china, in every imaginable style and decoration; and such immense vases in the different wares, some of them

three feet high; a great lamp about twelve feet high, is a life size figure of a woman holding aloft the massive chandelier with its sparkling crystal pendants, is only one thing among so much magnificence. One piece in bronze amused me very much; it was a very natural, mischievous looking boy, holding under one arm a game rooster with which he is teasing another one on the ground, trying to make him fight. Such wonderful toilettes with whole fronts solidly embroidered in jewels, pearls, emeralds, rubies, etc., and trains two and three yards long; others elaborate in gold embroidery and fine old real lace. In fact everything is so intensely elaborate that it fails to create envy in the average female heart, and rather has a tendency to make one tired of seeing so much richness. Silver and gold toilet articles of every description, marbles, terra cotta figures, and—but what is the use of trying to describe anything when there is so much to see that you do not know what few out of the many to mention.

The grounds are beautiful, clean, artistic and free from a jam or a dense crowd; being so large there are thousands of people scattered around everywhere but you don't realize it.

In especially attractive buildings one sometimes gets into a crowd and every body elbows you and you elbow every body, but you don't mind it much, and if by accident you get stepped on he (or she) will generally turn around and nod an apology and you smile and accept it and that is the last of it.

But the street cars are where you get the jam; go by any route you may to and from the Fair, and such crowding and pushing, women standing in the rear, and hanging on the straps, and very glad to ride even in that manner, for remember dear people, that the Fair is about seven miles from the city.

The management handle the immense crowds well. We see no disorderly conduct, and so far no drunkenness, and as a rule the citizens are very courteous about giving information whenever addressed, and often offering suggestions and directions unasked. But the street car conductors are something awful; one would naturally suppose by their manner that they were indeed lords of creation.

I will not tire you longer this time, but will try and send you another squib for the next issue.

Chicago, Ill.

A BREEZY LETTER FROM A LOVELY HOME.

RAY RICHMOND.

I have long been a reader of the Household, and have particularly admired Mrs. Buchanan's editorials. I find many familiar names among the Household clan, and feel quite at home. I notice the men find the Household so attractive that they, too, come.

Everyone has a fad, and mine is plants. This year has been a glorious one for the sprouts was late and July and August sprang. One curious plant was a water hyacinth which has bloomed all summer. It grows in water and is very peculiar. My rose hedge was a glorious thing this June. It extends half across the yard, which is about half an acre in width. The soil seems perfectly adapted to rose culture, for my bushes grow and bloom so well. They are the Hardy Blush and yellow roses, but make a grand display. I find the German and Japan iris very lovely roots to have. I like a yard full of roots that come up every spring, such as peonies, bleeding heart, lilies of the valley, iris, etc.

I have just returned from the World's Fair. I hope all the readers may go, for it is so grand. A worse year for a fair could not have been selected. With factories shutting down and banks going up, the financial situation is very critical and "times hard." I saw many farmers and their wives at the Fair, looking prosperous and contented.

The home attractions all consist in the person who controls a home. Take a woman who cares for dress, gossip, society, and enjoys running around and her home is barren and lacks "homeliness." But the woman who has a love for the beautiful and artistic is the one who plants vines about her home, makes flower beds, and brings trees and shrubs to adorn the yard, she, too, may not spend so much time in fancy work, but in the end her home, with books, papers, pictures and nicely arranged furniture. Her windows are sure to be filled with blooming plants, and she gives a posy to a visitor with as much graciousness as though she were bestowing a gem. For such a mother or sister, or wife or sweetheart, let any man be thankful. His home will ever be a paradise.

Old Cotton Planter's letter is very attractive in his description of his boyhood home. My own home is picturesquely situated upon one of the upper Mississippi bluffs, and so high is it perched that we call it Hill Crest. The yard back of

Cousins' League.

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

COME HOME, FATHER!

The following beautiful ballad, by H. C. Work, is old, but still full of touch, and it is reproduced for the League readers:

Father, dear father, come home with me now!
The clock in the steeple strikes two;
You said you were coming right home from the
As soon as your day's work was done
Our fire has gone out—our house is all dark—
And mother's been watching since tea
With poor, rather fussy, nervous, in her arms,
And no one to help her but me!
Come home! come home! come home!
Please, father, dear father, come home!

Father, dear father, come home with me now!
The clock in the steeple strikes two;
The night has grown cold—our house is all dark—
But he has been calling for you
Indeed he is worse—Ma says he will die,
Perhaps before morning shall dawn!
And this is the message she sent me to bring—
Come quickly, or he will be gone!

Father, dear father, come home with me now!
The clock in the steeple strikes two;
The house is so lonely—the hours are so long
For poor weeping mother and me!
Yes, we are alone—poor Benny is dead!
And one with the angels of light!
And these were the very last words that he said:
"I want to kiss Papa to-night!"
Come home! come home! come home!
Please, father, dear father, come home!

Hear the sweet voice of the child,
Which the night-wind repeats as they roam;
Oh! who could resist this most plaintive of prayers.

Please, father, dear father, come home!

BUSY LEAGUE CORRESPONDENTS

I am a little girl, 13 years old, and can do almost any kind of work. I help mamma and sister in the house, and papa in the field. I can pick 250 pounds of cotton in a day. I help sister milk, cook and wash dishes. I am going to school now, and like to go so well. I have five sisters. I have a sister and brother younger than myself, and two brothers and one sister older at home. I also have three sisters married and one brother living at McGregor. Papa is a farmer and takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I like to read the Cousins' League. I guess this bad writing will run to meet the waste basket, instead of the waste basket running to meet the writing.—ETHEL COX, McGregor, Texas.

[What a happy family, and how valuable you must be at home, Ethel. Surely mamma, papa and sister rejoice when school is over so that you can help them.—AUNT EMMA.]

Will you admit to the League a Texas boy who has a nice pony and a Newfoundland dog, and who delights in out door sports, such as hunting opossums, shooting squirrels and chasing jack rabbits? By the way, Uncle Mike, did you ever see any of those long eared animals.—VASCO FREEMAN, Cuba, Texas.

[You are a live boy, Vasco, and we are glad to have you with us. N. J. never saw a jack rabbit.—UNCLE MIKE.]

I am 13 years old, can cook, milk, iron, wash dishes, piece quilts, and clean up the house nicely. I go to school, and like my teachers very much. Their names are Miss Florence Chapman and Miss Dora Harvill. Papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and likes it ever so much, and I enjoy reading the Cousins' letters. Papa is a farmer, and we live three miles from Waxahatche, a thriving little city.—LAURA PRINCE, Waxahatche, Texas.

[How I wish you lived with me, Laura! A girl who can do all you can would indeed be a big help to me. But then mamma could never think of sparing you.—AUNT EMMA.]

Here comes a Texas boy, 12 years old, wanting to join the Cousins' League. My papa is a farmer. I am going to school at Hackberry. I have to walk one and a half miles to school. I have a pet calf, and we have three other calves. I have two brothers and two sisters; I am the oldest. I would be glad to see you and Aunt Emma.—AUTOR WHARTON, Lane, Texas.

[Good, Author, we have plenty of room in the League for you and your pet calf.—UNCLE MIKE.]

Here I come for the fourth time. I am going to school yet. Uncle Mike, can you tell me when I wrote my first letter to the Cousins' League? I never did live in town, but I imagine I would rather live in the country, where I can raise what I please. I am 17 years old now. Our country is a black waxy land, well drained and is bound to be healthy. The farmers raise wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, cotton, millet, sheep, goats, cattle, horses, sugar cane, and all kinds of garden vegetables. I live about twenty miles from the county seat, Genville. It has about 8,000 or 9,000 inhabitants, and I live about one and a half miles from our post office. There

is not much game here excepting squirrels, rabbits and quails. I have no time to hunt when I am not at work. I am at school. I go to school about five months out of every year. My teacher's name is A. L. Robbins, he is a good teacher. I go to school at Hackberry, about one and a half miles from here.—J. L. HANDLEY, Lane, Texas.

[Always glad to hear from you, but really I could not say when you wrote the first letter, without spending some time hunting through the files. You must have a fine country.—UNCLE MIKE.]

Here comes Minnie and Rosa, ages 15 years each. I (Minnie) live in the country about four and a half miles from the city of Belton, on the banks of the Lampasas river, and Rosa lives in town. We have so much fun. Rosa is visiting me now. We went fishing this morning, and caught several fish, and might have caught more had the wind not blown so hard. We have splendid schools here, both in the country and in town. Our teachers' names are Mrs. A. J. Tarver, and Miss Sue Jochnan, the former being a teacher in town, and the latter a teacher in the country. We think the History class is so nice; it is not only amusing, but instructive.—ROSA FRANKLIN and MINNIE TRAYLER, Belton, Texas.

[Welcome, Rosa and Minnie. I am glad you have such fine times together, but hope in your excitement you will not forget the Cousins' League.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am a little boy, 11 years old, and want to join the Cousins' League. I can chop wood, feed the horses, and milk the cows. I piece me a quilt, just like sister Dora, and I can knit and sew on the machine, and can pick 125 pounds of cotton in one day. The Rock Island Railroad is now being built through mamma's farm, and runs within thirty steps of our door. I have seen as many as twenty-two railroad men and tramps pass up and down the right of way in one day.—ALBERT WOOD, Paradise, Texas.

[Be careful, Albert, that you are not run over by the trains, as they will come very close to you. You are a handy boy.—UNCLE MIKE.]

I am not going to school now. I am spending the week with grandma. I have my quilt ready and mamma and sister are going to quilt it for me. We have ducks, geese and chickens.—DORA WOOD, Paradise, Texas.

[I wish I could see your quilt, Dora. I should think it is pretty.—AUNT EMMA.]

Our little town is very thinly settled, though the people are very friendly. There are woods all around it. We have such a poor railroad. Our house is situated on a high hill, and has a very pretty bay window. It is painted a pearl color, trimmed in yellow. I go to school daily, and study hard; I am learning fast. Our teacher's name is Mr. R. C. Shirley; he is examining us in Texas history. We have speeches every other Friday evening. I have but one "chum," her name is Mamie Pattison. I go to see her very often. I go to Sunday school every Sunday. Our day school teacher has offered a prize of a gold dollar to the one who gets the most head marks in dictionary. I hope I will get the prize. I am ahead of the others in my class. I have 23 head marks already.—CLARA STERLING PATTERSON, Texas.

[I hope, too, Clara, that you will get the prize. Let us know if you are the lucky one.—AUNT EMMA.]

I have two sisters, one is married, and my eldest sister has gone to spend a week with my brother in Sherman, Texas. He has two children, and my married sister has three. I also have a married brother who lives in Washington State. He has one child. The next time I call I will bring my little dog with me. I have two pets, a little dog and a kitten. The kitten's name is "Emma," and the dog's name is "Mike." Our school is out, and our teacher returned to her home in Coleman City. I was very sorry to see her leave. My mamma, papa and eldest sister are members of the Baptist church.—MAGGIE TODD, Todd, Texas.

[I hope your pets, Maggie, are better than the names they have. Bring them along with you the next time you come to the League.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am 11 years old. I go to school at Byrde school house. It is a country school. Papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and I like to read the Cousins' League.—MAUD CULBERT, Ennis, Texas.

[Country schools have been known to turn out some of the brightest minds in the country, and I hope, Maud, you will be among them.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am a little boy, 7 years old, and live on a farm. I have never been to school,

but I learn four lessons a day at home, and love to read the Cousins' League. I have a calf named "Beauty," and a fat dog named "Ponto." I have a sister named Ora, four years old. She can read in the first reader. I picked 100 pounds of cotton in one day last year.—HOMER LIVINGSTON, Runge, Texas.

[A grand letter, Homer, for one so young. Mamma must be an excellent teacher, and I am glad that you are improving so fast.—UNCLE MIKE.]

I have been reading the Cousins' letters for about two years, but have not written until to day. I have no pets except a dog. I am 16 years old, am five feet and eight inches high, and weigh 142 pounds. I am not going to school now.—WILLIAM S. MCLENDON, Dripping Springs, Texas.

[Is it possible, William, that you have been reading the League two years and only to-day found time to write? Well, I will forgive you, for I know your pet dog takes a lot of your time.—UNCLE MIKE.]

I am a little girl, 9 years old. I do not go to school. I learn at home. I study third reader. I can cook, make beds, sweep the floors and wash dishes. My papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and I like to read the Cousins' League. I have a little brother; he is six years old, and he is the baby. I have one pony.—IDA MAY NELSON, Snyder, Texas.

[Well, Ida, I do not see how a girl 9 years old could be smarter than you are, and you deserve that pony.—AUNT EMMA.]

Rap, rap! Here I come, a little Texas girl. Open the door and let me in. I have been reading TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for a year and think it a good paper. Papa likes it very well. I have two pet chickens, six pet cows and five pet pigs. You ought to see me feeding them. I have one brother and one sister older than I am, and four brothers younger. The baby is fifteen months old. His eyes are as black as a crow. The cousins have been telling how old they are; I want them to guess my age. I weigh 59 pounds, and can wash dishes, sweep the floor and nurse the baby for mamma while she milks the cows. Aunt Emma, how would you like to have a pet crow? I have a half dozen of them. If you would like to have one I will try to send you one. I am going to school now. My teacher's name is Mr. J. C. Carlock.—NELLIE MORRIS, Honey Grove, Texas.

[I never had any pet crows, but some of my friends have and I know they are cute. If you only lived nearer I would be pleased to accept your generous gift, but I doubt a crow could travel that distance safely. Better not send it, but my thanks are profuse just the same.—AUNT EMMA.]

It rained and hailed last night, but this morning it is clear. I have one pet, and that is a little dog named "Fido." I have a little brother; he is eight years old. I am going to school this morning. Papa says TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is the best paper he takes. I like it very much. I go to Sunday school every Sunday. I would like to know how cold it is in New Jersey. We don't have cold weather here except these northers.—ABBIE SHIPP, Farmersville, Texas.

[Well, Abbie, during the winter, the weather gets down to zero sometimes, which state of the weather do doubt would scare you.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am 15 years old and weigh 80 pounds; am five feet two inches high and dark complexioned. I have been going to school, but it rained last night and is so muddy that I could not go to school. I am learning very fast. I have gone through Sanford's Second Part Arithmetic, and am ready for the third part. I have two brothers and one sister. I have been piecing quilts, and have four ready to quilt. I planted a good many flowers this year. Mamma had a very good garden, but it hailed one night and beat the garden plants in the ground. I had rather pick cotton than hoe. Last year I averaged 131 pounds of cotton in a day, but this year I am going to try and do better. Papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and says he thinks it is the best paper he ever saw. I like the Cousins' letters.—MARY M. SHIPP, Farmersville, Texas.

[You are indeed a very smart girl, Mary, and your letter is very interesting.—AUNT EMMA.]

LOWER RATES AND LONGER LIMITS

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

Plus \$2.00, the tickets being limited to thirty (30) days for return, and good in

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

GASTON MESLIER,
Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt.,
W. A. DASHIELL,
Trav. Pass. Agt.,
Dallas, Texas.

THE NEW SOUTH AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

No section of the country, east, north or west, is taking a greater interest in the World's Fair at present than that portion lying south of Mason and Dixon's line, and typical Southerners, easily distinguishable in the immense throng by the graceful military bearing of the gentlemen and the rare beauty of the ladies, are to be met in great numbers on the Exposition grounds, in the corridors of the leading hotels and at the various social gatherings in the World's Fair City.

To a large extent the success of the Fair depends upon the Southern people; the Board of Managers expect hundreds of thousands of people from south of the Ohio river to attend the Exposition, and from present indications they will not be disappointed. The railroads are making extensive preparations to take care of the people, and their comfort en route is fully assured.

The Big Four Route, which is the only line making connection in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with through trains of E. T. V. & G., Queen & Crocker's Route, Louisville & Nashville R. R. Kentucky Central Ry. and Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., naturally forms the popular outlet for Southern travel, and to accommodate the business, five elegant vestibuled trains, with parlor cars, sleeping cars, dining cars and elegant coaches are run daily from Cincinnati to Chicago, stopping at Midway Plaisance, the Main Entrance to the World's Fair, 60th St., Hyde Park, 51st St., 39th St., 22d St., and running into the new 12th St. Station on the Lake Front. All the World's Fair hotels and boarding houses are located adjacent to the Big Four stations, and passengers via this line avoid the long, tiresome transfer across the city necessary by all other lines from Cincinnati. There is positively no other line landing passengers at the stations named, and as it affords in addition to the comfort and convenience a great saving of time and expense, all the people of the South who contemplate a trip to the World's Fair should be sure to ask for tickets via the Big Four Route.

For full information address
D. B. MARTIN,
General Passenger Agent, Cincinnati.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.

To Washington, Richmond, Norfolk and New York Via Memphis and the M. & C. and E. T. V. & G. Ry.

The cheap excursion rate on September 11, from the West and Southwest to Washington, D. C. and return, via Memphis and the M. & C. and E. T. V. & G. Ry. made on account of the National Baptist and Foreign Missionary Convention but which is open to all, presents probably the best opportunity to visit the National Capitol that will be offered for some time.

The rate will be one fare for the round trip, tickets good for 30 days.

Excursion tickets limited to 30 days from date of sale will be sold on Thursdays of each week during September by the Memphis & Charleston railroad at Memphis, to Washington, Norfolk and Richmond, at \$22.80 and to New York at \$42.80. Tickets can be purchased to Memphis at one fare for the round trip plus \$2.

Ask for tickets via Chattanooga, Bristol, Roanoke, Shenandoah Junction and the picturesque B. & O. R. R.

This is the route of the famous "Washington Limited" from Memphis (solid vestibule train, carrying sleeping and dining cars) and takes you through the scenic and historic Shenandoah valley, Harper's Ferry and many points of national interest. Information and tickets can be had by calling on your nearest ticket agent of any line connecting for Memphis or addressing, F. M. Jolly, Western Pass. Agent, 195 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

C. A. DeSausure, Div. Pass. Agt., Memphis, Tenn.
B. W. Wrenn, Gen. Pass. & T. Agt., Knoxville, Tenn.

LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

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

Galveston Cotton Market.

GALVESTON, August 30. — Spot cotton closed quiet.

Low ordinary	5 3/4
Ordinary	6 1/4
Good ordinary	6 3/4
Low middling	7 1/4
Middling	7 3/4
Good middling	7 3/4

Grain and Feed-stuffs.

Quotations below are on grain from store.
Corn—Wholesale, 35c per bushel in sack; retail, 36c; in ear 30c per bushel.
Oats—Sacks, 21c per bushel in car lots; 25c per single bushel.
Bran—75c per 100 lb in car lots; retail, 85c per 100.

Hay—Loose, local, \$8.50 @ 9.00; best prairie hay, baled, \$7.50 per ton; in carload lots, 5 c b, \$9.00; small bales, best, 45c; best Forney, \$7.50 per ton in carload lots.

Farm Seeds—Dallas Retail Price.

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

Alfalfa, per lb 35c, free by mail, per bushel \$7.50.
Amber cane seed, per lb 15c; per bushel \$2.50.
Red Kaffir Corn, per lb, per bushel \$2.50.
Milo Maize, yellow or white, per bushel 50c.

German millet, per pk. \$1.25.
Timothy, per lb 30c; per bushel \$3.00.
Evergreen Broom C.

Wheat—Buyer's price: No. 2 to No. 2, 45c f. o. b. at D.

Dallas Produce Market.

Dallas a weekly for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, (Correspondent & Co., Wholesale Fruit, Producers & Commission Merchants, Dallas, Texas).

Apples—small, 2.00 @ 2.25 per doz.; Chickens—large, 25 @ 30 per doz.; Hens—small, 20 @ 25 per doz.; Hens—large, 25 @ 30 per doz.

Eggs—fresh, 8 @ 9c.
Ducks—average, 1.50 @ 2.00 per doz.
Turkeys—hens, 2.00 gobbler, 2.00 per doz.

Butter—fresh, 18 @ 20c per lb.
Potatoes—New, 9 @ 10c.
Cabbage—Northern, 2 @ 2 1/2c.

String beans—3 @ 2 1/2c per bushel.
Beans—Navy, 4 @ 4 1/2c per lb; Lima, 4 @ 4 1/2c.
String beans—2 @ 2 1/2c per lb; Lima, 4 @ 4 1/2c.

Onions—1 1/2 @ 2.
Green Peas—75c @ 1.00 per bu.; large, 1.25 @ 1.50.

Apples—7 @ 1.25.
Grapes—5 @ 6c per lb.
Pears—1 @ 1.00 @ 1.25 per crate; 40c per box; 4 bu.

Pears—2 @ 1.00 @ 1.25 per bu.
Tomatoes—5 @ 6 1/2c per bu.
Cantaloupes—2 @ 2 1/2c per bu.
Watermelons—1.25 @ 1.50 per dozen.

Hides and Wool.

Hides—Buyers are paying: Dry flint, heavy, 6c; light, 5c; dry salt, 4c; salt, 3c; butcher's green, 3c.

Wool—Light medium, 15 @ 16 1/2c; low medium, 14 @ 15 1/2c; fine, 12 @ 13.

Horns, hoots and bones—\$5.00 per ton, delivered.

STATE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

There is diphtheria in Paris; several deaths have occurred.

Ten brick store houses have been erected in Tyler during the present year.

The new oil mill at McKinney will be ready for business by September 15.

The fine cotton gin of D. M. Seybold, of Heldenheimer, was destroyed by fire last Sunday.

Incendiaries fired the second time and burned the barn of T. M. Poole, seven miles from Valley Mills, Bosque county.

Waller county is about to have its first legal hanging. The condemned is Will Bailey, a negro; his victim, a little negro girl.

Two men, thought to be the Greenville bank robbers, have been arrested at Wallthall, Miss. They were cracking a safe when arrested.

It is reported from headquarters of the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association that there is just now a great boom in cattle stealing, all over the State.

A little son of H. L. Lawton, of Daingerfield, was cremated in his fathers barn, last week. The child was burned in full view of his mother.

On Tuesday last, a long row of stables, containing about eighty stalls, was burned at the Dallas Fair grounds. Better ones will be built in their stead.

A two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Johnson, of Dallas, drank kerosene which his mother was using to kindle a fire. The prompt action of a physician saved him.

A train on the H. & T. C. from Ennis to Denison, last week is reported to have made the run of 110 miles in two hours and fifteen minutes, including stoppages.

Two young farmers of Anderson county, Sand Shields and Gory Nesabome, are in jail at Palestine charged with the robbery of the I. & G. N. passenger train at Sugg's Hill, on July 6.

Thos. Griffin, of Cass county, who was under bond on a charge of poisoning his wife, was to have appeared before the grand jury last Tuesday. Just before starting for the courthouse he died.

Jesse Carpenter, a prominent business man of Decatur was killed by lightning at

the depot of the Fort Worth and Denver road in that town, whither he had gone to receive some horses shipped to him from Oregon.

West Liberty Church, five miles northwest of Cleburne, was blown down Sunday last, while full of people. About a dozen people were seriously hurt. The congregation was standing, receiving the benediction at the time of the catastrophe.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To the Farmers of Dallas County: Gentlemen—The Dallas Commercial Club, a permanent organization of the business men of Dallas send respectful greeting:

Recognizing the need of proper direction and information concerning the development of city and county of Dallas, we are engaged in the management of manufacturing, both local and projected; the improvement of facilities for transportation; and to encourage farmers to market their products in Dallas and be benefited thereby; and especially to secure more friendly intercourse and relation between the farmers of our county and the merchants of our city, we have called into active and permanent existence the above named institution.

In order that these very desirable results may be secured, we ask your hearty cooperation.

We give you a cheerful welcome always to our head-quarters on South Lamar Street, the old Tompkins building.

Market quotations of all kinds of farm products will be conspicuously posted.

All information of interest to farmers will be cheerfully supplied.

Respectfully,
PHILIP SANGER, Pres't.
G. R. REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

HOT WELLS OF WACO.

The Bethesda of Texas—A Mountain of Crutches—Water Cure

From Dallas News.

Waco, Tex., Aug. 26 1893.—The cures effected by the water of the hot wells of Waco continue to multiply and the heaps of abandoned crutches grow. These are not figurative remarks, but the statement of facts. The fame of the hot wells has spread, the curative power of their water become better known, and the incoming trains add daily to the number seeking and obtaining relief.

In some cases a few baths are sufficient. In others where the trouble is stubborn a course of treatment is required. Six baths proved sufficient to cure a gentleman who came here last week from Dallas a rheumatic wreck, whose life was a protracted agony, to whom every motion was anguish indescribable.

There is a standing reward of \$1000 for every case of rheumatism, gout or those kindred troubles curable by the Hot Springs treatment which cannot be cured in less time by the water of the hot wells of Waco. Ample provision has been made for entertaining the invalid guests in pleasant homes, where board can be had at varying rates to suit the views of the economical or the luxurious. First-class hotels, boarding houses and private families give pleasant accommodations to all who come. The water gushes forth from the wells at 103 1/2 degrees Fahrenheit, and this temperature is sufficient to give every action equal to the results reported of the geysers of Lapland. No expense has been spared in the building and equipment of the baths, and all modern methods of massage, hot and cold alternation plunges—and an extended curriculum—is supplied with results that afford hourly triumphs over pain and anguish. Names of gentlemen and ladies who have been cured by the water of the hot wells of Waco are registered here. They include some of the most distinguished people in the State.

In every city there are witnesses who will testify that "whereas I was a cripple and suffering acute agony, I am now well, and the water of the Hot Wells of Waco cured me."

AFFLECK'S FARM ACCOUNT BOOK.

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

Gin Brushes,

SAWS AND ALL GINNING SUPPLIES, SHAFING AND PULLEYS.

SIMPSON, HARTWELL & STOPPLE,

General Machinery Dept.,

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

In Paint

repainting. Paints which peel or scale have to be removed by scraping or burning before satisfactory repainting can be done. When buying it is important to obtain

Strictly Pure White Lead

properly made. Time has proven that white lead made by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion possesses qualities that cannot be obtained by any other method of manufacture. This process consumes four to six months time and produces the brands that have given White Lead its character as the standard paint.

"Southern" "Red Seal" "Collier"

are standard brands of strictly pure Lead made by the "Old Dutch" process. You get the best in buying them. You can produce any desired color by tinting these brands of white lead with National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

For sale by the most reliable dealers in Paints everywhere. If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,

St. Louis Branch, Broadway, New York.

Farms For Sale.

We have a number of farms, situated in the Black Land Belt, for sale. For description and terms address BOWSER & LEWIS, 229 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

FARMS

For sale cheap, on easy payments, in best agricultural counties of North and Central Texas. Do not buy until you have my descriptive price list, which will be sent free on application, and from which BENTON, who wish to secure a home of their own by so doing what they have been accustomed to pay yearly rentals to pay for one, can learn something greatly to their interest. Call on or write to—

J. P. WILLINGTON, JR., Hendricks' Building, Fort Worth, Texas. Please mention this paper.

TEXAS

Farm and Ranch Lands

In the "Wichita" Country, improved and unimproved, in Wichita, Clay, Archer, Baylor and Wilbarger Counties, at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per acre. Large bodies of wild lands from \$1 to \$3 per acre. Arrangements made to refund to all buyers to the amount of \$2.00, their railroad fare on return home. If within 100 miles. Enclose stamp for circulars and maps. L. T. MILLER, Box 145, Wichita Falls, Texas.

BLACK WAXY FARMS.

I make a specialty of BLACK WAXY FARMS in Dallas, Collin, Denton, Rockwall, Ellis and Kaufman Counties. If you desire to own one of the

BEST FARMS ON EARTH, write to me for prices and descriptions

B. E. JULIAN, McLeod Hotel, Dallas, Texas.

Land Near Fort Worth.

One thousand acres of prairie land, two-thirds of it good to plow, 7 miles from Fort Worth, 5 miles from the great packing house and stock yards, 1 mile from the junction of the railroads. Sure to increase in value. No only \$9 per acre, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 5 per cent interest. S. M. SMITH, Land Title Block, Fort Worth, Texas.

Farmers, See Here!

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

YOUR OWN HOME

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

Sold Without Regard to Value.

No arid, droughty region, but in the old, well settled portion of the State, with plenty of rainfall and good season, where good society, good schools, churches and markets are already established. Address

GARDNER WORK, WACO, TEXAS.

Books Free.

\$1.00 worth of books for farmers, gardeners, fruit growers, stock raisers, etc., from standard authors, GIVEN AS PREMIUMS

with all orders for Nursery Stock from the Emporia Nursery. Write for price list and catalogue.

W. R. GIBSON, Prop'r, Emporia, Kan.

BE HAPPY WHILE YOU LIVE, FOR YOU WILL BE A LONG TIME DEAD.

To be Happy buy a DANDY STEEL MILL

With Graphite Boxes. Never needs oil. The Dandy Steel Mill is a 4 Cornered Tower, and the strongest and best in the market. Will be sent on 30 Days Test Trial, and if not entirely satisfactory can be returned to us, and WE WILL PAY FREIGHT BOTH WAYS. We also manufacture the old Reliable Challenge, O. K. Peckers and Daily Wort Farm, Pump, Cylinders, Tanks, Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Horse Powers, &c.

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

50th YEAR.



The Great Farm, Industrial and Stock Journal of the South.

ONE YEAR FOR \$1.

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Well - Drilling MACHINERY And Well-Drilling Tools of All Kinds.

Best Manilla Hawser - Laid Rope. Always in stock.

Send for Circular

Our Clubbing List.

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

Regular With T. price. F. & R.

New York Weekly World.....\$1.00 \$1.75

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Round Table (magazine).....2.00 2.50

Western Poultry Journal.....2.00 2.50

Southern Fancier.....50 1.25

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

of "the fliest" as is being done in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Subscribers to agricultural papers are supposed to be made up of citizens of different religious and political opinions and most likely do not expect to be bored with that sort of journalism in a supposed non-partisan agricultural paper.

Just please to hand that ugly bludgeon over to Mr. Brand, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Simpson, or some one else who is on the "war path." Mr. Eltor, and see if TEXAS FARM AND RANCH does not have still more friends, accomplish more good, and get rich as fast again. S. W. MERCHANT.

[We are utterly unable to see any pertinence in the above strictures, as we are unconscious of having treated anybody unfairly. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH carefully avoids offensive personalities, partisan politics and sectarian religion, but when it sees a chance to strike a blow for good political or social morals or civil order it does so without fear or favor, and its course has received the written approval of many of the best people in the country and the practical endorsement of thousands of the same sort. Mr. Merchant stands almost alone in censuring.—Ed.]

ONCE UPON A TIME.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

The above caption is an extract from an original saying of our pious Uncle Snort, and was not, as many may suppose, used in an essay on chicken lice, but bore directly on the subject of hogs. With Uncle Snort's permission I will rise to state that "once upon a time" many swine breeders did exhibit at the Texas State Fair, and some people who were not breeders of swine did also exhibit, because they saw a chance to capture many premiums on certain breeds of swine in classes that could be filled without competition. Hence they purchased such hogs as were necessary to fill said classes and secure said cash premiums. Besides shipping the hogs purchased for the purpose, they also shipped and placed on exhibit several cases of hog cholera. A man, learned in the law, kicked like an ostrich and said the law made by the Fair managers was "expedito facto." The managers told him the facts were posted to remain. The cholera came to conquer, and the man learned in the law forfeited several "once upon a time" fine hogs. The man learned in the law thereupon spouted oaths and law to the other breeders like a volcano expelling lava. Then finally all the real breeders signed a paper reading: "We solemnly pledge ourselves that we shall never exhibit our nice little piglets on the cholera infected Texas State Fair grounds." Father Time went on chipping off days, weeks, months, until the time for another great State fair approached. It was apparent to the new managers that a fair without hogs on exhibition would, to say the least, be a funny show. They had pens full of cholera germs, but what were they worth as an exhibit without hogs to feed upon? Something must be done or the cholera germs would starve. A strong arm man connected with the Fair Association, an lion at the wheel, said: "I will steer this craft—right up the hell-o into the fair to connect number 367. * * Hello; is that TEXAS FARM AND RANCH office?"

"Yes."

"Mr. Strongarm wants to talk with Mr. Holland."

"All right. This is Holland."

"Good morning, Col. Holland, how's your health? What a splendid paper TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is. I always did say it was the greatest on earth; don't see how we could run a fair without it. By the way, General Holland, aren't you Secretary of the Texas Swine Breeders' Association, which meets at the A. & M. College soon? Well, we want you to be sure to be at that meeting, and want you to tell Razorback Oches, Learned in the Law, Lebanon Kicker, and the rest, singly and collectively, that besides representing the greatest paper on earth, above it or below it, you represent on this special occasion, and at your own expense, the great Texas State Fair, of Dallas, Dallas county, Texas, U. S. A. Tell them any and everything to induce them to come back and exhibit. In consideration for your services we will give you a free ticket to our show; that is, a free ticket if you walk in, but if you drive you will have to pay a quarter in sixteen—to one silver, for putting on style. Yes, and we will throw in more taffy to boot."

The taffy caught Holland, and being expert in promising and lying, he represented the cause of the Texas State Fair as well in that particular line as the whole Fair directory could have done. Before the Swine Breeders' Association adjourned, Learned in Law said: "The pledge we signed is a violation of the Sunday law, therefore, whereas, though it is illegal,

and was only intended as a joke any way."

Razorback said: "Let us pray."

Lebanon Kicker said: "Rah for Holland, the directors of the greatest show on earth, Annanias and other liars, and the forty thieves."

Old Premium said: "We'll all exhibit our piglets and they'll catch the premiums and the cholera, and we'll get stuck in the mud."

We'll exhibit, one and all.

Let 'em make the premiums small.

Now, Mr. Pierce, of Danton, you did precisely right in pitching into that same Holland, in the last issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and if I knew him I'd tell him that he and Annanias ought to have been born twins. Then, probably, they would have stood something of a chance in trying to maintain their reputation in competition with the successive fair directories.

A hog show might bring many big hogs together, but the mammoth liars, if properly chosen and exhibited, would surprise the world and cause Eli Perkins to commit suicide. Give him some more, Brother Pierce, he deserves it and dare not reply. BAD MAN.

FROM A SHEEP RANCH.

EDWARDS CO., TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

As hard times are on us I have been trying to curtail expenses, and thinking of stopping some of my papers, but when TEXAS FARM AND RANCH was considered, it stood about thus: There is the Household—I could not deprive the better half of that for one dollar—no, not if we get the single gold standard. Then again it has always been one of my chief aims in life to get my children to read something useful. When the mail comes in two of them break for it. The first one to get the Cuero S'ar and gleams the locale; the second seizes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and to the Custin's L'ague and Uncle Snort's letter, he or she will turn, while I have to be contented with the Houston Post, if it is not the week for The American Sheep Breeder, and right here I want to remark that the last TEXAS FARM AND RANCH was right sheepy.

Well, I have concluded that I spend many dollars during the year to less advantage than this two dollars worth. So? Then again, I would not be denied the pleasure of reading the correspondence in your paper for one dollar, and the political advice given is not writ out its value, notwithstanding I am of the Populists, but think our demands might be modified some. So, as long as I can get anything valuable at 33 1/3 per cent I reckon I had better take it. So I will send you two dollars with this.

Now I will give you an account of myself, after my long absence. Two years ago when I saw, or thought I saw, where the price of cotton was going to, I began to make my arrangements to quit the business and leave Jeff Wellborn and others who could grow it at 4 1/2 cents or less, a monopoly, so far as I was concerned. So, on the 8th of May, 1893 I started out to hunt the honey pond, or rather, like the Irishman, "more money and less work," and on the move until April 22d, 1893. I have located nineteen miles from Rock Springs and sixty-one miles from Knoxville, our market. I have bought a well, and have 723 head of 6 lb sheep and am keeping 458 head for another party at the low rate of 2 1/4 cents per head per month. I do this to make out my flock. I am leasing out the balance of the range. I am renting out the little DeWitt farm until I can sell to advantage, or rather until I learn more about the sheep business. I think this is a fine sheep country, if properly conducted, although they lost one half in the winter of '93. I think about twenty or twenty-five tons of sorghum to the flock would be an excellent insurance policy. The only question is, can we grow the feed? This is the divide between the heads of the Llano and Pecos rivers. The country is very rough and rocky, but not mountainous. There are small bodies of fine tillable land, clear of stones. This can never be an agricultural country. The tillable sections rarely exceeding fifty acres, and much oftener contain five to ten acres.

I am experimenting a little in sorghum. I have about seven acres planted in turf land. It was broken in February and planted in the latter part of April. It will make some feed. This is said by old settlers to have been a dry season, yet I believe that if this land had been broken in November or December and planted the last of March, it would have made two tons per acre the first crop.

Money is very scarce here, as nearly one-half the spring clip of wool is unsold. I was in DeWitt in June; the corn crop was made from San Antonio down was excellent. The stand of cotton was poor and the most of it had suffered for weeks, owing

to wet weather. Since then they have had a six or seven weeks drouth; so we may look for a short cotton crop in that section unless the fall season is favorable.

We use well water here altogether. It is obtainable at a depth of 225 to 450 feet. No failure, except on Dry Devil's river, some have gone 600 feet there and no water. W. F. JEFFRIES

SOMETHING WRONG.

DARNELL'S GIN, LA.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Our people are too busy to read papers. They go to the one horse merchant for all their information, and there they will sit all day long cussing and discussing politics and hard times, and they generally get mad and kick the head out of some old goods box, and buy a few articles, and then go home to find Sallie and the children hard at work to keep the wolf from the door. Mr. Editor, ain't you sorry for those poor, weatherbeaten farmers that have to depend on the merchant for their information? Is it any wonder that nine-tenths of our congressmen are lawyers and the other one-tenth politicians? Would to God everybody would read good agricultural papers, and also clean political papers. Then they would soon see that the merchant does not know everything that is going on. He knows that money is scarce, but he thinks it is because people don't work. Give us more reading and thinking people and we will have better times, if not more money. Let the people once get to reading and thinking and they are very apt to discover the mote, and more than apt to pluck it out.

Will you or Uncle Snort please tell the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH what is causing so much discord among the silver bugs? I hear a great many say that it would not do to have free coinage, as it would cause other nations to dump their silver bullion on us and make us coin it free. Have we not the right to say whose bullion we will coin? I say give us silver and make it as good as gold; put 100 cents worth of silver in every dollar. Give us honest money and I don't think anybody will be hurt.

Crop prospects are not very good; too much rain in the spring. The cotton acreage is at least ten per cent less than last year, and the plant about two weeks late, with good prospect for cotton worms. Stock is doing very well, and so is the horn fly. I don't see any remedy to keep them off. Grass is very good, and there is also a good prospect for mast, with a fair crop of hogs. So the people will have plenty of hog and hominy to eat while they watch to see what Congress is going to do with the money question. J. W. SMITHART.

DESPITE HARD TIMES.

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

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CORRESPONDENCE

ON THE WING

RICHARDSON, TEXAS

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Being always on the look out I learned of the old settlers reunion to be held at Sherman on the 24th and 25th of August. I spent the evening at the picnic grounds and at about five o'clock boarded a street car and rode out to the home of the Prince of good Fellows, J. A. Kerr. I found no one at home, but I had gone to see that nursery and did not propose to be thwarted. I set my grip on the verandah and walked out into the nursery. I saw an occasional weed growing among the beautiful little evergreens and began pulling them up, but I decided that I was a greenhorn and that I might be pulling up thoroughbred weeds and I quit. Mrs. Kerr and her lovely daughters came in from the picnic just before night and then I learned that my friend Kerr had gone to Chicago. I accepted the very cordial invitation of Mrs. Kerr to remain and take supper with them and sure enough Mr. Kerr, just like any sensible man who has a nice wife and a family of sweet children at home, got home-sick and came in sooner than he expected and of course I spent the night with him. Having just returned from the World's Fair, and been in attendance on the World's Horticultural Congress, it was more than enjoyable to hear him talk of what he had seen.

Early the next morning we plunged into those well arranged and most beautiful nursery grounds. The principal part of the grounds, covering twenty-seven acres, lie in the northern part of the city, within three blocks of the electric street car line, and in easy reach of all the depots and express and post office. Most notable are the office, packing and culture, taste, well laid out and embellished with all kinds of trees, hardy shrubs, dowering plants and evergreens in great variety, which also serves as testing grounds for many new and rare plants, proving and disseminating the successful and casting out the unsuccessful. The beautiful residence among the trees is the never failing sign of intelligent thrift and culture, taste and refinement. It is a home of which any man should feel proud.

Mr. Kerr believes that the salvation of the country is not so much in legislation as in better home life, better methods, better varieties, better principles; in short, that home is intended to be the nursery where are cultivated the virtues that go to make the strength of the nation, the church and state and prepare for a better world beyond. He has four lovely daughters and one son, a sprightly boy of perhaps twelve years. I don't wonder that he always feels cheerful and happy.

In view of the fact that the growing city of Sherman is demanding these fine grounds for suburban residences, though still used for nursery, fine avenues of trees are left to grow along proposed streets, which, in the near future will form the beautiful Bloomfield Addition to the city, when cheaper land further out will be needed. Near the front are large blocks Arbor vitae, Red Cedar, Cedrus Dodora, Lamson Cypress, Magnolia, Wild peach, Laurel, Dwarf and Tree Box California Privet, Evergreen in various shades of foliage, and hardy roses and blooming shrubs of varied, striking flowers and foliage, and climbing vines. Further back are test orchards of the various new and old fruits where valuable experiments are carried on. Among the most noted fruit, Lincoln Wonder Apple, very early, and Bledsoe's Favorite, summer, are very fine and of local origin, and Ben Davis for the main crop. Elberta is perhaps the most profitable of the peaches. Out of the many varieties of plums tested, in succession named, are preferred: Lone Star, Arkansas, Lombard, Ogon, Botan and Golden Beauty. Of blackberries, Early Harvest, Brunton, Wilson and Dallas succeeded well. Crescent, Jack, Michel, and Parker Earle strawberries are preferred. Most all the fine grapes have rotted badly, and the spraying cure has not yet been tried to any extent. It is well to say that Transcendent Crab is perhaps the most profitable apple here. Kieffer and Dutchess pears pay well; also Brunswick figs. There are many other things of interest too numerous to mention, that have been carefully selected over a period of long experience in Texas horticulture.

Outside of the home grounds we were shown large blocks of peach trees for this fall's trade, now four to seven feet high, well grown and smooth, of select varieties. Also to meet a demand for smaller trees, which many experienced planters prefer, are a large number of peach trees than a year old, already budded and forced out and now two to three feet high, very perfect little trees called June budded peach. Also 30,000 seedlings now being budded

for the trade in fall of 1894. Adjoining, there is a block of fine plum trees, both American and Japanese varieties, and California prunes for the Western trade. In another field are apples one and two years old, pears, figs, grapes, berries, etc. And of shade trees there is no end from the one year seedling, one to three feet, up to fifteen or twenty feet high in endless variety. The favorite shade trees are Sycamore, American Elm, and Soft Maple, but each variety has its demand among the various soils and climatic conditions and tastes of the people of this great state and the Southwest. In connection with the nursery business and to facilitate the marketing of the fruit, truck farming is practiced to the extent of five to seven acres, most of which is sold in the home market.

Mr. Kerr tells me that he has sold \$500 worth of vegetables this season off of five acres of ground. After having heard Mr. Kerr talk and having gone with him over his grounds, I am now of the opinion that to successfully carry on the experiments and propagate the thousand and one varieties, to prune, trim, weed and otherwise to care for and to sell, collect and judiciously pay over, that the nursery, fruit and truck farming department of the business will leave no time for street corner politics and goods box whittling.

This is a permanent solid interest in this community; yes, in this State, and enjoys and deserves the liberal patronage of our people.

I ran out to Denton on the evening of the 20th, hired a conveyance and went out into the country three or four miles into the cross timbers. Crops have suffered very materially on account of the continued drouth, though I find farmers generally in very good shape and not much complaining. I heard no complaint of gold bugs here; guess it has been too dry for them in this section.

I met our friend W. H. Pierce, and spent a few hours at his lovely country home, and of course paid my respects to his pets, those lordly Berkshires. I have seen but one lot of Berkshire hogs in the State that was near their equals, and none their superiors. Mr. Pierce has spared neither time nor money in procuring pigs from the very best strains in the United States. He is thoroughly posted in hogology, and knows how to talk hog. He has studied the business carefully, and by constant, close, practical attention, has learned exactly what a hog needs and gives it to him without stint. He has 17 finely bred, well matured sows in his herd, which is headed by Beauty's King 28 289, and if a hog can be a beauty he has the right name.

The State of Texas owes much to such breeders as Mr. Pierce who have taken the pains to secure for Texas the very best strains of hogs in the United States. I found but one man on this trip who had been raided by gold bugs. Poor fellow he looked awful bad and I am afraid that he will never get over it. Is there no remedy for these pests? He says:

"The June bug hath the golden wing,
The lightning bug the flames;
The gold bug hath no wing at all
But he gets there all the same."

UNCLE SNORT.

AN ENDORSEMENT.

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I cannot refrain from expressing approval of your short editorials adverse to inducing and encouraging indiscriminate immigration.

It seems to me, one of the most vital evils, and one that should be fought from now on by all patriotic citizens of each State, and the nation.

The virtuous and industrious, even if poor, should not be debarrd from the benefits of our freedom and opportunity to earn an honest livelihood by honest labor, but the importing of vicious criminals and paupers should be stopped now, before the percentage becomes more dangerously large.

It seems that the largest number of papers all over the United States are committed to a policy that magnifies the advantages of each city, town or country, and it is a rare thing indeed you will find the bare unvarnished truth published in regard to the locality in which the publication is made. The city papers want population at any cost. It brings circulation and items for the police and scandal columns. The country papers also have a job to do, which is likely to look without severe criticism at any prospector who has money, no matter if he be a gambler or an anarchist. And the land around many a country town which will not support a family to the square mile, becomes a location for lucrative gardening when the editor gets his imaginative nose on a rail in a dry section, which does not lay the dust after months of drouth, "is sufficient to assure the spring crop," in his vivid imagination, for he wants his section to develop.

It is a little remarkable that about the only two papers in Texas in which I notice a marked disposition to speak out most independently are those which look to the farmers for patronage and are frequently able to tell some plain truths to the town governments, under which they are published, as well as to champion the cause of justice to all, and especially that of the farmers who support them. We applaud you in it; may dollars and honor reward you.

NATIVE

THE WOMEN AND THEIR CONGRESS DEFENDED.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

In TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of the 26th appears the following: "During the Dallas Fair the coming fall there is to be a Woman's Congress in session daily. Not more than half the members will be allowed to talk at once. This rule will work a hardship on the silent minority but it is deemed necessary in the interest of parliamentary decorum. Instead of cuspidors as other congresses have, each desk will be furnished with a vessel to cry in."

The above is an assertion, an allusion and an insinuation. It is proud, disdainful and wrong. It is really not lady-like; indeed it isn't. In the first place, in a Woman's Congress none but the president cries, and she always sheds her tears in a forty dollar handkerchief. This is a well established rule based on precedent. The Texas State Fair has provided sixteen handkerchiefs, costing forty dollars each, to be used by the president of this Woman's Congress in true professional style. The very idea of vessels to cry in! Why you do not know the women of Texas, and I will give you to understand that they are up to the very times in Congresses as in all other things. So much for the allusion.

The insinuation is that all these women will cry. You are one of those, I see who think women effeminate. You are mistaken. If you will follow me for one year over Texas you will soon decide that women have more mental and physical endurance than men; and when it comes to cool bravery, why the men are just simply without any, compared to women.

Now let us take Bro. J. M. Howell, Bad Man and Uncle Snort, who would, on only a limited acquaintance with either of them get into a two horse wagon and start across the country to El Paso? Would you? No sir. I say you would not. Would the writer hereof? Not much, if he knew it. I doubt if any of us would do such a thing after knowing them for years. Now Mr. Editor, a little woman has had the cool nerve to undertake a longer journey than to El Paso with these same men, and alone. However much sympathy we may feel for these women we are bound to admit their superior nerve. No Mr. Editor, you are very wrong and if you will run over a list of your acquaintances on the line I have marked out for you, you will soon see that women have more endurance and more nerve than men, and of the two sexes men are in many cases the most effeminate.

Now as to this Woman's Congress. I am free to say that few meetings of more importance have taken place in Texas Home life in Texas can be much improved. Men seem to think that they have no part in such work. They spend all their leisure time at political speakings and at meetings where home is not mentioned except to excite anger and prejudice. God, the seasons and the soils, seem to be forgotten, and all benefits and blessings are expected through the dubious utility of suffrage. The orchard, the garden, flowers, bees, poultry, and fine stock farming, the very foundation of home and its upholders are abandoned as subjects to be considered by cranks, and all the intelligence of the country exerted on the vagaries of political experts and aspirants. Ten thousand men in Texas each week assemble to listen to talks from men who are paupers, on the finances of the world. To hear men who cannot be and never were close to any office where they are known, advise methods of government not sanctioned by our statesmen or approved by any country. On the other hand, when men who are home builders; men who are making money; men who have every comfort at their homes; men who are championing the cause of industrial Texas and advancing our products in the markets of the country, when such men meet to discuss the most important and vital questions affecting our products, our homes, and the markets, one hundred men is a large assemblage.

Under this condition of affairs I have with best wishes this Woman's Congress. I know that the questions discussed will be such as apply to the actual needs and wants of women, and that the methods of relief will be based upon the personal efforts of the individual intelligently applied in industrial pursuits. Why, sir, it

will be a grand day for Texas when the women meet in Congress with their labors and discuss how to accomplish results by individual effort, and not by a collective vote. We have some grand women in Texas, and the grandest Roman of them all is Mrs. Sherman, of Salado. I hope they will give her an opportunity to tell about bees and poultry, and that it will result in giving her remunerative employment to many women in Texas who now work in cotton fields. I would like to see her president one day and Mrs. McCall president one day; and if they want to cry, why I would like to see them cry in forty dollar handkerchiefs and death to the man who would offer either of them a vessel to cry in.

HUFFMAN.

WEEVILS IN CORN—JOHNSON GRASS.

FARMERSVILLE, TEXAS

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

The season is now approaching fast for gathering corn, and I would like to hear of some method to keep the weevil out of it. If any one has a remedy, let us have it.

I notice a suggestion for a remedy to rid land and prevent the spreading of Johnson grass. I will give this much of my experience with it. I had a neck of land cut off from my farm by a railroad—about eight acres. Johnson grass had gotten pretty well over it to such an extent that I could not get it plowed. I decided to let it spread, so I made a pasture of it, putting four times as much stock on the land as it would sustain. I put the stock on it in the winter and let them run on it the next year, and during the second summer broke it well and narrowed it and have sown it for three years and have not seen a sprig of it yet. It was no trouble to break, as it seemed like the whole thing was rotten and dead. The land was on the sandy order and soil not very deep. I have had as much trouble with a bunch six feet square as I had in this eight acres, and it seems like I cannot kill it. It is in my field, and digging it up seems to do no good.

The railroad now has it on its right-of-way, and it is on the right-of-way throughout this country, and if some steps are not taken to stop its spreading from the railroad, this country is going to be ruined without doubt, and this entire black land belt will in time have to be used for a pasture. I think Congress should do something to put a stop to railroads hauling it. I killed it as above stated on eight acres, but I doubt that I could have done it any harm had it been about a branch or wet place. Besides, if it was on the railroad, a man would have to rid his farm of it every year, as it spreads rapidly from the seed.

W. B. YEARY.

TEXAS GOOD ENOUGH.

ITASCA, TEXAS

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

It don't rain much of late, but crops are very good; cotton forming nicely, will be ready to pick in a few days. Now if Uncle Snort can leave his hogs he can come up and see what fine hogs we have in old Hill, and see how to feed fine pigs, and see some fine beehives which we aim to eat while picking our fleecy staple. Health is good and everybody going to preaching.

It is pretty tight when such noted writers as Bill Arp writes on the wrong of the South. But it is all policy. He well knows that the South has made greater improvement than any nation or part of a nation in the last twenty years. The day is not far off when the South will be leading all of this grand old United States. It is a long lane that never turns, and when this one does turn we will see those old pension grabbers who have been sucking Uncle Sam so long coming down to help raise our mixed crops in this sunny land of ours; and if they will work hard we will let them take a peep in at the bank door, and their children will learn to work. Then Uncle Sam will have a lighter load to carry. Now, Mr. Arp, if you can't pay the preacher in good old Georgia, just ship some of the best of them to Texas. We will feed and clothe them and give them some pocket change that they may live happy.

W. H. JAMES.

PICKING A BONE.

ALVIN, TEXAS

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Some of your subscribers may have a "bone to pick with you." TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is certainly hard to beat as an agricultural paper, and the valuable service it might thus render the farmers and fruit growers of Texas is simply incalculable. It must be doubtful, however, whether any of these citizens care to be shamed or called names in the columns of any paper for which they are asked to pay their money, in the supposed interest

ahead of those who have in keeping our Capitol grounds at Austin, our court houses and our public schools. In excellent taste, kindness for his fellow man, and public spirit, he leads Texas. I tip my hat to him and call him great.
Fort Worth, Texas.

FRUIT GROWING IN NORTHWEST TEXAS A SUCCESS.

We sincerely wish every man in Texas or any other State, who believes the Panhandle to be a dry, dusty region, where nothing will grow but mesquite grass, could visit Wichita county and see the result of the efforts being made by some of our farmers. One look at the orchard of Mr. Rexford, on Gilbert creek, ten miles from Iowa Park, will convince the most skeptical. Here everything in the fruit line is represented. Immense peach, pear, apple, plum, and cherry trees, rearing their heads and spreading their branches with quite a tropical appearance. I don't believe there is an orchard in Texas that could show peaches and pears equal in size; Kleffer pears yet green that would weigh from one-half to three-fourths of a pound; peaches, Heath and Chinese Cling, just ripe, about the same size; apples, Ben Davis, Limber Twig and other varieties, four, five and six years old, with from four to six bushels of fruit on a tree; berries, grapes, etc., all of luxurious growth. Mr. Rexford has been on this place about fourteen years, but has only been paying attention to his orchard five or six years. I guess the "chronic grumblers," numerous in all new countries, got hold of him, like they do all new comers, and told him, with their lip hung down, that "nothing will grow; it is no use trying; it never rains," etc. Because, perhaps, they had put out a few trees, and left them to struggle for existence with weeds, wind and sun, with no attention whatever, and they died, who could wonder? Our own experience shows what can be done. We came to Iowa Park three years ago, bought four lots, and put out peaches, plums, pears, apricots, cherries, blackberries, strawberries and grapes and have already had enough fruit to pay for the trees and vines and for their cultivation. From about four dozen blackberry vines that will be three years old next spring we gathered ten gallons of fruit. From four dozen strawberry plants, two years old this coming November, we gather four or five gallons of as fine berries as ever grew in any country. On grape vines, two years old last spring, we counted on one vine one hundred and four bunches of well matured grapes. On one vine three years old this coming winter, we found one hundred and fifty-seven bunches. This grape is just now ripe. With such success, having dry winds, hot weather and grasshoppers all to contend with, what can be the result at more favorable seasons? This country is bound to come to the front as a fruit country. Land is cheap and fortunes waiting to be made right here in Wichita county, when we have more men of push and energy to come and help us develop its resources, men who will put their "shoulder to the wheel." This class of men will always be welcome; the grumblers can stay where they are, we have too many of them already, with their doleful tails to tell and their deep drawn sighs. Come up and Mr. Rexford, who is a genial man and wide awake farmer, will take pleasure in showing you his fine orchard and giving you his ideas on fruit growing. And one look will be sufficient to show you that this is no exaggeration, but a few facts.
Iowa Park, Texas.

THE FIRST TO IRRIGATE.

Corpus Christi Caller.
Mr. John Dunn, who lives five miles west of town, is the first of our truck farmers to attempt irrigation from water supplied from the water works. The first attempt will be an experiment and only an acre of land will be irrigated. It will be under the supervision of an experienced gardener from California, who will keep an account of the number of gallons of water used, the cost of irrigation, etc. Mr. Dunn's experiment will be watched with deep interest by our vegetable growers, and if it proves a success, then the water works company will have all they can do to supply water for the large number of truck farmers who will grow vegetables by irrigation.

We have received the very full catalogue and price list of the Fruitland Nurseries, of P. J. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga. These nurseries, as well as their proprietor, stand at the very head of horticulture in the South.

Our book catalogue contains descriptions of 300 useful books for those interested in agriculture. We send it free. Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

FRUIT TREES

Peaches, 60 varieties, new and old; Immense stock; Plums, Japan and native, Oranges, hardy and early; tested varieties. Fernandensis, Grapes, Peaches, Walnuts, Ch. Olives, Apricots; Figs; Mulberries; Pomegranates; Camellia trees; Texas Umbrella, Grevillea, Boba, Magnolia Grandiflora; Citrus Trifoliata; Roses, etc. A large trade in Texas, Louisiana, Florida, and Mexico. **FOR THE MISSISSIPPI**, of ten years standing, enables us to grow just what planters want. Especially located for the production of fine stock, upon which we have built up our reputation. Prices Reasonable. Catalogue free. Correspondence solicited.

GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES, G. L. TABER, Prop'r., Glen St. Mary, Fla.

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PARIS NURSERIES.

FRUIT TREES. GRAPE VINES. BERRY PLANTS. Finest hardy ornamentals, such as Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, etc.

All home grown and thoroughly tested.

No doubtful high priced varieties to offer. Large bearing orchards to propagate from. Wholesale and retail. No traveling agents employed. Catalogue free on application. **STELL & CLARK**, Successors to Paris, Tex.

McKinney Nurseries.

SEND FOR OUR

NEW LIST

Telling what to plant and where to plant it, and how to have

Fruit, and Plenty of it, in any Part of Texas.

E. W. KIRKPATRICK, McKinney, Texas.

New Crop Seeds

RYE, BARLEY, ALFALFA.

Turnip, Cress and White Pearl Onion Seed, Onion Sets, Colorado and other Grass Seeds, all at bottom prices. **Texas Seed & Floral Co.** Growers and Importers of Seeds, 382 Elm St., Dallas, Texas.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

Fresh Turnip Seed. In large or small lots. **Winter Turf Oats** grown by ourselves. Don't fail to give them a trial. Send for circular. **Onion Sets, White and Red.** PLANT NOW. **Seed Rye for Fall Sowing.**

DRUM SEED & FLORAL CO. 800 Main St., FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

WINTER TURF OATS.

Proven to be the best for Texas. Sow in August or September. They stand the severest winters and make twice as good pasture as wheat or rye. Yield enormously. Heavy and in every way the best oats grown. While heaviest crops are produced on stiff black land, they are especially suited to thin lands.

Buy Your Seed of the Grower.

Warranted pure and free from Johnson Grass seeds. To the Trade I can furnish these oats by the hundred bushels or car load lot.

H. E. SINGLETON, LEBANON, Collins Co., TEXAS.

Breeder of Holstein Cattle, Poland China Hogs, Angora Goats, Langshan Chickens, M. B. Turkeys.

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Largest Manufacturers in the U. S. OF

Sheet Iron and Steel Building Material

Stairways, Ceilings, Roofings, Shutters, Gutters, Downspouts, Imitation Brick and Weatherboarding, etc. For a 2 per cent. discount, mention this paper.

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WRITE EITHER TO FACTORY, OR **Harry J. Morgan, Texas Representative,** Box 285, • • • Dallas, Texas.

THE JEWELL STEEL FRAME DISK HARROW

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

HUMANE, STRONG, CHEAPER, THAN BARB WIRE

VISIBLE ORNAMENTAL

THE STRENGTH of any other fence; will not stretch, some set out of shape. A Perfect Farm Fence, yet Handsome to Ornament a Lawn. Write for prices.

HARTMAN FENCE CO., BEAVER FALLS, PA.

BRANCHES: 102 Chambers St., New York, 508 State St., Chicago, 51-53 N. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

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HARMLESS TO STOCK

HUNTER & BOOSO, 172 Elm Street, DALLAS, TEXAS,

Engines, Boilers, Machinery and Supplies,

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

GRINDERS WORTH HAVING.

YOUR OWN MILLER.

A Grinding-mill for Family Use.

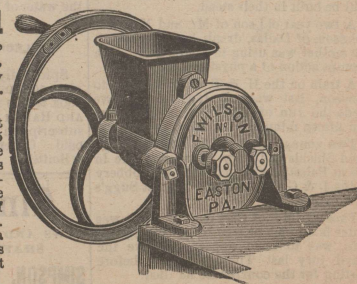
Adjusted by a thumb-screw in a moment to grind from fine flour to hominy. Adapted for grinding corn, wheat, coffee, spices, or grain of any kind for domestic use or feeding purposes. Corn-meal, hominy and Graham flour produced fresh and pure in your own home. Grinds 1 pound of coffee in 1 minute; flour or meal a longer or shorter time, as the mill is set to grind fine or coarse. It has large, chilled-iron burrs, 4½ inches in diameter, which are ground perfectly true. Steel shaft and fly-wheel 20 inches in diameter. Can be quickly fastened to the edge of a table or counter. The workmanship on the mill is first-class, all parts being made to duplicate.

We will furnish this mill and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year for \$5.00, receiver pays charges, or we will give it for a club of seven subscriptions to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH at one dollar each.

No. 1 Poulter's Mill

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

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



Texas Farm and Ranch Pub. Co., Dallas, Tex.

Poultry and Bees.

Texas Poultry Industry, published monthly by H. B. Savage, promises to grow during the fall, and calls on its patrons to observe the process.

Poultry journals still keep showing the old chestnut: "The best breed is the one you like best." There are breeds that no amount of "like best" could make worth the hens trouble in hatching.

There is a fortune waiting for the man who will originate and perfect a really first class duck-legged breed of chickens. With this exception the world has enough breeds to last for ten generations. We are surprised that no one has caught on to this thing; for it is possible and sure of a rich reward, and out of it is destined to come the best all purpose breed ever invented.

I sent 1200 miles and got 12 Black Langshan eggs, and have just got off six chicks. That is good. They are feather footed, white tips on the wings, and white bellies. Is that right.—PRIOR HAYS, McKinney, Texas.

Ans.—The shank and outer toe should be well feathered. A few short feathers on middle toe is not proof of bad blood, neither is a few white feathers on tips of wings. Young chicks sometimes show whitish beneath. This should not be white. These white markings should naturally disappear at first moult.

ALL ABOUT OSTRICHES.

There are quite a number of ostrich shows in California, where these lovely birds are kept in small pens and admission

ing begins early in spring, and if the eggs are removed promptly, laying will continue until forty or fifty eggs are produced by each female. Hatching is done both naturally and artificially, the latter method being preferred, as sitting injures the plumage, the most valuable part of the bird. Incubators are manufactured especially for ostrich hatching. Infertile eggs are blown, and the shells are ready sale at one dollar each. The ostrich consumes about the same quantity of food as a sheep, to wit: three to four pounds of hay per day. Breeding birds are given one pound of grain extra per day. The larger the range the less feeding is required. The birds are plucked at seven months old the first crop being worth only about four dollars per head. Thereafter they are plucked every nine months, the average returns being twenty dollars per bird at New York wholesale prices.

There is ready sale for these plumes in New York, as they are protected by a duty of twenty-five per cent. Cape Colony exports annually \$7,000,000 worth of feathers, of which more than one-half comes to the United States. So there is little danger of the business being overdone.

In a country like Western Texas ostriches would be farmed as they are in South Africa, on unlimited range, allowing about the same area as for a similar number of sheep. The breeding birds would be kept in corrals of about twenty acres each, fenced with plain wire. Ostriches have the home instinct largely developed, and will not stray off from the farm where raised, and will remain near their watering places like cattle. We have before us official quotations from the regular bi-monthly sales of ostrich goods,

advice would not be taken any way. If some person with enough of both faith and money, would give ostrich farming a fair trial, we would be satisfied.

PROFITABLE POULTRY FARMING.

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

THE OFFER OF THE SEASON.

One years subscription to The Dallas Democrat, an 8 page, 48 column, weekly family newspaper, full of news from all over Texas and the whole world, Talma's sermons, good stories, etc., published at Dallas, one years subscription to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, which needs no further introduction here, a ticket to the Texas State Fair, at Dallas, which opens October 14 and closes Oct. 29, 1893, and a railroad and county map of Texas, 22x32 inches, all for \$1.25. Think of it. Subscribe now. Address all orders to, THE DEMOCRAT, Dallas, Texas.

YOU SHOULD KNOW

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

CHEAP EXCURSION TO GALVESTON VIA SANTA FE ROUTE.

On September 2nd, 1893, the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Ry. will run a special excursion from all points on its line in Texas and Indian Territory to Galveston. The rate from Dallas will be \$6. A special excursion train will leave Cleburne on arrival of the regular trains for Purcell and Paris, Saturday morning, September 2d, and will reach Galveston about 10 p.m. the same day. Tickets will be sold only on September 2d, and will be limited to return on any train up to and including train leaving Galveston at 6:30 a. m. of Wednesday, September 6th, thus giving three full days in Galveston.

In addition to the attractions at the "Beach Lawn," special excursions to the famous deep water jetties have been arranged for at a nominal rate of 25 cents for the round trip. This means a cool, refreshing steamer ride of about three hours down the bay, and an opportunity to see the work that has made Galveston famous.

Monday, September 4th, will be Labor Day. The trade unions of Galveston have arranged for a magnificent industrial parade to take place at 10 a. m., and a picnic and oyster roast at Woolams Lake in the afternoon and evening.

This will be the cheapest and last excursion of the season, and at a time when Galveston will be the most attractive. Bathing in the Gulf, free open air concerts and theatrical attractions at the beach, and the rate to Galveston and return only \$6. Think of it, and don't let the opportunity for a good time pass.

W. S. KIRKMAN,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Galveston, Texas.



FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE.
Leading varieties of first-class broiler fowls. Largest Poultry farm in the South. We keep only the best. Three one cent stamps for beautiful Catalogue. Arkansas Poultry Farm, Batesville, Ark.

FOR SALE Fine fowls, old and young. Eggs for fall hatching. Plants for fall planting. Poultry books and papers. Finely illustrated catalogue free. Address: GREEB BROTHERS, St. Marys, Mo. Or H. B. GREEB, Nashville, Tenn.

Elmwood Poultry Yard

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

Neches Poultry Farm.

The Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest. The only man in Texas who devotes his whole time to Poultry Culture. Twenty-two varieties of Poultry, also Pigeons, Pet Stock and Scotch Terrier Dogs; 15 first and 10 second prizes at Dallas Fair. Write for wants. Send 2 cents for 16-page catalogue.

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



WHITE MINORCAS

The most prolific layers. Splendid foragers. Extremely hardy. Non-sitters. Stock from best imported strains; WARRAND STRAIGHTLY PURE. Eggs \$2 for 13, shipped any circular free. W. M. Robinson Dallas, Tex.

Eggs for Hatching a Specialty.

Stock of first class, carefully mated in large, roomy yards. Birds vigorous and healthy. Eggs \$2 per 13 from Barred and White P. Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Buff, Pekin and Japanese Bantams. \$3 per 13 from Ga. Shawneek and Blue Heron Pit Games, and Exhibition B B. Red and Red Pie Games, Pekin Duck eggs \$1.50 per 11. Angora Rabbits and Guinea Pigs \$2.50 per pair. Safe arrival guaranteed. Bees and queens. Price list for a stamp. 45 cents in Texas.—B. F. CARROLL, Blooming Grove, Navarro Co., Texas.

PURE-BRED FOWLS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,
the best all-purpose fowl on earth.

FOR SALE Eggs, \$2 per setting, carefully packed warranted fresh. Choice birds in the fall. Brown Leghorn Eggs, \$1.50 a set. Pekin Duck Eggs, \$2 a set.

Agent for Spraying Machines.
Death to insects in hen houses, garden or orchard. Price, \$5.

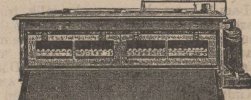
H. B. HILLIER,
RELTON, Bell Co., TEXAS.



INCUBATORS & BROODERS

Brooders only \$5. Best and cheapest for raising chicks; 40 first premiums; 5000 testimonials; send for catalogue. G. S. SINGER, Box 523, Cardington, O.

The Improved Monarch Incubator.

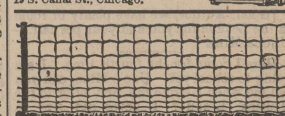


First Premiums at Every Contest, including TWO at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 26, 1893. More than 1800 ducks, chicks and turkeys from one machine in seven weeks. Price reduced. Thousands in successful operation in U. S., Canada and Europe. It is the universal testimony of users that they are far better than claimed. Send stamp for Circulars. J. RANNEY, So. Easton, Mass.

WELL-MACHINERY

Illustrated catalogue showing WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS, HYDRAULIC AND JETTING MACHINERY, etc. SENT FREE. Have been tested and all warranted.

THE PECH MFG. CO.
Stock City, Iowa
19 S. Canal St., Chicago.



Reformation or Annihilation?

Many farmers are prejudiced against all "middle men," and of late the cry has been, "abolish them." We have a better plan, reform them. We find farmers make spiteful middle men; the better farmer, the better middle man he makes. Knows how to temper his "wind" to the "shorn lamb," as it were.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.



fees are collected from visitors. But this is not ostrich farming, and although the birds are a familiar sight on the Pacific coast few are at all acquainted with their raising and management.

Mr. Edwin Cawston, of Los Angeles, Cal., has probably the largest ostrich farm in the United States, and is the most experienced handler of ostriches. He has at present more than one hundred birds on his grounds at Norwalk, and has sold and distributed along the California coast an equal number. The food consists chiefly of alfalfa cut short and moistened before feeding, sugar beets, sorghum, corn, and in fact almost anything that would be fed to a cow is relished by the birds. Through winter they are permitted to roam over the fields, but in summer they are corralled and fed. The breeding birds are confined to smaller pens and mated in pairs. Lay-

from Lewis & Peat, Mining Line, London. White primes are quoted at £11 to £14 10; firsts, £9 to £11; seconds, £6 10s to £9; thirds, £4 to £6 per pound. The two illustrations published here with have been kindly furnished by Mr. Edwin Cawston. The first shows a group of birds in a corral; the second shows a breach of the peace wherein the decorum of the yard is violently interrupted by two vicious males engaged in a kicking match.

There is probably good money in raising ostriches in Western Texas. In fact it would take good money to start with, but, with proper management a good profit could be secured, as the climate and conditions are favorable. We do not advise all our friends to rush headlong into ostrich raising, not because the business might be overdone, but because some of our friends might; and also because our



the house is filled with fruit trees, berry bushes, and part is devoted to the garden, wherein we raise all summer vegetables. The rose hedge separates the back yard from the front, which slopes and is terraced twice. Some grand old trees ornament the front yard. The lawn is dotted with flower beds and shrubs. The view from the house is one of grandeur, twenty miles of the river being visible from the porches. Our verandas are on all sides covered with vines of all descriptions. It is an ideal home. But I am afraid this will not prove so interesting to others as myself, so will close.

Dubouque, Iowa.

ADVICE TO THE GIRLS.

MRS. E. FOSTER.

If all the girls and women in this land had been brought up right this earth would be almost a heaven. A pure woman is, indeed, a noble work of God, but a vile one is darker than the fends of night. If one or two girls allow the boys to kiss them, they take it for granted that all will do likewise the very next opportunity, and it is difficult to make them understand differently. Some girls are easily led astray, but a pure girl will battle against every temptation. Girls, hold yourselves above suspicion; keep good company; do not talk scandal; educate your minds to noble thoughts, chafed together with golden links of Truth; and above all do not be called fast. One more don't: don't giggle too much, girls.

Fort Worth, Texas.

OUR WOMEN.

MAY B.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan:—I have been a constant reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for many years and the more I read it the better I like it and especially the Household. I am traveling much of my time and when far from home and loved ones many times feelings sad and lonely have I turned to the Household and read it with much pleasure. Its pages have ever breathed such a sweet spirit of refinement and tenderness, and I have never read it without feeling better and resolving to be better. I have never felt that I was competent to write for the best departments of one of the cleanest and best journals in the United States, and would perhaps never have made the attempt had I not seen and talked with you. The names of some of your most excellent correspondents were missing in the last issue of the paper (August 12). I do hope that none of them will tire and forsake the Household and I am sure they would not if they could hear as I do, the earnest solid praises from so many of our best men and women. It would be vast good that these timely letters have done. If the good and pure women of our country could only realize to-day that they are morally and socially the very salt of the earth; that they are the standards of purity and refinement; that the mother, the sister, are the boys' models of perfection, that words from them fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver.

As I go from home to home over this great state of ours, the more I see every day, that to the wife, the mother the daughter, belongs the happy task of making home pleasant. Of course there are homes that an angel could not make pleasant, but an angel mother may even in this sin-cursed home do much toward saving her children from its blighting influences. I sometimes think that if our women who are leading and working in the W. C. T. U., would give up the work of reformation and would devote their time and talents toward shielding and fortifying our precious little boys and girls against these great evils that are sweeping over our country, that they would find the task easier and the work more efficient and successful. Again let me say, I do hope the sisters will not neglect the Household. I may in the future find time to give some of the things that I may see and hear in my remblings.

Dallas County.

HOW TO MAKE GREEN TOMATO PICKLE.

R. V. G.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan:—I have been a silent reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for some time and have enjoyed the company of the Household very much, so I thought I would say a few words to show my appreciation for the many cheery letters I have read in the Household. I think we have had some of the most encouraging letters I ever read. They make one forget they are tired. I have been raised on a farm and love everything that tends to encourage and brighten the life of a good honest farmer and his family.

I will give the sisters a recipe for pickling green tomatoes. Pick sound green tomatoes and put them in a vessel Sprinkle

one teaspoonful of salt over one water-bucketful of tomatoes; pour over cold water enough to cover them, and put them on the stove and let them boil about twenty minutes; take them off, let them stand in the salt water five minutes, then with a spoon or colander, carefully lift them out and drop them into good apple vinegar, enough to cover them. They will keep all winter without sealing. They make a fine cobbler, almost as good as green apples. I have made pies of them that my friends would think were made of green apples.

Now, sisters, I ask a favor of you. I want to know if anyone can give me the address of a man by the name of Jason Rushen. He was in Bastrop county when we heard from him last. We thought all of the family were dead but him, until a few months ago one of his sisters wrote to us to find out where her brother was. We have written to every post office he ever lived near, and can hear no news from him. His sister has not seen him since he was a little boy. She is very anxious to find him. His mother died at the beginning of the Civil war and the children were scattered. Now, sisters, we have children who might be scattered like those of this brother and sister perhaps it will be broad cast upon the waters to be gathered many days hence. He is about thirty-seven years old, light complexioned, was very slender when we saw him last. He was raised in Hill county, Texas, from a little boy; was raised by John Glass, married Miss Lizzie Ward. You can answer through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH or write her. Her name is N. J. Trullist, and her post office is Albion, Orleans county, New York. I will close by saying God bless TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

Peoria, Texas.

EVILS OF THE DANCE.

RYLA.

After reading Mrs. Little's flattering poem to Rustic Maiden for which I thank her very much, and having been kindly mentioned by Wandering Bachelor, I am mentioned to venture again, I have been thinking recently upon the subject of dancing, where the young, thoughtless, giddy and gay go, to while so many precious moments of their lives away, thinking little and caring less about the result. Oh that I could wield a pen that would show them on what dangerous ground they are treading. When they enter the room and the music begins, so soft and sweet that it seems to lift and bear them away; then the fop with his curled mustache and faultless attire, wheels off with some fair damsel who is pure and innocent of all that lurks within his bosom. It is here the wolf in sheep's clothing preys among the lambs; it is here the serpent charms the thoughtless dove; it is here the lion is waiting in ambush to spring upon the helpless. The midnight ball! what a curse it is to the fairer sex; and yet they go on and indulge therein, and lead others after them. Still not one of them wants to die in this condition. They intend a little later to be Christians. Some know well that it is a place of harm, innocent amusement, where the young may go to enjoy each others' company, and all the little polite nothings may be said and done. When you see a frequent visitor of the ball room, you will see a non-visitor at the house of God. How many brothers—(I say brothers because parents do not visit such places, and know not what company their daughters associate with while there)—would like to see their sisters wheeling in the dance, leaning on an intoxicated man's shoulder, his arm about her waist, when he knows his sister is as pure as the driven snow, his mother's pride and his father's joy.

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MOST PERFECT MADE.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

Dr. Price's Contains No Ammonia, No Alum, Or any other Adulterant.

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PRICE 50c. pint. Let those who have pale faces try it. It is a GREAT RESTORATIVE TONIC that acts upon the blood immediately. Be Sure You Get BURNHAM'S. Our formula is a secret. No other is "just as good." All grocers sell it. Six 4-oz. bottles expressed for \$1.50. Send stamps for book—"Household Hints." E. S. BURNHAM CO., 120 Gansevoort St., N.Y.



FREE A fine 14c gold pen and a set of pens. Cut this out and send it to us with your full name and address, and we will send you one of these elegant, reliable, gold-plated pens. We will express for examination, and if you think it is equal in appearance to any \$2.00 gold watch you sample for us. We will give you the watch with our guarantee that you can return it any time within one year if not satisfactory; and if you sell or cause the sale of it we will give you the Free. Write at once, as we shall send out samples by express.

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The most successful Remedy for Fever and Ague ever known. Prevents "Malaria" in its various forms. Contains no Quinine, Arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. Reasons of the superiority of Wintersmith's Tonic over Quinine and other Remedies. The remedies usually given only prevent the paroxysm or break the chill, without reference to the condition the system may be left in after the chills are removed; whereas the mere breaking of the chills but a small part of what is required to effect a radical cure. The various organs of the body, more especially the liver and stomach, must be brought into a healthy condition, otherwise a return of the chills is probable. A proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic never fails to remove the cause and cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. Two sizes, 50c and \$1.00. ARTHUR PETEE & CO., Agents, Louisville, Ky.

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THIS WEEK'S BARGAINS. Struysen's, 2 medium, ebonyized, \$175. Vose, large, rosewood, 200. Mathushek, large, fancy, rosewood, 225. New England, medium, ebonyized, 300. New England, medium, walnut, 225.

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FARM AND STOCK.

The milking machine may milk all night but that is not all the case requires.

It does not pay to feed two cows, and in return get only the milk that one ought to give.

Prof. C. V. Riley has given notice that the seventeen year locusts are due the present year.

It requires 900 good milch cows to run a successful creamery. Don't forget the number or the kind.

A milk tester and thermometer, even in a family dairy will pay for themselves in about two full churnings.

Horses require a large amount of exercise, to keep in condition; cows on the contrary, require very little.

Feeding values are given as follows for 100 pounds: Wheat bran \$1; good meadow hay, 55cents; wheat straw 37 cents.

Prof. W. A. Henry thinks that farmers can better afford to feed their wheat to stock than to sell it at present prices.

Waldo F. Brown, is authority for the statement that to burn off instead of turning under stubble will largely increase the yield of grain.

Corn left standing in the field after it is fully ripe is subject to considerable loss. The ordinary farmer cannot afford to indulge in any preventable loss.

Good wholesome food in proper quantities is a better preventive of disease, in animals and men than any apothecary stuff ever invented. It will pay to remember this.

Coleman's Rural World says that this year wheat straw is worth more than the wheat grain. Texas wheat growers who burn or waste their straw, should make a note of this.

The epidemic of anthrax now prevailing in southern Illinois, is unusually fatal. Two persons have contracted the disease and died. They received slight cuts while skinning the dead animals.

One of our Texas exchanges says: "Texas will this year produce 2,000,000 bales of cotton, worth \$90,000,000." It may be worth that much but prices must change materially if the crop brings anything near \$90,000,000.

Wheat ground should be plowed early so that the loosened soil may become settled again. Wheat does not stand well on a loose soil. The ground should have one or more good rains after plowing to put it in good condition for the seed.

Milch cows require something besides exercise to cause them to do their best in a milky way. Therefore a bad pasture cannot be made good by increasing its area. No cow should be required to travel all day to fill herself with dried herbage.

A Missouri farmer has found that his straw is worth more than his wheat. He made 630 bushels of wheat on 35 acres. About 18 bushels per acre. At the ruling price this brought \$12 per acre. The straw weighed two tons per acre, and was worth \$3 per ton, or \$18 per acre. Total value of the grain, \$408; of straw, \$523.

The tendency of the times is to compel farmers to do more "hard work" than they have heretofore done. The time when a farmer could isolate himself from the rest of the world and forego every source of intelligence and advancement, has passed away forever. He must now push forward or be starved out of his occupation, and take his position as a common drudge. It is time for men of spirit to get a move on them—and they are doing it.

There is no prospect of any general rise in the prices of farm produce. There will be local fluctuations, of course, from various causes; but the main hope of profit from the farm is in studied practical economy—decreasing the cost of production; producing everything possible for home consumption; watching the current of supply and demand, and taking every possible advantage of both, and marketing products as nearly as possible, ready for the consumer. There is no reasonable hope, present or prospective, of decent profits from growing and selling cotton, corn, oats or wheat.

Texas fever has been demonstrated to be due to a minute tick. It has been suspected for some time that the ticks were at the bottom of it, but it has been proved only recently. The bite of the insect is very painful and quite poisonous, and it is no wonder when a number of them begin

to chaw at the same animal that fever is the result. Tick fever would be a more appropriate name.—Nebraska Farmer.

The above is correct with the following exceptions: The fever is not due to a tick at all. It may be communicated by ticks. The tick in question is not a minute, but a large tick; it does not bite, but sucks the blood, and this is not "very painful;" they do not "chaw;" tick fever would not be an appropriate name, for the disease is not caused by, only communicated by ticks, and may be communicated without them. The Nebraska Farmer should study ticks and Texas cattle fever.

EARLY MATURITY.

Farmer's Home.

The evidence accumulates that we must look toward early maturity in the future conduct of our beef growing industry. It is probable that no steers over three years old will be allowed to compete for prizes at the great English fat cattle shows. There is some difference of opinion as to advisability of the rule as regards the slower maturing breeds, such as the Highland, Galloway and Welsh, but it will doubtless be made to apply to all. It is known that early maturity is improving the flavor of the meat, and customers are willing to pay for flavor as for no other quality. This is just as true here as anywhere, and the beef producers will serve their best interests by getting in line with this movement at once.

TEXAS LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSION.

The following are the proceedings and rules adopted at the first meeting of the Texas Live Stock Sanitary Commission, held at Austin, August 8, 1893:

Be it remembered, that on this the 8th day of August, 1893, W. J. Moore, of Galveston county, Texas, and Robert J. Kleburg, of Nueces county, Texas, having each been appointed a member of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the State of Texas, and each having filed with the Secretary of State the oath of office and bond, as required by law, met and organized the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the State of Texas by selecting the said W. J. Moore as chairman and Robert J. Kleburg as secretary of said Commission—the Hon. T. J. Martin having failed to appear at said meeting; whereupon the following rules and regulations were adopted for the purpose of aiding them in the performance of their duties and facilitating such business as may be properly brought before the Commission:

RULE I.

All communications that are intended for the Live Stock Sanitary Commission should be addressed to Robert J. Kleburg, Secretary Texas Live Stock Sanitary Commission, Alice P. O., Nueces county, Texas.

RULE II.

Upon the receipt by the Secretary of reliable information of the existence of any contagious or infectious disease of a malignant character among the live stock of Texas, he shall advise the other two members of the Commission by letter or telegram, as he may deem best, stating the time and place where said Commission will meet to investigate the reported disease. And in no case shall any one member act alone in such investigation, without the consent in writing or by telegram of one or both of the other members of this Commission; and in no case shall he so act alone without following the following rules or regulations:

A. This Commission does not consider it to be its duty, nor will it investigate any diseases among the live stock of this State, except such as are reported to be infectious or contagious, and of malignant character.

B. Whenever any owner or person in charge of any domestic animal or animals who informs this Commission that any domestic animal owned by him or in his charge is affected by any contagious or infectious disease of a malignant character, he shall immediately isolate such animal or animals from all other domestic animals not so affected, and so keep the same isolated until this Commission has investigated the said disease, and ordered such animal or animals to be released.

C. Whenever any reliable person informs this Commission of the existence of any contagious or infectious disease of a malignant character among any live stock in this State, not owned or controlled by him, he shall also immediately inform the owner or person in charge of such animal or animals, the sheriff and county clerk of the county in which said domestic animals are found, and the owner or person in charge of such animal or animals shall immediately isolate and keep isolated the same, as provided in Rule B of this Commission.

D. Whenever, after careful examina-

tion by this Commission, any animal or animals shall be found affected with any contagious or infectious disease of a malignant character, which is considered by them to be incurable, the owner or person in charge of such animal will be ordered to kill such animal and burn or bury the same, and in all such cases the value of such animals will be left to be ascertained and provided for by the county to which such animal belongs, as is now provided by law in case of glanders or farcy.

By order of W. J. Moore, Chairman Texas Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

ROBERT J. KLEBURG Secretary.

WOOL SHARKS.

Homestead.

The inexperienced shepherd is liable to be taken in and shorn by irresponsible dealers in the city, to whom has been given the appropriate name of wool sharks. These parties send out circulars to every farmer whose name they can obtain, quoting prices far above the actual value, promising immediate returns, etc. The farmer who sends to them will be shorn more completely and closely than he can shear his sheep, let him do his best. It is folly for any man to promise that he can give more than the market prices for wool. Every man who has wool for sale should keep posted on the prices and be suspicious of the man who promises to give him more. The fact is, he does not mean to do it.

DIGESTIBILITY OF CORN FODDER.

Coleman's Rural World.

The Maryland experiment station has conducted some very useful experiments with corn fodder to learn the digestibility and consequent value of the whole and of different parts. The method of harvesting corn in that State is the same as was once in practice in New England; cutting off the stalks above the ears as soon as the spindles wither and letting the butts with the ears on stand until dead ripe. The stalks thus cut and dried are what they called "topped fodder" and the "stubbles" is the butts below where the tops are cut off. Following is a summary of results of experiments on the different portions:

All parts on the corn plant contain valuable food materials, the dry matter having nearly the same composition.

The corn stubble and husks contain 60 per cent. of the total digestible matter produced by the plants and the blades only 11 per cent. of the total digestible matter.

Corn husks or shucks contain 73 per cent. of digestible matter.

Corn stubble or butts contain 66 5 per cent. of digestible matter.

Corn blades or leaves contain 64 2 per cent. of digestible matter.

Topped corn fodder (stover) contains 55 per cent. of digestible matter.

There is more digestible matter contained in the corn fodder from one acre than in the corn ears from one acre.

The corn fodder or stover from one acre yields as much digestible matter as two tons of timothy hay.

There is enough digestible matter produced by the corn fodder grown in the Southern states to winter all the live stock existing in those states if it was properly preserved and prepared in a palatable form.

By cutting and crushing the corn stalks cattle will eat and utilize nearly all of them.

Corn fodder (stover) furnishes a food rich in digestible carbohydrates.

Corn fodder when fed alone, will nearly maintain cattle but should be supplemented with some food rich in nitrogen when feeding for the production of growth, flesh or milk.

HOW TO DRESS MUTTON.

Live Stock and Western Farm Journal

The best time to dress mutton is in the morning when the sheep have partially empty stomachs. The head is severed from the body, by either knife or saw. The gambrels are quickly inserted and the carcass hung up just high enough that it will not touch the ground. If the operator is not an expert in removing the pelt, he had better make an opening in the upper part of the carcass as it hangs, and with the aid of a funnel turn in a pall of water to arrest the gas and prevent it from permeating the flesh from the entrails. The hind legs are skinned down to the gambrel joints before it is hung, and the skinning process begins here. When the legs are free from the pelt, the remainder of it can be removed without the aid of a knife after it has been opened up along the belly and around the tail. This is done with the closed hand or fist, working it off by pressure around the body of the sheep, holding the pelt with one hand and working it off with the other fist. The next process is removing the en-

trails, which work is not unlike that of disemboweling any other animal. If there is no refrigerator on the farm, the carcass should be halved and hung in an open, deep well by means of a rope. Thus managed, it will keep for some days. It will be a good plan to make arrangements with some neighbor to "half about" with him in killing a sheep. Mutton from a well fed sheep, dressed in the manner above described, is neither poisonous nor distasteful, but on the contrary is the very best of meat.

THE FARMER AS A HORSE BREEDER.

Western Resources.

The farmer is the horse breeder of the world, and the actual farmer—the one who has a few standard bred mares of individual merit—will probably pay off more mortgages, build a better house, have more of the comforts of life within said house, clothe his children better than the other farmer who devotes his best time to the production of any other class of live stock.

* * * Facts that have been carefully collected demonstrate to a certainty that there are fewer failures in the horse business than in any other line of pursuit to which men of means and ability give their best attention, and there never was a time when the products of a successful breeder—one who observed not only individual excellence, but takes into consideration the value of blood lines—found a reader and more profitable market than now. The growth of the industry has been something phenomenal, and yet there is room for all, for the number of trotting bred horses in the country are a very small proportion of the whole number in the United States. Any man using judgment in his breeding operations need have no fear of the bottom falling out, and he will have the impression cemented that horses are in great demand if he will undertake to buy a pair of horses that can pole in 2:40, that are matched and are pleasant drivers. The day of nondescript is past. A plug is a plug, no matter what his ancestry.

DEEP AND SHALLOW MILK SETTING.

Farmer's Review.

Prof. C. S. Plumb, of the Indiana experiment station, Purdue university, has made an interesting test of deep and shallow setting of milk, and we copy below from the recent bulletin the conclusions:

The total amount of commercial butter secured from the 984 pounds of milk in each lot was 39 pounds, 11.5 ounces for deep can setting, and 41 pounds, 4.5 ounces for shallow pan setting, a difference of 1 pound and 9 ounces in favor of shallow setting. Of milk to make 1 pound of butter it required 24.7 pounds in deep setting, and 23.8 pounds in shallow setting.

A consideration of the preceding data brings out the following facts:

1. There was a slight gain of cream from setting milk in shallow pans over that set in deep cans.

2. There was a very considerable loss of fat in the skim milk from deep setting over that from shallow setting, amounting to nearly twice as much.

3. The buttermilk from shallow setting contained much more fat than that from deep setting.

4. A slightly smaller amount of milk made one pound of butter, when set in shallow pans, compared with that set deep.

Assuming that milk was to be set in open air, other things being equal, it would be economical to use shallow pans.

THE SHEEP FOR HARD TIMES.

Farmer's Home.

Many a farmer has found that the conditions of sheep raising have changed so in this country that he has had to look around for some way to make a profit other than simply raising the Merino breed of sheep for wool. The great depression in wool values that swept over the country a number of years ago threatened our sheep interests with destruction, and, in fact, many breeders were forced out of the industry. A large number of the progressive farmers, however, turned the matter over in their mind, and determined to solve the matter by raising first-class mutton. Their Merino ewes were bred to Shropshire rams, and the early lambs that were sent into market from their farms quickly added to their rapidly diminishing incomes in such a way as to give this feature of sheep raising a great incentive.

There has probably been no greater boon to sheep husbandry in the last half century than the adoption of this practice, and thousands of farmers now depend more upon their mutton for a living than upon the wool. The Shropshires offered the best advantages of any breed for crossing with the common stock, and the whole industry has been greatly benefited by the common use of these fine rams. Our own

FARM MACHINERY

Rain making machines and voodoo schemes for milking the clouds are getting to be quite as numerous as cotton picking machines, and fully as successful.

E. E. Hamilton, who made many friends and acquaintances in Texas while manager of D. M. Osborne & Co's branch house at Dallas, is now a prominent merchant in South Riverside, California. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH'S Bad Man commends him to the people of California as a genial gentleman and business hustler; a desirable acquaintance to any locality.

PUT YOUR TRUST IN THE ANTI-TRUST AXE, THE BEST AXE MADE.

Some time ago fifteen of the largest axe manufacturing concerns in the United States entered into an arrangement to control the output and prices of this indispensable tool. The business methods of trusts in general are pretty well understood by the public. They are remarkable for their simplicity and for their moral resemblance to highway robbery. They aim to absorb every concern in their line of business, and if any refuse, then the whole power of the combine is enlisted to wreck the business of such concerns. As soon as the combine by these means has throttled honest competition and can control the market, it proceeds to levy its tax upon consumers, by cheapening the cost of production and selling at any price that cupidity may dictate, thus reversing the order of business under healthy competition by lowering the quality while raising the price of their products. This axe trust is no exception to the rule.

The Kelley Axe Manufacturing Company, of Louisville, Ky. which has already made a national reputation for the excellence of its axes, refused to enter into the combine. This Company controlled patents which gave such conspicuous merit to their axes that they believed the people would sustain them in their honest efforts to produce the best axe made, and consequently they have stood against every effort of the combine, and the Company and its goods are now more popular than ever. Farmers are not only interested in having good tools to work with, but also in the general principle of hostility to trusts and combines rendered necessary by the instinct of self defense. The Kelley Axe Mfg. Co. has been officially recommended by the Farmers and Laborers' Union of Kentucky, and by farmers' organizations all over the country, both for the excellence of their axes and for their sturdy independence in refusing to be swallowed up by the combination whole. Not only farmers, but all who favor honest goods made and sold upon actual merit, should resent the assumption of this huge trust, that it, and it alone, must be patronized when axes are wanted. The way to do this is to buy only the Kelley Perfect Axe. They are as cheap as those made by the trust and are claimed to be the best axes made.

CONTRACT WITH STAYER & ABBOTT.

Farm Implement News.

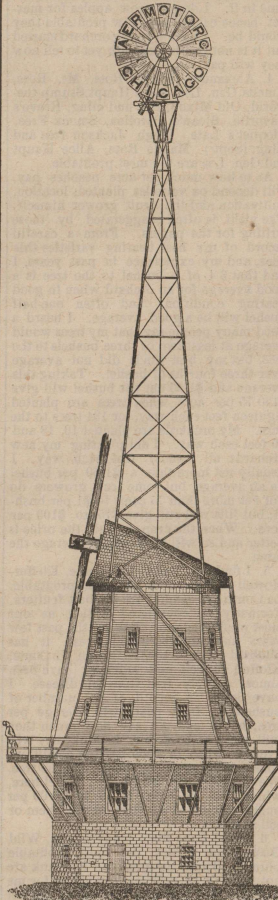
J. M. Wendelken, of Dallas, Texas, the one and only Wendelken in the implement trade, is in Chicago, and will not go empty handed when he returns home. A few days ago he made a contract with the Stayer & Abbott Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, by which he will handle their buggy and carriage trade in Texas, in connection with the business of Emerson, Talcott & Company, of which he is manager.

De Leon Free Press: A San Antonian has invented a cotton picker which is described as a sucker and a blower. Most of the cotton pickers now in the market have been of that description. In this machine, however, the application is different. The machine is so constructed as to straddle the row, and there are two tubes, one on each side. One of them blows wind on the plant and the other sucks the matured cotton into its capacious opening when it has been blown out of the bolls. It then goes into a box, and when the box is full it is emptied, and the machine continues to blow and suck until the matured cotton in the field is sucked up.

THE AERMOTOR WORLD'S FAIR EXHIBIT AND HEADQUARTERS.

It is fifty-five feet from the ground to the turret of the old Dutch windmill, from which springs a galvanized steel tower, eighty-seven feet high, surmounted by a 16 foot new style wheel, making the exhibit a total of 150 feet in height. It is far and away the highest, most unique and striking exhibit on the grounds of the great Exposition. Everybody knows where it is. It towers above all competitors in altitude, as it is claimed the Aer-

motor towers above all merit and output. To get an idea of the structure, observe the man standing on the balcony looking at the wheel. His proportion. This balcony, nearly 150 feet in circumference, is a fine point for observation. You and your friends are cordially invited to go and enjoy it and make it your headquarters; have your mail sent there and make yourselves generally at home. You will find desks and stationery always at your service in the commodious office on the balcony floor. The 70 foot

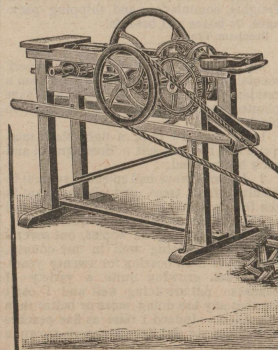


steel galvanized tilting tower, carrying a 12 foot Aermotor, is also a very striking feature and attracts universal attention.

Aermotor Company, factory and main office 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore streets, Chicago. Branch, 27 and 29 Beale street, San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

First-class farmers always have the best of tools to work with.

Enclosed please find Postal Order to renew. We have recently moved out on the plains, to engage in stock farming, and feel the need of your valuable journal more than ever before. Can't do without it.—M. S. PARK Amarillo, Texas.



Whitman's Baling Presses.



THE NEW CANE STALK CUTTER

We were the first manufacturers to abreast of the times with modern implements, preparing the ground for those which ENRICHES THE SOIL. The connecting with lever, thus relieving the horses' necks, also giving knives striking motion. They are a valuable implement found only in the CANTON. It has HIGHEST that to be turned under inuring LIGHTEST DRAFT. No axle throdding on front end, clog up with trash. Made with 6 knives, so as to motion from Others have the same number of knives, but they are not proportioned, therefore cut the stalks same length as our 5 knife. **LOOK OUT FOR THEM!** Other points of excellence given in circular, mailed free to any address. We also manufacture Canton Clipper Flows, Volunteer and Victor Cultivators, Disc Harrows, Tricycle Sulky and Gang Flows, Grain Drills, Cotton and Corn Planters and handle Buggies, Carts, Pumps, Wind Mills, BAIN, COOPER and OLDS WAGONS. Write us for your wants. **PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.**

TEXAS GIN & ELEVATOR CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

(Successors to Van Winkle Gin & Machinery Co., Dallas, Tex.)

State Agents for the celebrated Van Winkle Cotton Ginning Machinery and manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Feeders, Condensers, Suction Elevators, Pneumatic Seed Conveyers, and builders of Complete Ginning Outfits. REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY.

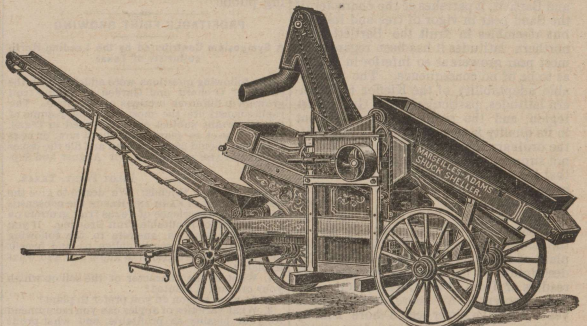
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TEXAS GIN & ELEVATOR CO., Dallas, Texas.

THE MARSEILLES-ADAMS SHUCK SHELLER,

With Valuable Improvements Preventing Breakage of Chain.



The only Force Feed Shuck Sheller in the market. Shells either shuck corn or without shuck with equal facility. Husks, shells, separates and cleans corn perfectly.

WITHOUT CRACKING CORN, WASTING CORN OR BREAKING COBS.

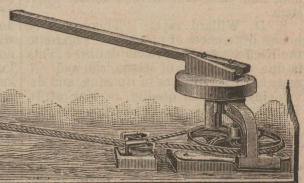
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The New Poindexter Corn Splitting Machine And One Horse Cable Power.

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

POINDEXTER MFG. CO., No. 25 Eddy St., Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.



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New illustrated catalogue just from press. Write for it. Address

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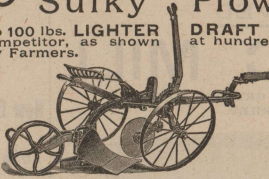
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50 to 100 lbs. LIGHTER DRAFT than any competitor, as shown tests by Farmers.

ALSO MAKE "BRADLEY" 2, 3 AND 4-FURROW Gang Plows.

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ASK YOUR DEALER for descriptive circular. If he has none send to us for it.

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KEATING I. & M. CO., Agents, Dallas, Texas.

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AT DALLAS, TEXAS,

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..... SIXTEEN DAYS.

\$27,000 in Race Purses. Five Races Each Day.

A grand collective Agricultural, Mineral, Geological and Horticultural exhibit, representing the wonderful resources of Texas, will be made.
The celebrated Mexican Band of 50 pieces, from the City of Mexico.

MANY WORLD'S FAIR NOVELTIES.

Reduced rates on all railroads Catalogues, Premium Lists, Race Programmes, etc., mailed on application.

C. A. COUR, Secretary, J. N. SIMPSON, President,
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Texas Farm and Ranch

From now until January 1st, 1894,

For 25 CENTS.**How Does THIS STRIKE YOU?**

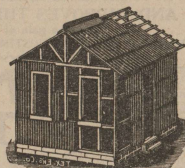
This is for NEW subscribers only, and we cannot pay any agents' commissions out of this unless accompanied by an extra dollar for a full year from January 1st next. \$1.25 pays for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH from now until January 1st, 1895.



ALCOTT & MAYNOR,
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Write for prices and terms. We will save you money.

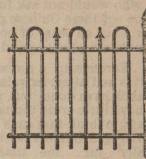


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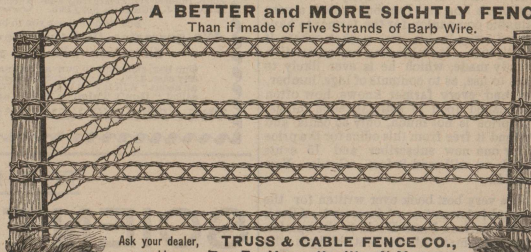
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A BETTER and MORE SIGHTLY FENCE
Than if made of Five Strands of Barb Wire.



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THE SUPERIOR STEEL GRAIN DRILL



has always kept far ahead of all competitors and now contains more modern improvements than any Drill made. It is supplied with our new Patent Double Distributor which has two channels for sowing grain, the smaller one for Wheat, Barley, Rye, Millet and all other small seeds, and the larger channel is made especially for sowing Texas Red Oats, which no other drill will distribute successfully. We guarantee the SUPERIOR to sow oats in any desired quantity and deliver the grain in a uniform, unbroken stream, and when finishing at end of season, not a single grain is left in the hopper to sprout and cause breakage. The SUPERIOR has Steel Frame, Steel Wheels, Agitator in hopper for oats, and many other improvements not found in any other. Made with 8, 10, 12, 14 and 20 ROWS or SIZES. Examine it before buying, and if not handled by your dealer, write us for prices and terms. State Agents, DALLAS, TEXAS.

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Old Reliable Pratt Gins

"Texas" Self-Packing Presses, "Perfect" Cotton Handling Machinery, Straub Mills, Belting, Shafting and Pulleys.

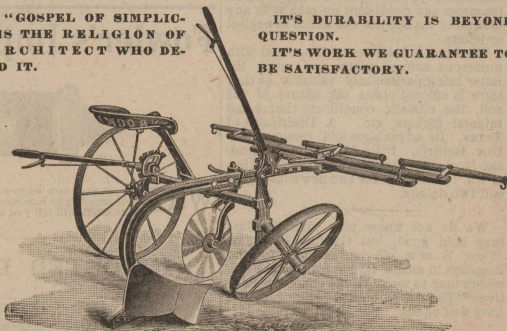
THE PERFECT SEED AND MOIST CONVEYER

Removes the seed and moist from the gins, as they fall, depositing them separately or together as desired. Can be used with any gin or system for handling cotton. Requires no attention whatever and never gets out of repair. Is simple, runs with very little power, and, considering its utility, is by far the cheapest machine of its kind. A trial will convince you that it is decidedly the best. It pays to get the best.

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IT'S DURABILITY IS BEYOND QUESTION.
IT'S WORK WE GUARANTEE TO BE SATISFACTORY.



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