

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

VOL. XIII.—No. 40.

DALLAS, TEXAS, OCTOBER 6, 1894.

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

HEALTHFUL PORK.

American Cultivator.

Pork is the staple food, as regards meat, of the great majority of Americans. It is more easily and cheaply produced than if any other, the hog having less waste material in his make-up than any other domestic animal. It is true pork is regarded with suspicion as being harder to digest than other meats. This, we think, is in large part due to its being made too fat and to being otherwise improperly fed. Too much corn given to any animal will cause it to become feverish from indigestion. In that case its flesh, too, will

doors. Generally, however, they had little appetite for the over-fat pork, and left it mainly to those less likely to be injured by mistakes of dieting.

The true way to make sweet, healthful pork is to keep the animal growing from the time it is a pig. Do not aim to fatten it. Feed as much as possible with succulent foods and those rather bulky in proportion to their nutrition. In this way digestion will be kept perfect and any kind of grain fed will make all the pork that it is capable of making. This is a most important point in profitable feeding. If there is an attack of indigestion, not only is the quality of the meat injured, but there is a waste of

the loss is much more considerable. This is in addition to the loss by impaired digestion, of which mention has before been made.

There is no reason why hogs should be troubled by poor digestion. The power of the pig to get nourishment out of all food given it is greater than that of any other animal. If pigs were never, even in fattening, kept on concentrated food, they ought always to keep the perfect digestion with which the young pig nearly always begins life. We say nearly always, for it is one of the most serious facts in pig breeding that by feeding a breeding sow mainly on corn or other concentrated food, her

is noticeable in the house, so that the mind can readily go over all its parts. Then place a series of ideas in the house; the first in the hall, the next in the sitting room, and so on with the rest. Now when one wishes to recall these ideas in their proper succession, commence going through the house, and the idea placed in each department will be found to readily recur to the mind in connection with it. It is related that the mnemonic plan was first suggested to the poet by a tragic occurrence. Having been called from a banquet just before the roof of the house fell and crushed all the rest of the company, he found on returning that the bodies were so multi-



IMPORTED PRIZE-WINNING OXFORDSHIRE DOWN RAM KEEPSAKE—Property of W. A. Shafer, Middletown, O.

be hard to digest, and will, therefore, be unhealthful.

The business of feeding to produce healthful meat is much better understood now than it used to be. We seldom now hear of hogs fattened until their eyes are blinded by fat and the animals can hardly be aroused long enough to take their feed. Yet this kind of pork was, forty or fifty years ago, preferred, because it wasted less and was consumed more slowly. To make food "go as far as possible," because it could not be digested, was a kind of table economy that used to result in a good deal of indigestion, fever and sickness, especially towards spring. So long as the air was severely cold, its extra supplies of oxygen were sufficient to maintain health of pork eaters who worked mainly out of doors. It was rough, though, on women and young children who stayed mostly within

the food in the stomach until digestion is fully restored. Unless a farmer manages to keep his stock in good appetite, he cannot feed at a profit, because loss of appetite necessarily implies that some food eaten has contributed nothing to nutrition.

The acidity of the stomach, which is the result of feeding hogs exclusively on corn, may be temporarily corrected by feeding charcoal. But in this case as in most others, prevention is better than cure. The hogs fed with a properly balanced ration, including some fine wheat middlings, and a few roots each day, will not be troubled by acid stomach. Acidity is a sign that fermentation has progressed to its second stage, the first being alcoholic. It is not possible to cause food to ferment in even the slightest degree without some waste of nutrition. When fermentation progresses so far as to make acidity of the stomach

pigs will be stunted even before their birth, and, if we may use the word, predestined to runthood during their entire natural life.

THE ART OF REMEMBERING.

Irish Farming World.

Mnemonics, or the art of rendering artificial aid to the memory by associating in the mind things difficult to remember with those which are easy of recollection, is of very ancient origin. It is said to have originated with the Egyptians, but the first person to reduce it to a system was according to Cicero, the poet Simonides, who lived 500 B. C. His plan is known as the topical, or locally plan, and was in substance as follows:

Choose a large house, with a number of differently furnished apartments in it. Impress upon the mind carefully all that

lated that no individual could be recognized; but by remembering the places which they had severally occupied at the table, he was able to identify them. He was thus led to notice that the order of places may by association suggest the order of things.

Western Horseman: Those who want to buy a promising youngster with which to win fame in the future, or a highly bred stallion or brood mare for breeding purposes, will probably never again see the time that a little money will go so far as at the present time. After reaction has fully set in—which it will—many a man will say to himself: "What a fool I was that I did not buy when I could."

The driest place in the world is that part of Egypt between the two lower falls of the Nile.

P4B 2268- West

Orchard and Garden

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The fruit growers and truckers of Tarrant county, met at Ft. Worth, September 22, 1894, and organized a society for the promotion of horticulture. The organization was named Tarrant County Market Garden, Fruit and Flower Growers Association; rather a long name it seems to us, but as it is Bro. Huffman's baby, he has the right of naming it. We offer congratulations, and hope the youngsters will become a power for good and uphold the standard of horticulture in its balliwick.

The following extract from the Sunday Gazette shows the large liberality of one of the foremost horticulturists in the South. Mr. Watson honors the grand calling of horticulture and Orchard and Garden, is proud to enroll such men among its friends.

"In November last, attention was called to the fact that Buckner Orphans' Home had ample land but no orchard or beautiful grounds. In thirty-six hours William Watson, of Brenham responded with sufficient fruit trees to plant five acres in orchard and many shrubs and flowering plants. At the last meeting of the State Horticultural Society, he donated trees for five acres more and additional shrubs, etc. A committee of the above society has the work in hand of planting thirty acres at the Orphans' Home in orchard and beautifying the grounds. They have succeeded well. The three hundred and fifty orphans at the home will from this on have fruit and flowers. The Texas State Horticultural Society is an agricultural association that is not in politics. It will count results, however, with those that are.

PEACHES FOR MARKET—THE MAMIE ROSS.

As No. 3 on our list of peaches we commend the general planting in Texas as a market variety, this splendid peach. The Mamie Ross originated in the suburbs of the city of Dallas, on the farm of Capt. Jack Ross, and was grown for the Dallas market by him and his brother, Col. W. W. Ross. Uncle Billie, as the colonel is familiarly called, had the peach propagated and planted it quite largely on his fruit farm at Pilot Point. About this time, or soon after, Capt. Ross placed it in the hands of Mr. J. M. Howell for general introduction. This peach is a cross of the Chinese upon the Mountain Rose, and is very large, a semi-tinge, white with a delicate blush, and when fully ripe a most delicious peach. The bloom is large, resembling the Chinese. Since we have known it, it has been a prolific bearer, comes into bearing at an early age, ripens from 1st to 15th of June, being the first really fine peach on the market. Mr. C. Falkner, of Waco, Texas, one of the most extensive market fruit growers of the state, shipped it to northern markets this season where it sold at extravagant prices.

Taking into consideration its earliness, large size, and prolific yield, we think it the most valuable market peach introduced since the Elberta, and destined to hold as high a place among market growers as that celebrated peach. Some have thought it too tender to bear shipment well. Actual experience, however, puts it among the best for any market within twenty-four hours run, express time.

WHY SOUTHERN GROWN TREES ARE THE BEST.

There is no more important question that we can consider just now than that which captions this article. The time for planting is near at hand, and it is a fact that there is but little attention given to this important matter, even by nurserymen who ought to know the superior merit of southern varieties, of all kinds of fruit.

As a rule, trees and plants, of southern origin, or hybrids produced by crossing native sorts with those imported from other latitudes, do much better, grow more vigorously, and produce fruit of better quality and with greater certainty than those of northern origin. This is true in the main, though some exceptions occur, but only further emphasize the rule.

Not only is this true of varieties of southern origin, but is largely true of all kinds of nursery stock. We have planted trees bought from southern nurseries in the same orchard with those from northern nurseries and have observed

much more vigor and more rapid development in those of southern stock. We should naturally expect this to be true, as acclimation is just as essential in plant life as in animal life. Fine horses, cattle, hogs, etc., imported from northern states, will have to become acclimated before we can consider them safe. Just in like manner plants must be changed in constitution to become adapted to the changed climate and other conditions. Through years of planting and propagating south, some varieties of apples, peaches, pears, etc., have become so well acclimated that they succeed quite well; but it remains true that varieties of southern origin surpass in vigor, healthfulness of trees and high quality of fruit any variety ever brought from the north. Now we take it there is a reason for all this. Our observation for fifteen years has shown that varieties of northern origin do not, as a rule, hold their foliage well in late summer or fall, particularly when drouth conditions prevail; and on this account, more, we believe, than any other, there is frequent failure to produce paying crops of fruit. Retaining the foliage till late fall has much to do with the proper ripening of the fruit buds, more, indeed, than most people are wont to think. Immature fruit buds are less capable of resisting cold, and when spring weather appears they are more easily started from their dormant state and thus caught by a late cold snap. We assume it as an axiom, that to have healthy fruit germs, we must have well matured fruit buds in the fall; and further, that to have well ripened wood and fruit buds we must have a healthy foliage retaining its full energies till frost drives down the sap.

Different strains of peaches, apples, pears, etc., are adapted to certain lines of latitude, and within such lines do best; outside of which, north or south they grow less suited to the surrounding conditions. This is a fact of very great moment to Texas horticulturists, and has much to do with success or failure in fruit growing. As an instance of the adaptability of different races of the same species, the different types of the peach is a good example: the Persian race, or type, is adapted to northern latitudes, and becomes uncertain below its proper limit. The Chinese type covers a territory below the line of success with the Persian. Of course the two overlap in their southern and northern boundary lines, and the most valuable peaches in the great southern peach belt are crosses of these very distinct types. The Elberta, Mamie Ross and Thurber are splendid examples of the mixing of these types.

Mr. G. Onderdonk, of Victoria, Texas, has devoted long years of study to the elucidation of this problem, and his opinion should have great weight with every fruit grower who plants for home or market. We quote as follows from "Handbook of fruits for Southern Texas":

"While latitude is conceded to be a general guide in estimating the possible habitation of any product, yet physical geographers have found that, from modifying causes the lines of equal temperature, which are called isothermal lines, make important variations from the lines of latitude, and that these isothermal lines, with the modifications resulting from different degrees of humidity determine the natural places of not only the fruits, but each form of vegetable life. And right here a great principle in nature is often overlooked. We should keep in mind the great principal rule of nature; that each vegetable product is more vigorous as we approach its polar limit of perfect development. When we pass its limit of perfect development we find marks of deterioration from the rigors of climate. In the case of fruits, the constitution and longevity of the trees are impaired, although perfection in fruit may possibly be obtained to the northern limit of this fruit, while the quality of the fruit is fully maintained, yet such weakness has the stock of trees attained in comparison with those of forty years ago that it often excites the enquiries of old observers. And when this Persian race, even though possessing all its original strength is brought to our zone, where it is not only unadapted, but is subject to the principle just named, we see a double cause of failure."

We might with profit further draw upon friend Onderdonk, but the foregoing shows how clearly he sees the absolute need of regarding climatic conditions in the selection of varieties in varying altitudes and latitudes.

Our observation has led us to the conclusion that each region with distinctive

climatic conditions must either produce a type of fruit from those natives and to the area, or born, or by importation from regions whose conditions are similar. Trees or seed to plant, from which to evolve a race or type adapted to conditions present. The failures experienced by many who have undertaken fruit growing in the South is due in greater measure to the introduction of varieties adapted to northern states, but valueless South, than to any other cause we have knowledge of. But the time has come in the progress of our horticultural development when we are evolving new types or races of all kinds of fruits that agree admirably with our soils and climate. We shall defer to another issue the history of this period now happily culminating in a distinctive southern Horticulture.

Dr. A. M. Ragland, Pilot Point, Texas: We are subscribers to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and are trying to raise winter cabbage. The bugs are so bad that we want to know what to do for them. What is the best remedy to kill bugs? Some one suggested pyrethrum. Is it good? Hoping to hear soon through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, we remain—C. A. THARP & BRO., Lark, I. T.

Ans.—Apply pyrethrum freely every third day till the worms disappear. The application of a solution of nitrate of potash (not too strong) is claimed to be valuable as a remedy.—Ed. O. & G.

DR. A. M. RAGLAND, Pilot Point, Texas.

Sir: I send you a box of peaches that you may give me the name of. I bought eight Piquets late in 1886, and two proved to be this peach. If you know the name, please inform me; if not, send sample to either Munson, Stiel or Watson, and I will pay the charges. If you prefer, answer through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Yours in haste—W. P. MCKINNEY, Blanket, Texas.

Not being sure that we knew the peach, we sent it to Professor Munson, and below is his reply:

DR. A. M. RAGLAND, Pilot Point, Texas.

My Dear Sir: In reply to yours of 19th inst.

Peach received. It appears to be Henrietta Cling. If not that it is a very similar variety, although it is a little later now than its usual season. The Lonoke Cling is of this season, and resembles it. If this is the regular season for the peach sent, it would be safe to call in the Lonoke Cling. Yours very truly, T. V. MUNSON, Denison, Texas.

PRUNING PEACH, APPLE, PLUM, ETC.

G. ONDERDONK.

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

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

In January, or before the new growth starts in the spring, cut away half of each twig or the former year's growth. Let each cut be just above the leaf bud. The strongest shoots might be cut a little shorter, and the weaker ones a trifle less, so as to maintain the symmetry of the tree. This treatment will reduce the number of peaches on the tree, but will vastly increase the size of those remaining. While this treatment is less important here than at the North, yet it may be applied to our orchards with advantage.

We give apple and pear trees a similar heading back each year till they come into bearing, after which they will not require it. Especially should the heading back be carefully followed with the LeConte and Kieffer, as well as all of the Chinese strain of pears and their hybrids. We must not prune pear trees during the growing season, except to rub off young shoots and pinch back leading buds to attain and preserve the desired form of the tree.

That our brief remarks may cover as much ground as possible, I will say that in all pruning, whether of fruit trees or flowering shrubs, we must not lose sight of this general principle, viz: That trees or shrubs that bear their fruits or

flowers on wood of the current year's growth, should be freely pruned in winter, while those which bear their fruit or their flowers on the wood of the former year's growth should be pruned more sparingly. The reader will readily see the common sense of this universal rule.

Nursery, Texas.

THINNING FRUIT.

Meehan's Monthly.

Mr. Edward W. Lincoln in his report to the Worcester Co., Massachusetts, Horticultural Society, states that from practical experience there is no alternate bearing in fruits. The reason why trees do not bear in successive years is chiefly from the fact that they have been allowed to overbear the previous year. He experimented chiefly on pears. From a single tree of the Belle Lucrative he pulled off two thousand young fruit. Not only does this practice tend to give regular crops every year but the size and quality of the fruit is much enhanced by this practice. He thinks there is no more reason why fruit growers should not systematically thin out the too abundant crops than there is for not hoeing out superabundant corn and potatoes.

THE NORTHERN GRAPE CROP.

The Grape Belt quotes from a local paper some statistics, as follows:

The four grape sections that supply three-quarters of the fruit to the states east of the Rocky Mountains, can now, with a reasonable degree of certainty, be estimated. The following figures show the immense proportions that the grape industry has attained in the last few years:

Cleveland district	1,200 cars.
Chatanqua district	3,000 cars.
Central N. Y. district	2,500 cars.
Hudson River district	1,300 cars.
Total	8,200 cars.

Each car contains on an average, 3,000 baskets, which makes a total for this year's crop of 24,600,000 baskets, or 198,800,000 pounds. The value of this crop compared with last year's prices will amount to the snug sum of \$3,444,000. When it is taken into account that the vineyards that produce this crop do not contain but a few acres over three townships, it will be seen at a glance the enormous possibilities that can be concentrated and made to produce such large amount of money, not only in grapes, but in other fruits and vegetables.

Fruit Grower: "According to a recent bulletin issued by the Agricultural Department the peach crop for Georgia for 1889 was 5,525,119 bushels. These figures have more weight when I state that according to the same bulletin the peach crop of Maryland for the same year was 803,019 bushels; the Delaware crop was 457,201 bushels, and that of New Jersey was 776,078 bushels. Thus Georgia produced much more than twice as many bushels of peaches as Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey put together. Even California produced the same year only 1,691,019 bushels, as compared with Georgia's 5,525,119.

"Few Georgia peaches come to Baltimore. They go mostly to New York and Boston and to Chicago and other western cities.

IT HAS NO SUPERIOR.

"The Georgia peach has no superior in America in point of flavor.

"The peach industry is not confined to any part of the state, but it has reached its largest development in an area of which Fort Valley, thirty miles below Macon is the centre. There thousands of acres, formerly given up to the growing of cotton, have been converted into peach orchards.

Next to peaches the greatest fruit industry is in grapes. At Griffin, Moreland, Newnan and other places farm lands that three or four years ago could be had for \$10 to \$20 an acre are now selling at \$50 to \$200 an acre. The development of the grape-growing business has done it.

"The greater profitability of peach and grape-growing in the fruit belt of Georgia is that the fruit gets into the northern markets several weeks before the products of the northern orchards and vineyards, and the prices received are many times greater than can be had later in the season when the fruit has become more plentiful."

Florida Ruralist: We thoroughly believe in and have always advocated home production, and it is gratifying to note the increase in crops of forage and grain; of the family vegetable gardens;

PASADENA, TEXAS.

The gem of the Coast Country. The richest Black Sandy Loam lands and the only rolling prairie in the vicinity of Houston. Good Academy and School; good society; situated on railroad, and only one hour's drive to Houston, the metropolis of Texas. Write for illustrated pamphlet. **MRS. CORRA BACON FOSTER, Owner, 318 1/2 Main St., Houston, Texas.**

KIAM'S \$5 Combination Outfit

Consisting of a Boy's Knee Pant Suit, A Cap to Match Suit, A Shirt Waist and A Pair of Stockings sent by mail or express, prepaid to any address on receipt of \$5.

ED. KIAM, Mammoth One Price Clothier, Main St. & Preston Ave., Houston, Tex.

**I-X-L
COTTON
MARKING
INK.
CONCENTRATED.**
Price, \$2.50 per gallon.
\$1.50 per half gallon.

One gallon makes one barrel of about 40 gallons.
Half gallon makes half barrel of about 20 gallons.
Makes a Jet Black Ink. Indelible, and Lasts as Long as there is any Bagging left.

The Simple Addition of Water does it.

Write us for circulars and matter about it. We will be pleased to give any information which will help you.

CONKLIN, GEORGE & GAINES, Houston, Texas.

WARREN REED, Special Tourist Agent, HOUSTON, - - - TEXAS.

NOTE.—Home-seekers coming to Texas over either the "Katy" or Santa Fe railroads, can secure greatly reduced rates, and if they purchase lands along these lines I will furnish free transportation. Prices of lands, \$5 to \$5 per acre. Also \$5 to \$100 per acre for choicest fruit lands near Houston. Enclose stamp for illustrated lists and particulars.

L. B. MILLER, Pres. and Gen'l Mgr. **FRANK SAWYER, Sec. and Treas.**

Houston Cypress Cistern Co.,
INCORPORATED, 1894.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CYPRESS CISTERNS,
TANKS, WATER TROTTERS, Etc.
Office and Factory Foot of Main St.
Houston, Texas.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

SOUTH TEXAS WANTS YOU

To know of the wonderful treasures it has in store for the man
With the PLOW and the HOE.

And that you may satisfy yourself you should

COME AND SEE

a country wonderful in RESOURCES, wonderful in CLIMATE and wonderful in HEALTHFULNESS. Unequalled for FRUIT and GARDEN culture, its products are much earlier than those of California, and from 100 to 2000 miles nearer the great markets.

WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING

You can do; and you owe it to your Family to provide a home where peace, plenty and happiness abound, and where in America can you find it except

In the GULF COAST COUNTRY.

Just look at these prices for Lands, of which ten acres will produce sufficient of garden and fruit products to enable a family to live handsomely, while larger tracts form the foundation of a family's wealth.

LANDS FROM \$2.50 to \$25.00 PER ACRE.

Owing to location and size of tracts, choice lands in tracts of 10, 20 and 40 acres at from \$2.50 to \$25.00 per acre, within 8, 9 and 10 miles of Houston. Tracts of 80, 160 and 320 acres, \$7.00, \$8.00 \$10.00 and \$15.00 per acre, 8, 10, 12 and 15 miles from Houston

ON OR NEAR RAILROAD.

I have a number of large tracts ranging from 1000 to 15,000 acres each, 10, 30 and 40 miles from Houston, at from \$2.50 to \$8.00 per acre.

I am also handling some splendid city property.

I ONLY HANDLE BARGAINS. One piece of Houston city property for sale at \$25,000 is paying 10 per cent net; one at \$12,000 netting 11 per cent. I have also other bargains, paying from 8 to 12 per cent net, and as property is steadily increasing in value, they are investments that I can recommend.

I am prepared to make exchange deals and invite your correspondence. Information about this or any other section of Texas freely given.

Write or Come to See Me Before Investing.

Made by Permission to

R. B. GAUT.
Real Estate and Rentals,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

HOMES IN PEAR-LAND.

Situated in Brazoria County, on the Santa Fe R. R., between Houston and Galveston, and only twenty minutes run from Houston.

Our fruit and garden lands are unsurpassed; climate and surroundings fine. Our products sell at seasons when highest prices prevail, and yield large profits.

Land for sale in any size tracts desired, at low prices and on easy terms. For circulars, pamphlets, prices, etc., call on or address
W. J. LARKIN, J. W. O'BRIAN, L. M. DISNEY,
Pear-Land, Texas. Kiam Bldg., Houston. Alvin, Texas.

The T. J. Skaggs Real Estate Co.



Have CHOICE and CHEAP
Grazing, Fruit & Farm Lands
all over Southern Texas.

Fifteen years experience
here. Correspondence solicited. Maps of large tracts.

Descriptive circulars and a copy of The Illustrated Southwest Texas Magazine for 2 stamps. Write at once, or call on us.

Main Office: **BEEVILLE, TEXAS.**

THE TRAMP

Of millions, and their Cry for Bread in the past twelve months has emphasized to the American people as it never was before the fact that they must own their homes, or may be forced to beg. And nowhere under the Stars and Stripes are there as rich and productive lands, as varied resources, convenient to good markets, with the educational facilities, low taxes, in as healthful and reasonable climate, that can be bought for as low a price, on as favorable terms, as in **SOUTHWEST TEXAS.**

Witnesses. 1st. Good agricultural lands that will produce in abundance all of the products of the temperate zone, can be bought for from \$5 to \$30 per acre, that can be leased for from \$5 to \$5 per acre, and will increase in value at the rate of 10 per cent per annum or more for the next ten years.

2d. Fruit and vegetable lands at from \$10 to \$30 per acre that will produce crops that will net the owner \$20 to \$30 per acre.

3rd. Tobacco lands that will rival those of Cuba for from \$5 to \$20 per acre, that will net the owner \$400 per acre per annum.

4th. Rice lands at from \$5 to \$10 per acre that will net the owner \$50 per acre annually.

5th. Sugar lands at from \$10 to \$25 per acre that will net the owner annually \$60 per acre.

6th. Pine lands that will cut from 5,000 to 30,000 feet per acre at from \$2.50 to \$10 per acre.

7th. Grazing lands, on which cattle, horses and sheep feed and do well the year round without other food, that can be bought for from \$5 to \$25.00 per acre, in tracts of from 640 to 500,000 acres, or leased at from 4c. to 15c. per acre per annum.

TEXAS IS RICH IN—

Coal Lands, Salt Mines, Marble Quarries, Asphalt Mines, Marl Beds, Coal Oil Lands, Sulphur Mines, Lithograph Stone Quarries, Ochre Beds, Gypsum Beds, Lignite Lands, Cement Mines, Rock Quarries, Kaolin Beds, Mineral Waters, Copper Lands, Granite Quarries, Soapstone Quarries, Fire Clay Beds, Water Towers.

Texas will have 10,000,000 people by 1920. The State Comptroller's reports show that from 1878 to 1892, inclusive, that the average annual increase in the taxable wealth of the state was more than 20 per cent per annum. What must be the opportunity for private investment where all values so rapidly increase? The growth has scarcely begun. The next century will see Texas with 40,000,000 people. Fortune will crown those and their descendants who wisely use their present opportunities to control these abundant resources upon which the coming millions must gratify their desires. Fathers, pause and think, and if not too old, sell your lands elsewhere at from \$50 to \$100 per acre and come to Texas and buy your children homes where you can get from three to five acres for every one you sell, and every acre of your Texas land will make you as many or more dollars and cents annually as those you sell. If too old to move, come and invest all the cash you can spare, and send the boys to work it. You can buy in any sized tracts.

NEW RAILROADS

Are being projected and built into unoccupied territory, presenting to the capitalist unexcelled fields for legitimate investment in town sites and pine lands. Sum of \$1000 and upwards can be profitably used.

WANTED: 1st. Money to buy lands in tracts of from 5,000 to 30,000 acres, at from \$3 to \$5, that can be subdivided and resold profitably at from \$5 to \$8 per acre.

2d. Money to buy in at Trustee sales, and that were mortgaged for 40 per cent of their supposed value, in large tracts, and that on account of the mortgages, the owners cannot subdivide and sell to advantage, and that are being sold out to pay the debt. There are splendid opportunities in these.

3rd. To make contracts with successful colonizers to furnish them with lands on which to locate their people.

In writing please state definitely what you want and how much money you can invest, if you find something to suit you, and whether or not you are willing to go in debt for any part of the payment on your home, and if so, how much, and I will then present for your consideration the best bargain I have suited to your wants and means. For detailed information as to all of the foregoing subjects, you are respectfully requested to call upon or correspond with

J. S. DAUGHERTY, Kiam Building, Houston, Texas. P. O. Box 71.
Or C. E. ROTH, General Immigration Agent S. A. & A. P. R'y, San Antonio, Texas.

THE TEXAS COTTON PALACE. WACO, TEXAS.

The World is Invited to Visit this Building,

Original in conception and unique in design, and tastefully ornamented from basement to dome with specimens of the vast resources of Texas from her farms, Prairies, Woods, Mines, Factories and Homes, arranged and grouped by expert decorators so as to please the eye of the most exacting artist, will present a picture both attractive and instructive, well worth traveling thousands of miles to see. For full information, address

LEWIN PLUNKETT, Secretary,

or D. E. MILWARD, Gen. Mgr.

30 DAY EXCURSION

At one and one-third fare can be purchased at any station on the S. A. & A. P. R'y to Corpus Christi, Rockport, Portland or Aransas Pass—home-seekers excursion rates.

Cousins' League.

The Cousins League will hereafter be merged in the Household Department. The cousin should address their letters to Mrs. S. E. Buchanan, care of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

Bertha, I hope you will find your new home so pleasant that you will cease to grieve for the old one. The distance is not so great but that you can visit it some day.

Luther Harper has awakened to the fact that the boys are away behind the girls. You are not going to let them beat you. They have beaten you boys.

Laura Taylor, you may consider yourself one of us, and are welcome. Will some one answer Laura's query?

Nora Brown writes from the farm where she and a little brother must keep each other company. Grapes and peaches were great pets with you, when in season, weren't they?

I do not know, Tenney, when your first letter was received. Perhaps before I took charge of the League. I hope you will be pleased to see your name in print, and come again.

Katherine, I am very fond of whortleberries, but it has been a long time since I had any. In Georgia they grew abundantly. I have never seen them growing in Texas. I wish every one of the cousins could have as delightful a visit as I had to the coast. The water is always a grand and beautiful sight to me. Some of these days I hope you may go to Galveston.

Hurrah, Charlie! Your poetry is fine. I have a most feeling recollection of the size and vim of the Alvin mosquitoes. You can hardly do them justice.

Dear Mrs. R. Buchanan: My last letter looked so nice in print I thought I would try again, having at first succeeded, at that I my motto, and send you a poem I wrote the other day about the "e-raphic insect," as my mother calls the mosquito. They are perfect y horrible here. Mother says the meter in my poem is a little bad, but I am not after meter. My father says the poem is almost as bad as the mosquitoes. He says he doesn't encourage literary aspirations. Now, what that means I am not here to say.

THE MOSQUITO.

[CHARLEY H. SOUTHWICK, Alvin, Texas.]

He may be very pretty,
And tiny like a sweet,
But when he settles on your back,
You think he's fort, let-
His legs are long and shiny,
And when he sinks his song,
At sixty miles an hour,
They carry him along.

No box is proof against him;
He gnaws it square in two,
And with a greedy smile,
He just sails through.

My papa hates them awfully,
He wishes they were dead,
For he have made most fifty bumps,
On the bald spot of his head.

He says that just the other night,
Ten came in the door,
And 'cause he asked them not to bite,
They shoved him on the floor.

I'm not so big as he is,
And I often think I might get;
What in the wide world would I do
If ten got hold of me?

My pet calf and my donkey
Don't when they hear his song,
And as they keep on singing,
They're dancing all day long.

You just cannot escape them;
They chase you far and wide,
And I think after this
I'll dress me like a bride.

But my veil shall be of leather,
And my dress shall be of lead,
And I'll carry a shield, and wear a cap
Of iron on my head.

The rain each day here breeds them,
And thinks look mighty blue;
For if it keeps on raining,
What will the people do?

I'd like to write a little more,
A very little more,
But more than ten mosquitoes
Are coming in the door.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I have been a silent reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for several years, and especially the Cousins' League, but this is my first attempt to write. I hope you will allow me to come in with the rest of your children. I am a little girl, 13 year old, and can do all kinds of housework. I have been going to school, but don't now. Our school opened on the first Monday in September, but I have not started yet. I was in the fourth grade then, but will be in the fifth when I start next time. I want to tell the cousins about our move here. I left my native home a bright December evening. When I started for the train at Forney, it seemed to me I could not stand to

leave my friends and relatives and come so far away, perhaps never to see them any more. I nearly killed me; so I started from Kaufman county the fourth of December, and landed at this place the fifth. I have never liked this place like I did my old home. I have a sister who has married since then, and has gone back. Oh, how hard it was to part with her; but I hope we will meet again. As this is the first time I have written, I will close with a sweet goodbye, and hoping to meet you all.—BERTIE MCGHAN, Brady, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: Will you and the cousins allow me to join your happy circle? My father has been a reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for nearly two years, and I feel like I ought to write, as I am a Texas boy. I have never been out of Texas in my life. I can do any kind of work in the field, and I help mamma in the house. Well, boys, are you going to let the girls beat us so badly? We must write up. Good-bye for this time.—LUTHER E. HARPER, Hilde, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: As I did not see my other letter in print, I thought I would write again. I am a farmer's daughter, 9 years of age, who wishes to join your happy band. I have a sister and a brother younger than myself. We help pick cotton. We have got lots of watermelons and fit pigs. Papa is not through gathering corn yet. We began threshing yesterday. We have a sow with eight little pigs. As this is my first letter, I will close with love to the L. ague.—TENNIE PULASKI, Henrietta, Texas.

Dear Mrs. S. E. Buchanan: I am a little girl 12 years old. As I have seen my last letter in print, I will write again. I suppose all the little cousins are busy picking cotton now. I have not picked any yet on account of having headache; my two sisters have picked some, and we have over a bale out now. Mrs. Buchanan, do you like huckleberries? If you do you just ought to be here now. I would have liked to have been with you on your trip to Galveston. It must have been beautiful on the beach. Have you ever been out on the water? I never have, and more, I never saw such a big body of water. Mamma and papa were there a few years ago. I hope I will see this in print, but I hope Mrs. Buchanan will get my name spelled right this time. This is my name—Katharine—but they call me Katie for short. With best love to the cousins, I will close. Your little friend—KATHARINE M. OLLARD, Cypress, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I am a little Louisiana girl eleven years old. I would like very much to join the League, if you will accept me. Papa takes your valuable paper, and I enjoy reading the cousins letters. I do not go to school now, but I help mamma wash dishes and sweep and make up beds. I have no pets, except a little baby brother who is very sweet. Crops are very good with us. We have had a good many nice watermelons. I will ask a question. When was the first steel pen made? I must close now, hoping to see my letter in print. Your little friend.—LAURA D. TAYLOR, Taylor, La.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I have been reading the cousins' letters a long time, and I thought I would write. I am a little girl eleven years old. I have one brother, he is five. We live on a farm near Runge. We had a few peaches this year and some grapes also. I have no pets. I can wash and iron. I go to Sunday school nearly every Sunday. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print. Your little friend.—NORA BROWN, Runge, Texas.

BERKSHIRE BOAR PIGS,

Ready for service, subject to registration, \$15 each. Pigs two months old for \$10. FARMER SHAW, Dallas, Texas.

Every subscriber can by showing his neighbor a copy of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH occasionally, aid us in extending its circulation. If you keep a file and don't wish to part with your own paper, send us the names and addresses of your neighbors who are not subscribers and we will send them free sample copy.

DONT WALK.

\$125 is too much to pay for a Bicycle when you can get a TEXAS FARM AND RANCH—best road machine on earth—Bicycle free, by a little intelligent effort.

THOSE GIDDY GIRLS.

A sick girl—Sallie V-a-o.
A music girl—Sarah Nade.
A clinging girl—Jesse Mine.
A great big girl—Ella Phant.
A smooth girl—Amelia Ration.
A good girl to have—Sal Vation.
The best girl of all—Our Own.
A polky girl—Sal Amander.
A pious girl—Ida Lize.
A rising girl—Ella Vate.
A wicked girl—Ann R. Chist.
A helpful girl—Syste Maize.
A kitchen girl—Sal Soda.

The American Essex Swine Association will hold their eighth annual meeting Nov. 27th, 1894, 7.30 p. m., at the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. At the meeting held last summer the officers of the Association revised the constitution and by-laws, which will be adopted or rejected at this meeting. The presence of every officer and stockholder is desired.
F. M. STROUT, Secretary.

FOR BEST A HAY PRESSES
[STEEL PRESSES]
SELF FEEDER
ADDRESS P. K. DEDERICK & CO.
39 DEDERICK'S WORKS, ALBANY, N.Y.

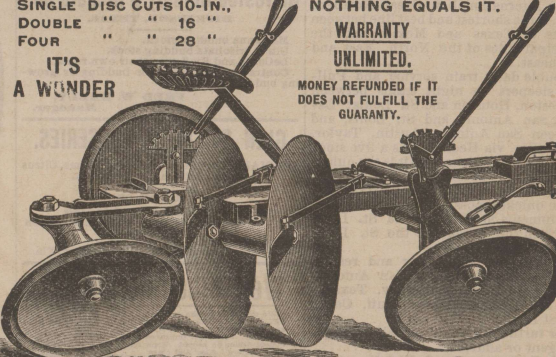
EASTMAN
National Business College & Short-hand School
Thorough instruction in Bookkeeping and Business Customs, Short-hand and Typewriting. Penmanship, English and Modern Languages. For Catalogue, address CLEMENT G. GAINES, President, 30 Washington St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

EASTMAN
Business University
all departments. Most delightful climate on earth. Send at once for full information.

Edward T. J.
Practical Business College

Hill's Business College
Recognized from the Atlantic to the Pacific as the Greatest Business College in the Southern States. The advantages in all departments are equal to any on the continent. Equipped at a cost of over \$3000. Three banks. Nine able teachers. 350 students in attendance in the spring. Graduates holding positions at salaries from \$40 to \$300 per month. 20 gold medals and premiums from the Dallas and other State Fairs. Illustrated catalogue free. Address H. H. Hill, President, Waco, Texas.

HANCOCK ROTARY DISC PLOW
SINGLE DISC CUTS 10-IN.,
DOUBLE " " 16 "
FOUR " " 28 "
NOTHING EQUALS IT.
WARRANTY
UNLIMITED.
MONEY REFUNDING IF IT
DOES NOT FULFILL THE
GUARANTY.



SOLVES THE PLOW PROBLEM FOR TEXAS.

LIGHTER DRAFT THAN ANYTHING.

WRITE FOR PRINTED MATTER AND PRICES AND SEE WHAT THE BEST FARMERS SAY ABOUT IT.

KEATING I. & M. CO., STATE AGENTS,
DALLAS, - - - - - TEXAS.
Can be seen during Dallas Fair at work on the grounds.

A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR'S WORK IS PLEASANT.
Pays good wages and leads to the highest positions. We teach it quickly, thoroughly and practically. Address Department G for catalogue.
HOUSTON TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
Houston, Texas.

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

TEXAS
EL PASO
AND
PACIFIC
ROUTE

THE SHORT LINE TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, AND
POINTS in the SOUTHEAST.
Take "The St. Louis Limited."
12-HOURS SAVED—12
BETWEEN
TEXAS AND ST. LOUIS
AND THE EAST.

The Direct Line to All Points in
Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona,
Oregon and California.
THE ONLY LINE OPERATING
PULLMAN TOURIST SLEEPERS
FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars
—TO—
St. Louis, Little Rock, Shreveport, New Orleans, Denver, El Paso, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Lowest ticket rates, time tables, and all desired information will be furnished by any of the ticket agents of the Texas & Pacific Ry., or
W. A. DASHKILL, GASTON MESLIER,
Trav. Pass. Agt. Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.
L. S. THORNE,
and Vice-President and General Mgr.,
St. Louis, Mo.

ABSOLUTELY THOROUGH. The only business college in America that allows its students to attend a month on trial, paying expenses monthly at term rates if satisfied. \$15 per month pays for excellent board and lodging, and tuition in Private bath houses on beach free to students.
SMITH, Principal and Owner, Galveston, Texas.

Book-keeping in all its branches.
Banking, Short-hand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Best Preparatory Department in the State. Best methods, best teachers, best building. All work absolutely practical. Best college for business training in the United States. Write for catalogue.
EDWARD TORY, JR., President, Waco, Texas.

can feed your pigs. The cow and the pig are the basis of the farmer's prosperity. Every average cow, well fed, well cared for, well milked, will bring in from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per month in cash, or \$25 to \$35 in the next ten months. During this time she will give you 3000 pounds of skim milk, and every 100 pounds of skim milk is equal as feed for growing pigs to a bushel of corn. Saving your feed saves your cows; saving your cows saves your pigs; saving your pigs saves your credit, and places you in a position to do business when another crop does come. The juices that under more favorable circumstances would have made corn are now in the stalk, and if these stalks are cut up, cured and stacked, as you would clover hay, they will be found very rich, and the juices will be found in a very digestible condition. Corn is a grass, and the same general principles that govern the curing of rank grass and clover, apply in handling corn stalks. Any kind of hay, left in small bunches or windrows in the field all fall and winter will be of little or no value in the spring, so cornstalks cut and shocked and left in the field will dry out and rot and in the spring be very little good. By all means stack your stalks."

PREPARATION OF SOIL FOR COTTON.

From Bulletin 28, Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

It is often the custom, when cotton follows cotton, to bed on the middles of the rows of the previous year without breaking the old middles. This is the case when cotton follows some other crops, but less frequently. The crops that cotton follows, other than cotton, are generally corn and oats, and the growth of grass and weeds that spring up after the corn is laid by and the oats harvested, necessitates, in the majority of cases, the broadcast breaking of the soil. We have heard it argued by cotton planters, that inasmuch as the cotton plant is tap-rooted, it requires a firm bed to insure its making a good growth and that the beds should be made on unbroken soil. On the other hand others claim that better results are obtained by either breaking broadcast or bedding in the fall and rebedding in the spring, or both breaking and bedding in the spring without the previous fall breaking. As to whether the soil should be broken in fall or spring, would largely be determined by the soil and its condition. Should there be a rank growth of vegetation on the surface in the fall it would be better to turn it under that it might, by decomposition, be converted into plant food, unless the soil was particularly subject to washing. If such should be the case its remaining on the surface would largely prevent washing. It is doubtful whether very light soils receive most injury or benefit from fall breaking. Stiff or harsh soils are materially improved by thorough fall breaking that the freezes of winter may better act upon them and improve their mechanical condition by disintegration.

As work was not begun on the Station until about February 1st, 1893, the fall breaking was not tried, but in February four plots of cornstalk land with good growth of Bermuda grass were selected, two were broken with double turning plow and two were left unbroken. One plot each, of the broken and unbroken, were bedded in February and the others not disturbed until May 3rd, when they were bedded just as were the others in February. May 3rd an iron tooth harrow was drawn over all the beds and the cotton planted. The plants appeared above ground on the same day and no difference was noticed until August, when the plots bedded on unbroken soil were not growing so well and seemed to suffer more from dry weather and the hot sun, and began to shed more than the plots bedded on broken soil. These plots seem to be more vigorous in growth and the leaves had a decidedly better color than plots bedded on unbroken soil and were affected about half so much by the rust or leaf spots.

The following table gives the weight per acre of seed cotton gathered from the four plots:

UNBROKEN SOIL.	
Bedded in February	734 pounds.
Bedded 3d of May	754 "

BROKEN SOIL.	
Bedded in February	869 pounds.
Bedded 3d of May	901 "

NOTES.—The increase in beds made in May over beds made in February was sixty-two pounds seed cotton per acre. Beds made in May on unbroken soil gave an increase of thirty pounds over beds made in February on unbroken soil, and beds made in May on broken soil gave an increase of thirty-two

pounds over beds made in February on unbroken soil. But these differences are too small to be of practical value in the experiment, especially as the experiment is only one year's trial.

The increase in yield of beds made on broken soil over that of beds made on unbroken was 292 pounds of seed cotton per acre.

All four plots were covered with about half a sod of Bermuda grass, which was vastly more difficult to suppress on the unbroken beds than on those broken. This fact, perhaps, accounts for some of the difference in the yields from the broken and unbroken plots.

The unbroken plots were more difficult to cultivate with plow and hoe than the broken plots.

The unbroken plots suffered more from shedding than the broken, but the unbroken beds in May shedded little, if any less than the unbroken beds made in February. The cotton opened on the unbroken beds before it opened on the broken, and ten per cent of the cotton on the broken beds was picked after all had been gathered from the unbroken beds.

One hundred plants growing on the unbroken plots had 132 imperfect bolls, while the same number of plants growing on the broken plots had only forty-two imperfect bolls. By imperfect bolls are meant bolls with one or more locks not fully developed, or with abortive lint or seed.

BERMUDA GRASS (CYNODON DACTYLON.)

From Bulletin 28, Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station.

When the branch station was established here, a considerable portion of the grounds was well set in Bermuda grass. It had been allowed to spread irregularly by injudicious cultivation, rendering some of the otherwise best portion of the ground unfit for experiment purposes. On the other hand there were portions of the grounds free from it, upon which it was considered desirable to have it growing. These places were the space around the barn, the roads, portions of the pastures, hill-sides especially subject to washing, terraces, hillside ditches, etc. While Bermuda blossoms profusely, it rarely produces seed in the United States, but propagates by its short jointed procumbent branches, each joint of which is capable of producing a new plant. These branches very frequently become covered with earth, and partake of the nature of underground stems and are popularly called roots. (The roots proper are fibrous, and free from joints.) As each of these joints (or nodes) are capable of making a new plant, it follows that each joint must be killed to destroy the grass. It is obvious, then, that the vital or propagating portion of the plant lays on or just under the surface of the soil—a fact to be remembered when fighting this grass.

PLANTING BERMUDA GRASS.

Planting Bermuda is a very simple operation. The method I most generally practice, and consider the easiest, and the most rapid is to secure the quantity desired by first plowing a sod and then harrowing or raking the grass into piles or windrows, and, without allowing to become dry, chop the stems into one or two inch lengths. This is easily done, either in a feed cutter or by placing on a block of wood and cutting into the desired lengths with an ax or hatchet. The sections may then be dropped one, two or three feet, or continuously, in furrows and covered with plow; or they may be sown over surface and plowed in; or the soil broken with scouter or turning plow, and the grass dropped into the furrow to be covered by the next round of the plow. It may in this way be put in every furrow, in every other furrow, or whatever distance desired in rows or between rows.

Late in the spring of 1893 a small area was planted by dropping the grass eighteen inches apart in every other furrow made by a four-inch scouter in breaking. By fall it was sufficiently established to prevent washing by six inches of rain which fell this spring in twenty-four hours. Another area was planted by dropping the stems on freshly plowed soil and pressing in with the foot with good results. Sod was also taken with soil adhering and planted with hoe and spade, but this was slow and laborious, giving no better results than the other methods of planting.

Bermuda spreads very rapidly, and appears to spread over a greater area of poor, firm soil than of soil in a better condition. Last fall I measured a stem of one season's growth which had at-

tained a length of sixty-nine inches, and had a number of lateral branches exceeding two feet in length. It had taken a firm hold and spread over mixed clay and sand (which had been removed from a ditch) as if intentionally to hold the soil in its place.

Aside from being the most valuable of grasses for preventing roads, yards, hill-sides, pastures, terraces, ditchbanks or bottoms from washing, Bermuda is the most profitable pasture grass for the South, on light or sandy soils, furnishing grazing continually from April to November, and not infrequently throughout the year. No other grass better survives the hot and dry summer months, so destructive to pastures and hay fields in the South. Its feeding value is superior, and live stock of all kinds prefer it to other grasses.

When the Southern farmer fully appreciates the value of Bermuda for pastures and peavines for hay and manuring, he will be more prosperous.

WHAT IS A FANCY PRICE?

BURT CARROLL, in American Farmer.

A good many farmers are deterred from investing in pure bred stock because of the long prices asked for breeding stock, and it may not be out of the way to inquire what a fancy price really is. It is self evident that any price that is above the real value is a fancy price. But it does not follow that the intrinsic value of an animal or the price which it would bring in the market, is the measure of its real value of it, and therefore we must look in other directions for some data upon which to determine what price is within the limit at which a profit may be expected from the purchase and use of it. If by using thoroughbred stock as breeders we can produce a marked increase of weight in their progeny from a given amount of feed, then we begin to see that the market price of the animal—the price at which it would sell for food purposes—is below its real value. Here is the stumbling block with a good many. They argue that if a breeder can produce a given weight in thoroughbred stock with less expenditure in the way of feed than they could with stock of no particular breeding, such animals can be sold at the market price at a larger profit than native stock could be, and the breeder ought to be willing to take the going price and be content without adding anything to it. This line of argument arises from an unwillingness on the part of a good many men to pay more for stock than they can sell their own at, even if their own is not of good blood and breeding. No one should look at the matter in this light. The care and skill and special attention given to thoroughbred stock should be taken into consideration and allowance made for these things.

COW KINDNESS.

National Stockman and Farmer.

Some time ago, suspecting that the hired man was not treating our cows as he should, I undertook to do the milking myself.

I found that one cow, a thoroughbred Jersey, began to lift one foot from the ground as soon as I began milking. I paid no attention to her save to occasionally stop and pet her, but she kept on and finally upset the pail. Then she jumped as if to ward off a blow, but instead of the blow that she evidently expected she got only kind words and more petting. This seemed to surprise her greatly. She turned her head, and after giving me a good look she began to lick my coat and kept it up until I had finished milking; and after a week or so I could go in her box stall and set the pail under her and milk her without any trouble. And to repay me for my kindness to her, when I went after the cows in the evening I had only to open the gate and call her, while the hired man had to walk after her and drive her to the stable.

Now I do not believe there is one case in ten thousand where striking a cow does any good. Cows are not by nature vicious, and even when they are made so by man the way to conquer them is not to show them more viciousness.

Just look at the matter in a common sense light. A young heifer is brought to the stable with her first calf. She naturally thinks it is a great event and is very much excited over it, when a man comes in with a rope and a pail and after tying her head so short that she can hardly see her calf, he begins to pull on her teats. They are, of course, more or less sore, and she resents it, and the only way she has of showing her resentment is by kicking, which she

naturally does. And then the owner begins to inquire for devices for kicking cows, never thinking that he has, or ought to have, if he runs a dairy, the remedy within himself—kindness.

HOW TO TEST YOUR COWS.

Vermont Experiment Station.

The present cheap, rapid and easy method of testing cows leaves no excuse for every dairyman not knowing the quality of milk of each one of his cows. If two tests are made of a mixed sample of four days' milk, one being taken six weeks after the cow calves and the other six months after calving, the average of these two tests will agree almost exactly with the average quality of the milk given during the entire milking period. There seldom is a difference of as much as a quarter of 1 per cent of fat.

If it is desired to know from tests nearer together what quality of milk a cow gives, very accurate results will be obtained by making two tests fifteen days apart, four months after the cow calved, each test being on a mixed sample of four days' milk. The average of these tests, with one-eighth of 1 per cent added, is surprisingly near the truth for the average quality of the year's milk.

DETAILS OF DRY MILKING.

JOHN NOBLE, in Coleman's Rural World.

In the present position of agriculture every little detail is of importance, and as I have never seen in print any precise directions as to how the stripping is done by the dry-hand process, I think the result of my experience may be interesting to your readers. By the way, most good milkers can milk as well full-handed with dry hands, as wet, but the latter part of the operation, called dripping, or stripping, is more difficult to learn.

After having obtained the bulk of the milk full-handed, bend the first two fingers at the second joint, so that the first two bones of the fingers are parallel with the teats, which are grasped with the thumbs opposite the second joints; firmly press up into the udder, then draw the thumbs and fingers loosely down the teats to where the collected milk begins to offer resistance; then roll the thumb downwards on the fore finger, and so press out the milk. As you get towards the end and have only "the last nine drops" to remove, it will save time to draw the thumb and finger down the teat half a dozen times before squeezing out the milk, remembering to press firmly up into the udder every time. In this way you never really leave go until the stripping is done (except to go round to the other teats). This is a distinct advantage if you have a nervous cow with a ticklish udder; she will stand quieter than when milked the other way. Again, however careful a man may be, some tiny specks of dirt are sure to drop between the hands and teats; if the hands are wet these get converted into the mud and mix with the milk, so that no straining can remove them. With dry hands the greater part will strain out.

Just a word about full-handed milking. If the cow's teats are not long enough for using the thumb and four fingers, I prefer leaving open the first finger, as the hand is not so likely to get in contact with the milk as when the little finger is left open. If the teats are too short for that, I should get all the milk in the way I have described as stripping. As a matter of fact, I have commonly milked a dozen cows without getting one drop of milk on my hands. In conclusion, I am satisfied that no intelligent milkman who has once got the "knack" of rolling the thumb in dry stripping will ever go back to wet milking, as he will find the former quicker, cleaner and easier.

CLEAN MILKING.

Coleman's Rural World.

Many milkers are in the habit of squeezing a little milk upon the hands when beginning, and to keep the teats wet the same way during the process of milking. Now it is not surprising that some people object to this trick. They contend that the milk thus put into the hand of the operator, is certain, sooner or later, to find its way into the pail, and this, in their opinion, shows a lack of cleanliness. Others affirm that the wetting of the teats paves the way for udder troubles and do not hesitate to assert that sore teats are the outcome of the practice. It cannot be denied, however, that a wet teat is the natural way of drawing the milk, and that the wetter it is the more rapidly is the milk ex-



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

BY
Texas Farm and Ranch Publishing Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Copy One Year.....\$1.00
ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertisements are charged for at the rate of THIRTY CENTS per square line, each insertion. Fourteen solid square lines make one inch. Special position, 25 per cent extra. Discounts on large space. No advertisements inserted for less than one dollar each insertion. J. C. BUSH, Special Eastern Representative, Room 59 Times Building, New York, N. Y.

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

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

NOTICE!

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

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH PUB. CO.,
F. P. HOLLAND, President.

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

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

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is the official medium of the organizations given below:
State Horticultural Society—H. M. STRINGFELLOW, President, Hitchcock; E. L. HUFFMAN, Secretary, Fort Worth.
State Swine Breeders' Association—W. H. PIERCE, President, Denton; A. A. PITTS, Secretary, Dallas.
Texas Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association—W. M. C. HILL, President, Dallas; S. B. HOPKINS, Secretary, Dallas.
Texas Jersey Cattle Club—J. D. RUDD, President, Waskom; J. O. TERRELL, Secretary, Terrell.
State Farmers Institutes—E. F. BUTLER, Organizer, Waxahachie.

HILLSBORO in the swim. For particulars, see the fine special edition of the Hillsboro Mirror, for September, 1894.

THE Farmer's Voice, of Chicago, states that three-fourths of the voters of Minnesota and Wisconsin are not natives of this country.

PERPETUAL motion has not yet been invented, but the jaws of the would-be champion pugilists come nearer it than anything yet attempted.

LIFE insurance statistics show that in twenty-five years the average of man's life has increased five per cent or two whole years, from 41 to 43.

THE Texas Stockman and Farmer has put on a new dress, and looks as neat as a summer girl at a picnic. We rejoice with Brother Brown in this indication of prosperity.

THE Dallas fair is going into politics this year. There will be a Democratic day, a Republican day, a Populist day and a Prohibition day. Some of these parties will fare better than others on election day.

THE racing at the Dallas Fair will surpass anything ever seen in Texas. Racing men and record breaking horses are coming from the four winds, and in numbers that will tax the capacity of the fair grounds.

ANY young man, with energy enough to succeed in any other business, can earn and pay for a home in Texas in five years, by the possibly slow but reasonably certain and safe process of farming. It is more a question of industry and economy than of time, though both are necessary factors. He can't do this any where else, unless he is a

prodigy of all the elements of success, and in that case he ought to be a banker or speculator. Agriculture wants no prodigies.

BELL county's Fifth Annual Fair, recently closed, was a success, as were its predecessors. The live stock, farm and family products were the principal features, and the baby show was not the least successful.

It was Kentucky's horsemen and Kentucky's women who did it. These two factors are always found on the same side of every great question that claims their attention—at least that's the way it is in Kentucky.

FARMING is the only industry that is not liable to strikes and lockouts. The farmer don't make much money, but what he does make is his, and it comes with certainty, and is not liable to strike assessments and contributions to salary expert mischief makers.

It may be an unpleasant reflection, but it is a fact that farmers must look for success, not to higher prices, but to cheaper and better products. This is a change that has taken place in almost every industry, and agriculture must submit to the same law. To do this successfully, labor must be guided by skill and intelligence. The head must boss the job.

THE September statistical report of the Department of Agriculture gives the yield of cotton in "Cleveland" county, Texas, at about two-thirds of a full crop. It seems that our legislature, the State department and commissioner of statistics have all overlooked "Cleveland" county, Texas. In fact, the Agricultural Department can claim this as an original discovery.

It is becoming quite a fad lately for mayors of cities to enforce the laws. Grand juries are embarking in the same cause by investigating county officers, and indicting those who make monkey business with public funds. Like all new things, this will take for a while, and then things will be fixed up, and the lawless element will dance while the people pay the fiddler.

WE complain a great deal about the insufficient laws, the bad laws, the mutilated laws, and laws with holes in them; but when we permit a few lawyers from the court house to say who we shall vote for, how can we expect it to be otherwise? If we can prevent this thing, and don't prevent it, who is to blame for it? We know these fellows have been cutting out the thing a year before, and that they intend to dry it on our fence. To furnish the fence and do the biggest share of the voting is all the use they have for us. A state law regulating primary elections would, to a great extent, remedy this evil—provided (and there is the rub) the court house lawyers did not get some feature in the bill that would make it serve their purposes.

NEW YORK, Boston, Chicago, New Orleans, Memphis, Buffalo, and every city where an honest investigation has been invoked, has shown up a record for corrupt municipal government that would make Bosses Tweed and Shepherd turn the insides of their graves green with envy. No wonder that nearly every city is hopelessly in debt. In addition to jobbery in municipal contracts, there is uniformly shown, wherever the light has been turned on, a combination of saloon keepers and gamblers with officers of the law, for the pursuit of systematic lawlessness. In some instances the police have become so extortionate in their demands for mere bribes that the saloon keepers, gamblers, green goods men, bunco steerers and conf-

dence sharpers have rebelled and given away the whole scheme. The signs of the times indicate that American cities are incapable of honest self-government, and the sooner they surrender their charters and place themselves under state laws, the better for the people who inhabit them.

THE TIMES WE LIVE IN

Never had a counterpart, and rules of conduct that were once sound, may be said to be nothing but sound—in a different sense. The parents and grand parents of this generation were just what the then times required, and were an ancestry to be proud of. It will be well for our posthumous fame if posterity can truthfully say the same of this generation. We are told that these times are distinguished from all preceding times, by the everlasting, ceaseless and tireless pursuit of wealth that counts not the cost in terms of the golden rule; and it looks very much that way to a man on level ground. True, we have some bribed congressmen, corrupt judges, purchasable witnesses, and an intermediate host of men who are willing to fore swear their principles and pay more to secure an office than the legitimate fees and salaries amount to. Well, says the pessimist, how much worse would you have them? We reply, that the most liberal estimate that can be made in behalf of pessimism will give less than one corrupt office holder to 30,000 people, and the great majority who are upright in their dealing with society, because they make but little noise are not counted by the prophets of evil. We admit that Satan is yet loose, and that his disciples are more numerous than they ought to be, but we believe that the 30,000, rather than the one rascal, should give character to the age. And we will here state one fact that ought to outweigh all the iniquity that stalks abroad. There are more men, women, boys and girls, and more money engaged in humane works since the birth of the youngest voter, than can be credited to all preceding years of man's history. What sort of a showing does one poor rascal make among the thousands who are using their lives and fortunes to alleviate the sufferings of their less fortunate fellows. This is the age par excellence of charitable works, but those who preach calamity never mention it.

IN COUNCIL.

The Farmers' National Congress of the United States is now in session at Parkersburg, West Va. The objects of this organization is to bring together for consultation representative farmers from every section of the country, so that the people, and the farmers themselves may be better informed, regarding the importance of this great industry in the economy of the country, and to bring before legislative bodies, National and State, the facts upon which rests the supreme importance of considering this great fountain of national wealth, and depository of conservative and patriotic politics, in the formation of laws affecting the productive industries of the country. Agriculture is estimated to embrace 60 per cent of the entire wealth of the nation.

The census report for 1890 gives the following figures on farm values:

Farms and improvements.....	\$14,600,000,000
Farm product, 1889.....	2,460,170,494
Live stock.....	2,208,767,573
Farm implements and machinery.....	494,247,467

Grand total.....\$19,763,185,534

Uncle Snort is among the agricultural celebrities, and when he returns will tell readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH all about the Congress.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Louisiana Sugar Planter suggests as an offset to free sugar and no bounty—the first of

which he declares is demanded by, and the latter repugnant to, the American people—that authority be conferred upon cane growers to utilize their molasses and waste by distillation free of tax. That is, convert a large portion of their crops into rum! We believe the rum would be worse for the country than any bounty, or any amount of protection. We believe in free sugar, but not free rum!

WE don't know what to do about it; but it is a fact that the production of gold is increasing faster than that of silver.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Now I want to ask a few questions. Where can I find the Lawton blackberry; and also a peach by the name of Thurbur? I think that is the name of the peach; I saw it in your paper. It is a seedling—J. S. HILLARD, Doud, Texas.

ANS.—Any of the nursery men advertising in this paper can supply both the berry plants and Thurbur peach trees, but the tree will not be a seedling.

Will you please advise me through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH what the following described land is adapted to grow best? The soil is a deep white sand; clay from two to five feet from the surface. The present growth is black jack and "sand oak" (a species of post oak) and some briars and hackberry. Can such land be made profitable without the expense being too great? I planted some Bermuda last spring in the timber where there was no under growth and there is not but one sprig left—J. H. BUCKETT, Curtis, Eastland county, Texas.

ANS.—Much of the Texas soils such as above described, make good cotton if given proper distance. It is probably better for sweet potatoes than any other crop. It will not make good crops of corn without fertilizers. It should also make fair sorghum. Such soil should be seeded with cow peas and these turned under late in the fall, and seeded to rye; the rye pastured and turned under in time for cotton or potatoes. Such lands should not be cultivated without a system of green manuring. There are soils in Texas, closely fitting your description which are quite fertile to begin with. Bermuda grass will not stay in the shade.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ABOUT GRASSES.

GEO. H. HOGAN.

GEORGE W. ROBERTS, Weed, N. M.: The larger of the two is the Bromus uniloides or Rescue grass. By the way, some unprincipled parties somewhere are trying to foist it on the public as Arctic grass. This is a grand grass as rescue and seed about two to three dollars per bushel; but as Arctic grass, and seed at sixty dollars per bushel, it is an unmitigated humbug. The Rescue has been well described in these columns many times; by all means give it a chance.

The smaller one is also a Bromus, but rare. I never saw it before and do not know the common name. The botanical name is Bromus Kalmii. I believe, too, that it is sometimes called wild chow. It is a beautiful grass and perhaps would be valuable.

I do not know how the Colorado grass would do with Mr. Roberts, but I presume the shortness of his seasons would not hurt, as it makes a remarkable quick growth from the seed. The alfalfa ought to do well, and the Texas blue grass would be a success for winter. I don't think the Johnson grass would stand the seasons.

G. S. ROSSER Fayetteville, Ga.: The grass is Sporobolus cypripedius, is a splendid grass; has plenty of fodder or leaves, makes excellent hay; has no common name that I know of; should be encouraged by all means. The Forney hay has much of this family of grasses, improperly called by some mesquite grass.

Fine weather, cotton doing much better though the boll worm got in his work and the low price of cotton will teach the people to take lessons from TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and mix crops and raise on the farm what we use as much as possible. Congress cannot settle the hard times as some people would have us to believe. It is foolish to think so. We must manage home business right and vote for honest men for office. Now, Mr. Editor, I don't talk much on the street, but I can hear and see a great deal that means no good for the people. Texas is a great corn state, a great hog state, the best oat country on earth, and has the best public schools that can be found.—W. H. JAMES, Dallas, Texas.

esses superior advantages. It is the largest railroad center in Texas—in fact, in the South. It is the eastern terminus of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry., and one of the most important cities on the great Trans-Continental Route—the Southern Pacific Ry.

HOUSTON—POPULATION 60,000.

Is the county seat of Harris county, and is the eastern terminus of the S. A. & A. P. Ry.

Houston is a beautiful and healthful city, with a climate possessed of every charm of a tropical country, without the excessive heat, embowered in handsome and stately magnolias. It is the home of the cape jasmine. Flowers, fruits and vegetables grow in mid-winter. The proximity to the sea breeze insures a breeze from the Gulf of Mexico to assuage the heat of summer and cold of winter. The temperature of summer hardly rises above 97 degrees; the lowest known in winter is 18 degrees, but it is rarely lower than 27 degrees. It is noted as the greatest railroad center in the Southwest. Houston has twelve railroads in operation; three more building and two additional proposed. Upon the completion of the three lines under construction, Houston will be the greatest railroad center in the South.

Houston is the largest interior cotton market in the world.

KENDALL COUNTY

Is on the north of Bexar county. The general surface is hilly, with very rich valleys on the water courses. The Guadalupe river, Cibola and other creeks furnish abundant water. The soil is mostly black loam. All kinds of grain, especially wheat, do well. Tobacco, fruits and grapes are extensively cultivated. The population is composed mostly of industrious and prosperous Germans. Crime is almost unknown.

BOERNE.

Situation and climate.—The climate is a happy medium between the humidity and heat of the coast region and the highly rarified and cold air of the Rocky Mountains. The atmosphere is balmy, at the same time invigorating, and invalids rapidly recover appetite and strength under its influence. Chronic sufferers from dyspepsia, liver derangements and consumption almost invariably find relief, and hundreds have regained health by a sojourn among the hills of this salubrious region, whose atmosphere combines the invigorating effects of mountain air with the mildness of a semi-tropical climate.

Boerne, so called after the noted writer and poet of "Frankfort on the Maine," now long deceased, is a beautiful little town, situated in the fire-trail valley of all the West Texas wonderful region of health. It is the county seat of Kendall county, is thirty miles from San Antonio, on the Aransas Pass Ry., 1500 to 2000 feet above sea level, 700 feet above San Antonio, and holds a population of about 1000.

MCLENNAN COUNTY

Is one of the groups of Central Texas counties, and is well watered by the Brazos and Bosque rivers and their tributaries. The general surface is gently undulating, with many large level plains. The timber of the county is confined principally to the river and creek bottoms. The soil of the bottom is a rich loam, and very fertile, producing cotton, corn, vegetables and fruits in great abundance, while that of the prairie is a black waxy, finely adapted to the cultivation of wheat and other grains. Stock raising forms an important branch of the county's industry. Improved lands sell from \$10 to \$75 per acre, unimproved from \$2 to \$20.

WACO—POPULATION 26,000.

The county seat of McLennan county, is the northern terminus of the S. A. & A. P. Ry. The "Geyser City" of Texas, made so because of its artesian wells and the phenomenal heat of their waters. Waco is situated on a series of hills overlooking the Brazos river. It is in the center of a rich agricultural district and is the metropolis and distributing point of thirty-three counties. It is the largest interior cotton market in the State, and ships about 125,000 bales. The Sladen-Kirksey woolen mills, which employ about 450 hands, are worthy of special mention.

Waco has four national, two state, one private and two savings banks, having an aggregate capital of \$2,000,000. Its railway facilities are good. The S. A. & A. P., St. L. S. W., M. K. & T., Meaco & Northwestern and Texas Central Ryas. center at Waco.

LAVACA COUNTY.

Is one of the principal cotton counties in the State. The soil is very rich

and yields abundantly. The farmers are of the most thrifty class. Improved lands sell from \$5 to \$15 per acre; unimproved lands sell from \$3 to \$5 per acre.

HALLETTSVILLE—POPULATION 2,000.

Is the county seat of Lavaca county, situated on the main line of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., 137 miles east of San Antonio and 100 miles west of Houston. The city has a cotton seed oil mill, ice factory, broom and mattress factory, bottling works, two banks, three weekly newspapers, 55 business houses, fine water works and electric light system, and churches of all denominations. The country around Hallettsville is very productive. 15,000 bales of cotton were shipped from Hallettsville last season.

YOAKUM—POPULATION 4,000.

In Lavaca county, is situated on the main line of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., and junction of the Waco branch, about half way between San Antonio and Houston. The machine shops of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., are located at Yoakum, where hundreds of experienced workmen are employed.

Yoakum has fine public school buildings, churches of all denominations, electric light plant, water works, and a large number of business houses.

KERR COUNTY.

Is situated on the West side of Kendall county. The Guadalupe river rises in this county. The general surface of the county is mountainous; the valleys are of a rich soil and are very productive. The county is one of the healthiest in the State.

KERRVILLE—POPULATION 1800.

The county seat of Kerr county, is the northwestern terminus of the Kerrville branch of the S. A. & A. P. Ry. Kerrville is 1,650 feet above the sea level. The mercury seldom reaches 90, and never zero. The town is entirely surrounded by hills and mountains. Bright, sun-shiny days and cool breezy nights, even in mid-summer, make Kerrville the Sanitarium of America, especially for invalids suffering from pulmonary or throat troubles.

LEE COUNTY.

Farming and stock raising constitute the chief industry of the people. The soil is principally sandy. The general surface is slightly undulating, and the greater portion covered with a forest of post oak. Water is plentifully supplied by numerous creeks. Improved lands sell from \$5 to \$15 per acre; unimproved from \$1 to \$5 per acre.

GIDDINGS—POPULATION 1,500.

The county seat of Lee county, is situated on the Waco branch of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., and junction of the Austin branch of the H. & T. C. Ry., 103 miles south of Waco.

The soil adjacent is sandy loam which produces well.

Lee county is thickly settled with thrifty and industrious people. Farming and stock raising form the principal occupations.

Giddings contains about fifty business houses, all of which are doing a prosperous business.

MILAM COUNTY.

Is one of the Central Texas counties, and is situated on the Brazos river. The surface is rolling, and in many places hilly and broken. The county is about equally divided between woodland and prairie. On the river and creek bottoms the soil is a very rich loam and produces abundantly. Nearly all the fruits raised in the State flourish in this county. Improved lands sell from \$3 to \$20 per acre, unimproved from \$1 to \$10 per acre. Cameron and Rockdale are the two principal towns.

CAMERON—POPULATION 3000.

The county seat of Milam county is situated on the Waco branch of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., 52 miles south of Waco. Cameron has a court house costing over \$100,000, one of the finest public school systems in the State, an oil mill, two banks, two ice factories, bottling works, and churches of every denomination.

During the season of 1892 and 1893 Cameron shipped over 15,000 bales of cotton.

ROCKDALE—POPULATION 2500.

In Milam county, is situated on the Waco branch of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., 68 miles south of Waco, and junction of the I. & G. N. Ry. It has a national bank, water works system, electric lights, cotton seed oil mill, an ice factory, public schools and churches. The town is surrounded by fine farming land. The chief products are cotton and fruit. Two coal mines about two miles from the town, together with heavy forests of oak, afford cheap fuel. Land is cheap and the people prosperous.

NUECES COUNTY.

Is one of the Gulf counties, and lies west of Aransas county. The general surface of the county is slightly rolling prairie, with occasional forests of mesquite timber. The soil is sandy and rich chocolate, and is highly productive. The county is watered by the Nueces river, Agua Dulce and San Fernando creeks, besides numerous small streams. In the past stock raising was the principal industry, but with the new era of immigration farming and fruit raising are rapidly becoming the chief industries of the county.

CORPUS CHRISTI—POPULATION 5000.

Located on a bluff, constituting the shores of Corpus Christi Bay. The delightful ozone breeze of the Gulf constantly supplies the city with invigorating and healthful atmosphere. The surrounding waters afford exceptional facilities for sea bathing, while the famous sulphur waters of the artesian wells rival those of Europe.

The completion of the Sanitarium will enable Corpus Christi to establish the claim that it is "Nature's Health Resort."

Invalids who have been to Florida and other famous winter resorts have tried Corpus Christi and are enthusiastic in its praise.

Dr. Spohn states, "there is a mineral well at Corpus Christi equal, if not superior to, the celebrated Carlsbad Wells of Germany."

Excursion tickets can be bought to Corpus Christi at low rates.

SAN PATRICIO COUNTY

Is one of the Gulf counties lying between Aransas and Nueces rivers. The soil is black waxy, black sandy, hog wallow and alluvial. The greater part of the county is susceptible of a high state of cultivation; it is well watered. Fruits and market vegetables grow to great perfection. Stinton is the county seat, and is a flourishing young town. The county seat was moved from San Patricio to Stinton by a popular vote during the present year.

PORTLAND, TEX., SAN PATRICIO COUNTY.

One hundred miles nearer to Monterey than Tampico, handles more cotton than all other adjacent coast towns combined, and it is well to note that an adjoining tributary county "marked the first bale of cotton" raised in the United States in 1892, while the second bale was marketed at Portland and sold at 12 cents per pound in Galveston, Tex., July 20th. (See Galveston News July 21st.) Cotton experts claim this to be the best cotton county in the State.

No malaria nor lung troubles. Catarrh rapidly cured by salt breezes from the Gulf. Delightful climate. Little frost in winter, and in summer the thermometer seldom exceeds 84 degrees.

Excellent hunting and fishing, and sea bathing equal to Galveston. Small, but comfortable hotel, new and on the bluff, forty feet above the water and overlooking the beautiful Corpus Christi Bay.

WILSON COUNTY.

Is well watered by the San Antonio and Cibola rivers, also numerous small creeks. The soil is a light sandy loam and very fertile. Farm crops yield well, and fruits and vegetables are also grown with success. Improved lands sell from \$3 to \$15 per acre, unimproved from \$2 to \$5 per acre.

FLORESVILLE—POPULATION 2000.

County seat of Wilson county, situated

on the main line of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., 30 miles southeast of San Antonio. It is the center of a vast area of fine farming country, which makes it a thriving, prosperous and flourishing town. It has a fine public school system, one bank and numerous business houses. Lands can be bought at a reasonable figure.

GOOD ADVICE.

South Texas, with its variety of soil, climate and productions, offers as many attractions, inducements and advantages as any similar area in the United States. Our crops mature and are marketed earlier than elsewhere, thereby realizing to the producer the highest prices.

If you are looking for a home in such a favored country, then come and inspect this section.

San Antonio, Texas.

Many persons outside the state will recognize from time to time names in these columns of persons whom they may have known as old neighbors. No land agent of questionable repute can have his name appear in these columns, and special inquiries can be made and information received by addressing C. E. Roth, Immigration Agent of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass R. R., San Antonio, Texas, or any of the advertisers who have specialties to offer.

POINTERS TO TEXAS TAXPAYERS.

State and county taxes are due and payable on and after October 1st of each year. A tax receipt under seal will be furnished by the tax collector. Forced collections will begin after January 1st next succeeding the return of the assessment rolls of the county to the comptroller. All property, both real and personal, is liable for all state and county taxes, as well as all poll taxes, and is subject to being seized to satisfy all taxes, any law to the contrary notwithstanding (homesteads excepted, which are only liable for the taxes due on such homestead.) Realty sold for taxes may be redeemed within two years by the payment of double the amount of purchase money and all accrued taxes and costs. All real property shall be advertised for three weeks prior to sale for taxes in some newspaper, if there be one in the county; if not, by posting up notices in the usual places prescribed by the statutes.

Financial Index: The crops in Texas this year promise to be phenomenal in its history. The average estimated yield of the wheat crop is fourteen and a half bushels to the acre, or a total of nearly six millions, which means a value to the state of \$2,400,000. The oat crop will yield thirty-seven bushels to the acre, or a total of eighteen million bushels, and means to the farmers a value of \$5,000,000. But far greater than either of these is the cotton crop. The indications are that the state will produce two and a half million bales of cotton, which means the snug sum of \$100,000,000. Add to these the corn crop, the fruit, the cattle and many other industries that are flourishing with hundred-fold vigor, and Texas will show a paradox of success hard to beat, and of which she may well be proud.

Any energetic worker can make good pay securing subscribers in their own neighborhood for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Get free outfit and try it.

A Home and Prosperity for Every Person.

Intelligence and Industry will Easily Secure Both in

SOUTHWEST TEXAS

A Delightful Climate, Good Seasons, Productive Soil.

The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway has no lands of its own for sale, therefore is not "booming" any particular section. It has, however, a list of all cheap, desirable lands along its seven hundred miles of road that are offered at low prices and on easy terms.

Prosperous Towns, Productive Farms and Profitable Gardens

Are the order of the day in Southwest Texas. If you want to own a home in city or country in the most favored locality on earth, write to

C. E. ROTH,
Immigration Agent S. A. & A. P. Ry.,
San Antonio, Texas.

Correspondence.

A STIRING SECTION.

WICHITA FALLS, NORTH TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Speaking of threshers and threshing, a Mr. J. A. Johnson (better known in this section as "California" Johnson) finished up threshing last week. Mr. Johnson moved to this county some years ago from California, and to separate him from the balance of the Johnson family he is called "California." Mr. Johnson is an all-round rustler. He farms on a large scale, and while resting in the fall, he runs a steam thrasher. This season he has separated 82,000 bushels of wheat and oats from the straw and chaff—mostly wheat. This, he says, is about the number of bushels he threshed in this county in 1891, which was one of our best crop years, but there has been a large increase of acreage in the county in the past three years. There are also ten threshers in this section where there was one in 1891.

In the territory tributary to Wichita Falls there has been at work for the past three months not less than 125 steam and horsepower threshers, with a capacity of from 500 to 1200 bushels of wheat, and from 800 to 2500 bushels of oats daily, for each machine. This, as you see, means a good deal of grain, and while it is true that the crop of 1894 is not what we call a full crop, it is a fair yield, and were it not for the low price of wheat, our farmers would have no good cause to complain. However, oats and corn are bringing good prices—oats 30 to 32 cents; corn 35 to 40 cents. And take it all in all, when we come to compare notes with other sections and states, we have to admit that times and things, generally in Texas are not so bad as they might be, and there are many in the old states, where land is considered worth from \$50 to \$100 per acre, who are compelled to sell off their stock for anything they can get for it, as they have no feed to carry through the winter. Not so here. We have plenty for man and beast, and quite a surplus to ship to the cotton, sugar and timber districts of Texas and Louisiana.

"California" Johnson had several years of farming experience in the golden state, and he prefers this portion of Texas to that state. He says that take it one year with another, this country makes a far better average than California, and we have much better markets, and land is so much cheaper here. Mr. Johnson is of the opinion that there would be a great many people move from California to Texas did they know the facts about our state as a farming, fruit growing and stock raising country.

"Old King Cotton" made his first appearance on our streets this season, last week. There are three good gins now running in the county. The staple is said to be as good as the best, and the yield per acre, according to work and time devoted to the crop, very fair. Cotton that has been well cultivated will yield from a half to two-thirds of a bale per acre.

Cotton is a new crop in this section, but in the future it is going to be one of our principal crops. The acreage in wheat will be reduced, and cotton will be planted in the place of it. Cotton is easy to cultivate here; no trouble to keep down the weeds; the soil is a sandy loam.

Several farmers in this county want from twenty to one hundred good stock hogs each, and are willing to pay fair prices for them. They want the hogs to eat up their wheat and corn. Mr. T. W. Waring, one of the most reliable and progressive farmers of Clay county informs me that many farmers in his section want stock hogs. His post office is Jolly, Clay county, Texas. Jolly is a flourishing little town, just half way between Wichita Falls and Henrietta. There is a very prosperous settlement of well-to-do farmers located in that part of Clay county. The people came from Kentucky, Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois, where small farms, well tilled, is the rule, and when they moved to Texas they were fortunate enough not to make the mistake that many have in overloading themselves with large tracts of land. They are not "land poor," so to speak, but have from 160 to 320 acres to the family, and most of them have their homes paid for.

While at Henrietta last week, your correspondent noticed quite an improvement in the general appearance of the town. Business was lively, merchants laying in large stocks of goods, farmers in town selling wheat, oats, corn and cotton; the grading of the principal

streets being pushed; the waterworks (lately put in) working in good shape, and at night the city was lit up by electricity, all of which indicates prosperity, and speaks well for the enterprise of the citizens of the capital city of Clay county.

OCCASIONAL.

FRESH FROM THE FIELD.

Notes and Observations by a Texas Farm and Ranch Special Correspondent.

RICHARDSON, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

What is more refreshing to a man who has been for months shut up in the crowded city, than a jaunt out into the free, fresh country air on a bright September day? It makes one think that the old Indian was more than half right when he said, that "God made the country; man made the town."

Where is the man who ever saw the crow that ever spread his wings over a fairer or more fertile region than the black land portions of north Texas? The cotton fields are now "white unto the harvest," and the farmers have all their available force at work from dewy morn to quiet eve; but there seems to be a good demand for more pickers.

Several intelligent farmers of this vicinity told me that the general average hereabouts would reach a half bale per acre in spite of the boll worm. Speaking of the boll worm and Prof. F. W. Malley's theory for its abatement, (namely, by planting rows of corn at intervals in the cotton field) Mr. C. W. Vontress had this to say: "I have a field of cotton lying along side a field of corn. I find that, while the damage of the boll worm is very great in the middle and on the further side of the field, the rows of cotton nearest the corn are injured but little—much less than anywhere else. My neighbor Mr. J. S. Turner, also has a cotton field adjoining one of corn, and he observes the same conditions existing there—the nearer the corn, the less damage from the boll worm."

These statements undoubtedly confirm Prof. Malley's idea that the cotton boll worm and the green corn worm are identical, and that the moth prefers the corn silk to anything else upon which to deposit her eggs. Will not some of our progressive farmers give this matter a thorough test next year by planting rows of corn at intervals of say ten or fifteen rows in their cotton fields? Will not those who have made any personal observations on the subject of boll worms also kindly send the results of their investigations to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH? "In the multitude of counselors there is safety."

Speaking of other agricultural topics bearing upon this section, Vontress said:

"When I moved to Dallas county three years ago, I bought a little female pig which was a cross of Berkshire and Poland China. From the offspring of this sow I have had an abundant supply of bacon and lard, besides selling \$100 worth of meat during this year. I still have the sow and two of her pigs, which will be killing time weigh three hundred pounds each dressed; furnishing me a bountiful supply of meat next year. I also have eight of her shoats that will be ready for market by February, 1895 at 200 pounds each. I have been feeding my hogs on corn, wheat and oats crushed together and have found that this use of my grain pays much better than selling the grain itself at present prices."

This kind of talk has the true, practical business ring, and it shows how any small farmer can easily stop the biggest leak in his annual expense account—that of the meat supply. Instead of being a buyer of bacon and lard, let him become a seller of these staples as Mr. Vontress, has done, and he will soon find his monetary condition very much easier. A great many good farmers have to rent the land they till, and it is this class that the burden of meat supply falls heaviest upon; yet even these after their first year in Texas, can raise their own bacon. Mr. Vontress is a renter, by the way, and is now living upon the same farm he first moved to when he came to this state from Kentucky; but it is not likely that such a level headed man will always be a renter. There are hundreds of the most prosperous farmers all over this black land country who began as renters, but who now own well improved places. They acquire them by industry and good management. They, for the most part, have made cotton their surplus crop, raising the bulk of their food supplies at home; thus having the money their cotton brought to purchase clothing, farm implements and make a pay-

ment on a tract of land. What others have done others may yet do, for Texas has many thousands of fertile acres yet awaiting the man with the plow and the hoe.

DICK NAYLOR.

TUBERCULOSIS.

An Exposure of the Fallacy of Inoculation as a Cure for the Disease.

ALEXANDER, ARK.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Before rushing into inoculating our cattle with tuberculin, or anything else, it is not best to stop and inquire what the consequences are likely to be? There is always some "score" before the public, and just now it is tuberculosis in cattle, which, in man, is called consumption. It is proposed to inoculate them with tuberculin, a substance which has about run its course as a gigantic fraud under the name of "Koch's lymph" as a cure for and protection against consumption in the human subject, and now hopes to take a new lease of life as a means of detecting the presence of tuberculosis in animals. Perhaps you will be better prepared to judge of its pretensions by knowing something of its history as applied to man.

It is about four years since Dr. Robert Koch, of Berlin, Germany, proclaimed that he had discovered a cure for consumption, and people from all countries flocked to his institute to be inoculated with his "lymph," a substance prepared by placing diseased matter in glycerine, where the particular germ which causes tuberculosis, is greatly multiplied; it is then filtered and heated, it is said, to destroy the life of the germs, leaving a purely chemical substance. This, more or less diluted, was injected under the skin, but the consequences proved so disastrous that the German government interfered for the protection of the deluded people, and forbade the use of Koch's lymph, except in hospitals, the helpless sufferers in hospitals being considered fit subjects for any experiments vivisectionists wished to try. February 2d, 1891, the first American patient to receive Koch's inoculation died at New Haven Connecticut, after intense suffering, and the same year Dr. L. S. Palter, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who had also received the treatment at Berlin, said: "My experience was horrible; I am afraid they have killed me. They have killed them (hospital patients) off in Berlin by hundreds."

Prof. Virchow, who performed hundreds of post mortem examinations on Koch's victims has proved the fact that instead of curing the disease, these inoculations spread it over the whole system. While some were frightfully affected by inoculations of this lymph, others who evidently had consumption showed no reaction fever after repeated and increased injections, so it was shown to be perfectly unreliable as a detective of tuberculosis, the object for which it is now proposed to try it on cattle.

It is claimed that an animal affected with tuberculosis will, after being inoculated with Koch's lymph, or tuberculin, show a marked fever, sometimes five or six degrees higher than its natural temperature, but a rise of even two degrees Fahrenheit is considered sufficient evidence that the animal is affected. This reaction fever may be accompanied by other symptoms, also, such as a "loss of appetite," shrinking from contact, loosened stools, more or less trembling and shaky, but unless accompanied by fever, are not considered of value in indicating the disease.

This tuberculin is both imported and made by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States, and each kind was used at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. To this corrupt substance carbolic acid was added, as a "sterile indifferent diluting fluid." Carbolic acid is well known as an acrid poison when taken into the stomach, even in moderate doses, and what must be its effect when introduced immediately into the blood, even without the presence of tuberculin.

Lawson Tait, a very celebrated English surgeon, opposes its use as an antiseptic, saying, "I have shown in my published writings that carbolic acid is a deadly poison when taken into the stomach, even in moderate doses, and what must be its effect when introduced immediately into the blood, even without the presence of tuberculin."

In the Rural New Yorker of July 28, 1894, seven correspondents, from different parts of the Union (among them some prominent dealers in choice cattle)

have responded to inquiries regarding the tuberculin test, and none of them recommend it.

A. T. Dempsey, of Columbus, Ohio, says: "I am just in receipt of a tuberculin test of 39 animals, all of which showed the test but one—that one was destroyed and found to be perfectly sound. My answer is based on reports made of the tuberculin test, and I believe it unreliable."

Geo. E. Beer, of Rochester, N. Y., says: "I had two cows that the veterinarian used tuberculin upon; both their temperatures went up very high, and the result was that we killed the two. The one whose temperature was the lower, and before killing we even doubted whether it would pay to test her, showed after being killed, that she was rotten with the disease; while the other animal that we thought had it the worse, and whose temperature was the higher, showed not the least signs of it after being killed. Consequently, my belief in the tuberculin test is not strong. It is a question with me whether animals that may be perfectly healthy before being subjected to this test, might not contract the disease after once having been subjected to it. I know that in this locality many valuable cows have been tested and killed on account of the temperature going high, that never had the disease, and I doubt if they ever would."

In regard to contracting the disease in consequence of inoculation, it is more than probable that it is done in a majority of instances.

In the British Medical Journal of June 17th, 1892, the case of a man is reported—a hospital patient—whose lungs were perfectly healthy, but who had gangrene in his foot, from which he was expected to die. This was considered sufficient excuse to use him for experimentation, and he was inoculated with consumption from another patient. Three weeks after the inoculation, tubercles appeared in his lungs, and in 38 days the man died. As vivisectionists claim they inflict all kinds of torture on animals for the benefit of man, it is but fair that the experiments they perform on human beings should be of some use to the brute creation.

The Wisconsin bulletin says: "A repetition of the tuberculin test in the same animal can be successfully made only after a certain lapse of time. If a second dose is injected too soon after the first, no reaction fever will occur, even though the animal may be diseased. For this reason there must be a lapse of at least a month before the second test can be applied." They afterwards mention two cows, "both of which responded to the test upon the second injection," "after having been declared healthy by the first." The lapse of time between the first and second injections of tuberculin was "about seven weeks." The animals were killed a few days after the second injection, and both were found to be tuberculous. (It will be remembered in this connection that it required only three weeks to develop the disease in man.) Of the twenty-eight cows and calves killed out of the herd of thirty, three were found to have been healthy, and between the date of the first inoculation and their autopsy, there were more than two months, except in a very few instances. Two cases were mentioned where the morbid changes seemed to be recent. There was ample time to produce tuberculosis in all the animals supposed to be healthy between the date of their inoculation and their death; others which were known to be affected showed by examination after they were killed that the disease had been of long standing.

It may be considered presumptuous for laymen to question the practices of professionals, but common sense will hold its own any day against what is now called "scientific research." If there was ever a fraud that deserved exposure, it is the inoculation infatuation, from Pasteur's spurious hydropophobia preventive. Brown Sequard's elixir of life, Koch's lymph, diphtheria antitoxin, to Jenner's protective vaccination against small pox. Physicians are waking up to the alarming spread of inoculable diseases, like cancer, etc., laying it to the general and compulsory prevalence of vaccinations, and it may be the day will some time come when neither man or beast will be sacrificed by empirics who have found it so easy to play on the credulity of human nature.

SARA THORP THOMAS.

The TEXAS FARM AND RANCH Biocycle is free to any energetic worker.

Household.

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

THE REALITY.

Ellie M. Proper, in Minneapolis Housekeeper.

[A woman's reply to a man who said that woman caused all the trouble in the world.]
You say 'twas the woman that caused Adam's fall.
I think I can prove it was not so at all.
Just look in your bible and you will perceive
God's command was to Adam, but never to Eve.
Although she, like a woman, the penalty paid,
The fruit was forbidden before she was made.
But after his sin, Adam, just like a man,
Skulked round back of Eve as fast as he can,
When he hears the Lord's voice in the garden
at night.
And he whines: "Lord, she ate it. I just took a bite."
And since that sad time, I am sorry to say,
Man always has acted the very same way.
And whenever there is trouble of any kind
The wife takes the brunt, while the man sneaks
behind.
And up pops his head from behind his safe
cover.
When trials are past and dangers are over,
And he grows loud and long, like a bold chan-
ticleer:
"See, I shield and protect her, the weak little
dear!"
How noble is man! for you know all the evil
Was caused, not by man, but by Eve and the
devil."

CHAT.

What the women of Kentucky have done, women can do everywhere else. They have plainly shown that the united efforts of good women can put down vice in high or low places. What a pity it is that our women, young and old will not sit themselves squarely and firmly against the evil habits of drinking and immorality of every kind, in the men with whom they are brought into contact. If our young ladies would positively and persistently refuse to receive attention from gamblers, wine bibbers and rouses, we would, in a short time, see a very marked improvement in society. The difference is very marked in the treatment of the sexes by so-called society and, indeed, by men and women generally. If there is even a suspicion of immorality on the part of a woman, how soon she is made to feel the scorn and contempt of her associates. A man may be as vile as lust and deceit can make him, and yet he is a welcome guest, even an honored one, in many families; but the girl whom he has betrayed is an outcast and a leper. True, this has been the condition of society for ages, but its antiquity does not make it right, and there is only one way in which it can ever be righted, and that is, for good women to brand the man with equal guilt, as the woman, and deny him the society of good women. He should be made to feel the shame and degradation; should be tried by the same code of morals, and when weighed, if found wanting, let him share the ostracism of all good people. In every position woman aspires to in life her natural weakness is held against her. Mentally and physically, she is claimed to be the weaker; in everything but moral courage, she must be content to stand at the foot; but when this is mentioned, straightway we hear some unfeeling man or woman say, "She ought to have known better; she should not have allowed herself deceived." Man, with his strong physical nature, his intellectual superiority, his wide experience in the ways of the world, where like an open book, the doings of men are spread before him—shut to her by reason of domestic restraints—has his crime condoned, because a woman should be purer than a man. What sentimental nonsense! The one was created as pure as the other, and God will hold the one to as strict an account as the other. Will our women, our good women, have the moral force, ever, to brand the cowardly libertine as great a sinner as the woman whom he has duped? There is much being written along this line, and we feel like we must add our mite. Many a fine meeting may make a stream of such volume that its force will eventually move this rock of prejudice and old usage, and carry it away, to be lost in the ocean of a changed and enlightened public opinion. Let our girls and women ponder on this subject and come to the rescue of the unfortunate.

What a stir has been created by the coming of those good people from across the water who propose, under the leadership of Ida Wells, to revolutionize our Southland. They have met with a warm welcome from our governors, who, with one accord, suggest to them the propriety of straightening up their own affairs before coming to help us. Their ignorance and impudence are unparalleled, and if there is in them the re-

mostest feeling of shame, they must feel just a little abashed by their effrontery.

Mrs. Boone thinks it wrong to make or accept a bet. So do we, and we suppose that Mr. Fisher does, too, since he has not responded to Dr. Danforth's letter. He probably used the expression idly, as a great many do, more to emphasize his opinion than really to put up the stakes (we don't know whether that is the right way to express it), and we think Dr. Danforth accepted the challenge to have some fun at Mr. F's expense. Rifle is a correct word; usually it is a rifle as well as a raffle.

Bessie is very much irritated, and disgusted as well, by the conduct of some unfeeling brute, who has neither respect for himself nor for women. Well, don't let that worry your tender heart Bessie; such creatures will cumber the ground, and some women must suffer for it. Girls will think they are in love with a rough diamond sometimes, and take upon themselves, in spite of the entreaties of friends and parents, the task of polishing it. This diamond usually turns out a common pebble which ruins the delicate machinery brought to the task, and leaves the possessor poorer, by far than when it came into her possession.

Mrs. Bettie Bliss is content to walk the path her grandmother trod, and forego the pleasure and pride of political equality. Many thanks for her estimate of the value of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

Mrs. Fisher, being an old friend and contributor, we feel that she must have her request granted—just a short say on the subject. Notice Mrs. Fisher's offers of exchange of flowers.

We take the liberty of giving a portion of a personal letter from our friend, Mary Morris. It is so good, we feel sure she will forgive us. May the good fairies ever attend little Leonanie's footsteps. By the way, we have not yet had that promised account of the naming of the baby. Send it to the Household, please.

Mrs. Thedford, you are very welcome to your place in the circle. Yours, like most of our women's lives, is a very busy one, but you seem to be mistress of the situation. There is no doubt that systematic planning lightens the friction of domestic work. We close our eyes and fancy we can see your happy little family, and think their names both pretty and appropriate. As to our picture—well—we gave it to Household once, and since then we have always felt that the sisterhood must have imagined we were only useful around home as a scarecrow, an object we do not enjoy posing for. For of all things we do wish it is to be attractive to our friends.

SYRUP CUSTARDS.

Mrs. Thedford wishes to know how to make syrup custards. As it is one of our favorite desserts, and we think we know how to make them, we will tell her how we do it. Boil four coffee cups full of syrup until it is thick enough to cease running over; set it off to cool. This prevents it running over the edges of the pie plate when it is set to bake. Beat six eggs separately. Add to the yells one cup of sugar, two-thirds cup of butter and stir well in the syrup. Add the beaten whites last, pour into pastry in the pan and bake without a top crust. The syrup must not candy.

WOMAN AND FLOWERS.

MRS. AGNES FISHER.

Dear Household. It has been quite a while since I visited with you all. I have been reading and enjoying your letters all the same, and Mrs. B. has requested us to change our topic from woman suffrage to something else. Please, Sister B., let me have a few words on that subject, and then I will talk to you about flowers. Sisters, please do not forget, all you who claim to be old-fashioned, that our voting will not degrade us in the least, not near so much as to go to a circus. Our vote will never think of speaking disrespectfully of us for casting our vote. Man should be the head of the house, and of our government, but I think we women should have the right to help place good and true men at the head, just the same as it is in the home. A true woman will succeed everywhere, and be respected as well as God speed the day when we, as liberty loving people, shall go to the polls and cast our votes for the man of our choice. When that day comes, woman can go alone if she wishes to; no man will dare to insult a lady. Our homes will seem better and more cheerful for having cast that bit of white paper in the ballot box.

And now, about flowers. How have

you succeeded with your plants this year? Mine have been very fine, though we have had a great deal of work watering them every evening. But we have been well repaid for all extra work. My bulbs were very fine this spring, and gave a splendid display of color. Later on the hyacinth beds were bordered with Marguerite Carnations, and they now are in bloom, but these pinks grow too straggling for a nice border. Nicotiana Affinis has been in bloom all summer, and its sweet fragrance fills the evening air. Sweet Alyssum is also fine. Petunias have been, and are yet, lovely. Phlox Drummondii, I have of all colors. Seeds of all these named I will exchange for other seeds or plants. White Petunias and Nicotiana are lovely for cemetery planting. I have the following pot plants to exchange: Water Hyacinth, Sansevieria Zelanica, rooted; Dew Plant, Wax Plant, Night Blooming Cereus, cuttings; lovely Chrysanthemums later on. Send your list of what you have for exchange.

Bremont, Texas.

SYSTEM IN HOUSE WORK.

MRS. H. E. THEDFORD.

Mrs. Buchanan: Is there room in the Household for me this week? Surely after a six months' absence you'll admit me. So you, I am glad to say, have become tired of the suffrage question too; but some are still discussing it through our columns. Can't some one suggest something else, as this, like the subject of love, has become threadbare? I am not in favor of woman's suffrage myself, but a great many good, noble women are, and I deem it right for every one to cling to their own opinions. My time and thoughts are fully taken up in my home in caring for those nearest and dearest to me, and this question doesn't bother me in the least, for we couldn't better things by voting. As ours is a paper devoted principally to farmers and all their belongings (including their wives), why not, as one dear sister said, tell how to run our household work systematically? Why not give good, practical cooking recipes, etc.? Suppose I start here and ask the sisters to send me a good recipe for syrup custards? My "gude mon" is exceedingly fond of them.

I try to work systematically. For instance, to-night I'll prepare everything for getting a quick, early breakfast, as my husband is one of those stirring, ambitious young farmers you all have seen, if not so fortunate as to have one. We get up at 4 o'clock, and by 5 he is on his way or ready to start to the field. I then milk, churn, wash dishes. (Here I take up, dress and feed three children.) Then make beds, sweep the entire house, and no matter if it is only 8 o'clock by this time, back to the kitchen I go, light the fire and put on dinner. To-day I ironed, but last evening I sprinkled the clothes, rolled them tightly, brought the wood and chips, laid them on just ready to kindle, had my table prepared to lay a garment on and go to work. My work was all done before 12 o'clock. I always wash on Tuesday, but on Monday evening I put the clothes to soak, and by the time my wood prepared, and if I don't have but one week's washing, I am through by 10 or 11 o'clock, and sometimes earlier. I only draw the water which the clothes are soaked in, and my husband draws the rest while I am preparing breakfast. Don't think I work by iron rules altogether, for of course "circumstances alter cases."

In the near future I will send some good cake recipes, if any one cares to have them.

I liked Phylla Watterman's letter so much. Since my last letter to you, God has given us another tender, blue-eyed babe—a little boy, who will be five months old the 25th inst. He has never been sick a day—in fact, we never had a doctor with one of our children, and we must never. We watch them, and if one seems the least unwell, we attend to them immediately, and have always been repaid by seeing them well and happy. Mothers, I beg you, if you don't already, "go and do likewise," and thus ward off disease.

Will say to Mrs. J. A. R., of Belton, Texas: You never knew me, for you left Smith county thirty years ago, and that was before I was born; also before my parents left Georgia. No doubt you knew my husband's relatives though, for there are scores and scores of the Thedfords living near Flint. Please send me your address, as I would be glad to correspond with you, for you must be a dear, good, motherly soul, judging from your letter. Direct letters to address given if you care to corre-

spond. No doubt we know some of your old friends.

Didn't Baby Ed win all your hearts? He did mine, but I think it was his name which won my heart first, for that is my husband's name. I challenge his mamma though that mine are all three better looking and fully as bright and good. Mrs. Buchanan, I'll describe them and give you their names. The eldest, a girl, bright, pretty and playful, is very fair, has jet black eyes, dark hair; her name is Jewel Irene and she is four years old. The next, a sturdy blonde, who is good natured (if he can get plenty to eat all day long), is between two and three years old, is very handsome; his name is Freddie Watts. Last and least (not in mamma's love) is Douglas De Witt, a cooing, laughing blonde boy. There; you can shut your eyes and see them (?) How do you like their names? We haven't found your picture at the head of our column yet. If not, why not?

Tyler, Smith Co., Texas (Box 252).

WANTS A CHANGE OF DIET.

MISS BETTIE BLISS.

Mrs. S. E. Buchanan and Household: As I have a little spare time I thought I would drop in a few minutes, for a short chat, but not on politics, for I cannot see how affairs of State could be benefited by allowing women to vote. They pay so little attention to politics that they are not capable of knowing what is best to do. A woman with family cares has too many other things on her mind, to be up with the different parties and their platforms. Are we so strong that we can take on our frail shoulders man's affairs and carry them successfully? For my part, I prefer to remain simply a woman and not try to play the part of both man and woman.

Well I said I did not want to talk on politics, so I had better hush, before some one reproves me.

I admire the Household so much, I always turn to it first when I get the paper, for I love to read the letters from different ones. There is something to be learned from each letter. I think TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one of the best papers in the world, for both old and young. I wish more would join the Household, for it would be more interesting. I make a motion that Mrs. S. E. Buchanan select some subject besides politics. Who will second the motion? Speak out, some one. Let us see who is in favor of Mrs. Buchanan's selection. I know we could find something of more importance to us than the one now discussed. Well I must be going, wishing TEXAS FARM AND RANCH success.

Cordell, Ok.

NOT AN UNCOMMON EXPERIENCE.

MARY MORRIS.

My dear friend: I have been silent a long time, but not because I have lost interest in our dear Household; far from it, but I have been unable to express myself on the subject which has been so long, and I think ably discussed among us. In the beginning of the discussion, Mr. Morris and I were in favor of suffrage, have long been, but after a few issues of the paper I found myself comfortably perched on the fence, a few more copies, and I came down on the old fashioned side with a bounce, and who should I meet there but mamma; she was smiling brightly as she said, "Well, now I am proud of you; I thought you'd come by and bye."

Then I lost sight of mamma; a few more papers came, all teeming with suffrage argument, such convincing argument, too, that even my baby daughter began to demand more rights. Then I suddenly found myself clear back on the progressive side of the fence where I had landed without touching the fence. I felt a wee bit weary, but as I began to look about for a place in which to rest and cool off, who should I see but mamma sitting quietly in the shade of a pure-white ballot box, fanning herself with a palm (of victory)—leaf fan, and when she saw me she smiled again, displaying all her front teeth (or rather the absence of them) and said, "Daughter, arent we ashamed of not staying here through it all? I see you follow your mother every where she goes." Then we arose and went off to vote. And now I am ready, aye more than willing to return to babies and bread. I wonder who it was that said they guessed we'd go back to "babies and bread." I, for one, love good bread and all white babies. I suppose "Tramp" thinks scornfully, that we weaker vessels are very presumptuous in discussing such weighty subjects, but I, for one, think we have the right to discuss Theology if we choose, don't you? Who

Famous Texas Coast Lands.

300,000 acres in tracts of twenty acres and upwards. Thirty miles frontage on Coast. Healthful climate. Fine vineyards and vegetable farms on the land. 1979 acres sold to twenty-two farmers within six weeks. Prices low. One-fifth cash, balance long time. Special inducements to colonies.

JAMES ANDERSON,

Alamo Insurance Building.

San Antonio, Texas.

50,000 ACRES.

I have 50,000 acres of the finest arable land in a body in Texas for sale. This would be a grand investment for a capitalist to take up to colonize. The price and terms would suit you if you mean business.

T. L. LYNCH, Box 723, Austin, Texas.

HARRIS COUNTY LAND FOR SALE.

611 acres of rich prairie land to be sold at once, located about twenty miles northwest of Houston, in Harris county, near the town of Klein. The land is all ready for cultivation. No grubbing or clearing necessary. We will sell the whole or part of the land at \$8 per acre. A thick German settlement surrounding the land. Terms, 1/5 cash, balance one, two and three years, 8 per cent interest. Address JOHN B. VINSON & CO., Real Estate and Loan Agents, P. O. Box 666, Austin, Texas.

TEXAS!

COME TO THE GULF COAST AND SETTLE IN THE RICHEST FARM AND FRUIT SECTION IN AMERICA. We have rich soil; "cheap lands, from \$8 upwards;" delightful climate; bountiful rainfall; good markets; 15 railroads, etc., etc. If you want a farm, fruit orchard, ranch, or garden spot, write to

CASH & LUCKE, 306 1-2 Main Street, Houston, Texas.

Gulf Coast Lands for Exchange.

Any one wishing to exchange property for property in the Coast Country will please send price, terms and description of same to TOLAN & MCINTY, Alvin, Texas, or Aradita, Texas.

THE TEXAS COAST is being settled more rapidly than any part of the U. S. Rainfall is ample. This is the home of the pear—over \$5,000 being realized on 11 acres. This is unsurpassed for strawberries, early vegetables, cotton, sugar cane. For more information write to

RICHARDSON & SHIRLEY, Alvin, Texas.

DO YOU WANT A FARM?

The Kickapoo County, Oklahoma (garden spot of the world) will be opened to settlement soon. For particulars read the "Oklahoma Farmer," \$1 a year. Oklahoma City, O. T. Sample copy, 5c. Kickapoo Map, 60c.

FOR INFORMATION

About Calhoun County and Southern Texas, the address the Fort Larcoux, Fort Larcoux, Tex. ad copy. Southern Texas possesses wonderful possibilities of soil and climate, and attracts wide attention. Larcoux will be replete with information for the home seeker.

DeCORTOVA & SON,

Land and Tax Agency,

No. 704 Congress Avenue, Austin Texas.

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

Homes for Everybody

And Soil and Climate Unsurpassed.

We can supply you with what you need. Easy terms. Write us before locating or investing. Information about lands, etc., cheerfully and promptly furnished.

J. R. JETER & CO.,

Houston, Texas.

Do You Want a Country Home?

I have for sale, at a fair price and on terms to suit a responsible purchaser, a 280-acre farm, within one mile of this city, that has fairly good improvements, cistern, well, springs and running creek water, wood and a beautiful peach grove. Price, \$20 per acre. Same land in Lamar, Fannin, Collin and other thickly settled counties sells for \$50 per acre. Send for my illustrated circular about Tarrant County and the Fort Worth Packing House, Stock Yards and Flour Mills.

S. M. SMITH, Fort Worth, Tex.

COV. J. S. HOGG

Advices every patriotic Texan to own his home. For information how to buy bargains on most favorable terms in black lands, wheat lands, fruit lands, Coast Country lands, pine lands, mill sites, tobacco lands (There is a secret about these, out of which more money is going to be made, on the capital and labor invested, in the next ten years, than any industry in Texas. Big money or little money can be used in them, and if you will let me hear from you promptly, I will tell you how to do it.) address

J. S. DAUGHERTY, Box 11, Houston, Texas.

Tarrant County Farm

Of 307 acres, 7 miles west of Fort Worth, on gravelled road, valley land prairie, good black and chocolate soil, all fenced, 107 acres cultivated, small house, shed, crib and well. Price, \$20 per acre. Same land in Lamar, Fannin, Collin and other thickly settled counties sells for \$50 per acre. Send for my illustrated circular about Tarrant County and the Fort Worth Packing House, Stock Yards and Flour Mills.

S. M. SMITH, Fort Worth, Tex.

ANOTHER LARGE TRACT OF LAND THROWN OPEN

TO THE MAN WITH THE HOE, NEAR FORT WORTH.

We are subdividing 3500 acres of fine peat oak timber land, 10 miles northwest of Fort Worth, into tracts of 160 acres each, which we are offering to sell at \$5 to \$7 per acre. Terms, one-fourth cash and balance in two, three and four years, at 8 per cent interest. The soil is a dark sandy loam and very productive, and will produce good crops of cotton, corn, oats, wheat, vegetables and fruit, which find ready market at good prices in this city. We have already sold several tracts and have ten to twelve tracts left. We also have a good range of 500 acres in Parker county, Texas, for sale at \$5.50 per acre. For further particulars call on or address

CASWELL BROTHERS,

Corner 5th and Houston Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

HOMES! FARMS! SOUTH TEXAS.

Farm, fruit and vegetable lands, in 10, 20, 40 and 80-acre tracts, near Houston, at \$15 to \$25 per acre. One crop will pay for these lands. I also have large tracts suitable for subdivision. Write or see me. R. B. GAUT, 319 1/2 Main St., Houston, Texas.

DeWITT COUNTY FARM LANDS,

Prairie or timbered. Productive and easily cultivated. Living prices and convenient terms. GARRITT & CRISP, Cuero, Texas.

Cheap Farms and Farming Lands

In Texas for sale. You can purchase outright as an investment, or you can go on the land and work it and I will take a small cash payment and give you plenty time to pay out. What is the use of being a tenant when you can get a home for your wife and family in this way. Tell me exactly what you want. It will pay you to write me before investing elsewhere. All I want from you is a little cash as an evidence of good faith, and plenty elbow grease so you can work your place out.

T. L. LYNCH, Box 723, Austin, Texas.

The Fort Sill Country.

The Sampson Publishing and Printing Company have just completed and published a handsome book of valuable information on matters relating to the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache Reservations, together with a fine map, splendid portraits of Chief Quanah Parker and other Comanche and Kiowa chiefs, including their history, with many valuable geographical and topographical facts which are of great interest to the public. Also full and complete information concerning the homestead laws, how to file on government land, and how to take a claim. Price, 25 cents. Address THE SAMPSON PUBLISHING CO., Dallas, Texas.

52nd YEAR.



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

ONE YEAR FOR \$1.

Sample copies and premium list will be mailed FREE on application to

THE CULTIVATOR PUBLISHING CO., Box 413, Atlanta, Ga.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

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

	Regular	With T. F. & R.
Atlanta Constitution, weekly	\$1.00	\$1.75
American Gardening	1.00	2.00
Breeder's Gazette, weekly	2.00	8.00
Courier-Journal, weekly	1.00	1.75
Colorado Poultry Journal	50	1.80
Comstock Magazine	1.50	2.00
Dallas News, semi-weekly	1.00	.75
Detroit Free Press, weekly	1.00	1.75
Fort Worth Gazette, semi-weekly	1.00	1.50
Farm Implement News, weekly	2.00	2.50
Farmer's Call	50	1.25
Galveston News, semi-weekly	1.00	1.75
Green's Fruit Grower	50	1.25
Guardian, The	2.00	2.50
Godey's Magazine	1.00	1.90
Houston Post, semi-weekly	1.00	1.75
Hoar's Dairyman	1.00	1.75
La. Planter and Sugar Manufacturer	80	2.50
New York World, semi-weekly	1.00	.70
New York Ledger, weekly	2.00	2.50
New Orleans Picayune, weekly	1.50	2.25
Peterson's Magazine	1.00	1.75
St. Louis Republic, semi-weekly	1.00	1.75
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, weekly	1.00	1.75
Scraper's Magazine	80	2.50
Southern Cultivator & Dixie Far.	1.00	1.75
Southern Fancier	50	1.85
Texas Sittings	40	1.00
Texas Farmer	1.00	1.75
Texas (German) Post	2.50	8.00
New York World, semi-weekly	1.00	.70
Texas Baptist and Herald	2.00	2.50
Texas Christian Advocate	2.00	2.50
Wool and Hide Shipper	1.00	1.50
Western Poultry Journal	50	1.50

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

CLAIRETTE SOAP.



No OTHER SOAP Does Its Work So Well.
ONE TRIAL Will Prove This.



SOLD EVERYWHERE
MADE BY THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, St. Louis.

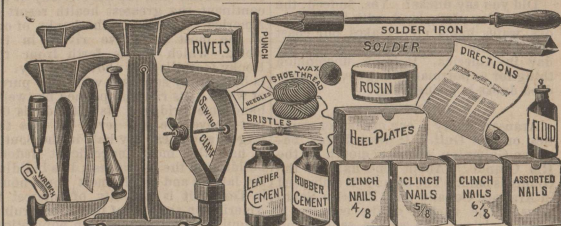
OUR FATIGUED MESSENGER SERVICE.



MERCURY: For de heaven's sake, Lightnin', watcher got dat on yer back fer?
LIGHTNING: It's a foldin' bed what de Sassyter fer de Prevention of Cruelty ter Children sent me, so's when I gits tired I kin go up some alley and take a snooze.

Home Repairing Outfit.

ENLARGED, REMODELED AND GREATLY IMPROVED.



Consisting of 23 First-Class Tools and Materials shown in cut, viz:

1 Iron Last, 10 inches; 1 Iron Last, 8 inches; 1 Iron Last, 6 inches; 1 Iron Standard with Base; 1 package Assorted Nails; 1 package 4-8 Wire Clinch Nails; 1 package 5-8 Wire Clinch Nails; 1 package 6-8 Wire Clinch Nails; 1/2 dozen pairs Star Heel Plates; 1/2 pound Copper Rivets and Burrs; 1 Steel Punch; 1 Sewing Awl, complete; 1 Pegging Awl; 1 Wrench for above; 1 Stabbing Awl, complete; 1 Shoe Knife; 1 Shoe Hammer; 1 bottle Rubber Cement; 1 bottle Leather Cement; 1 ball Wax; 1 ball Shoe Thread; 1 bunch Bristles; 1 Harness and Saw Clamp; 4 Harness Needles; 1 Soldering-Iron; 1 bottle Soldering Fluid; 1 box Rosin; 1 bar Solder; Directions for using.

These Tools, when purchased separately at a hardware store would cost over \$6.00.

The only COMPLETE OUTFIT on the market.

We furnish the Tools mentioned above, complete, weight 18 pounds for \$3.00.

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

SOUTHWEST TEXAS IN DETAIL.

G. F. L.

Perhaps your thousands of readers have never been informed as to the wonderful resources of the country through which the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway runs. A single article on this subject would fail to do justice to the situation, but with a view towards enlightening the ambitious reader, we will give a brief outline of solid facts.

By a careful examination of a S. A. & A. P. map, you will readily see that this road traverses one of the most productive as well as one of the most beautiful sections of the United States.

CLIMATE.

Every man in selecting a home, should aim to locate in a section of country where the climate is free from the long and dreary winter months with its snow and ice, etc., and where the industrious man can spend almost the entire time in outdoor work.

It is true that we have an occasional "norther," but this is nothing more than what is elsewhere called a cold north wind. The long, unobstructed sweep across the prairies from the plains of the northwest increases its velocity and suddenness of approach; these are the only features that distinguish a "Texas norther" from a cold wave from the north in other states. These winds are known as "wet" and "dry" northers, according as they may be accompanied by rain or sleet, or come without either.

The duration of a wet norther is usually about 24 hours, and then it gradually subsides until the end, when the wind gets back again to the south.

The "dry" northers are considered the great panacea for the South, should there be the slightest miasmatic poisons in any locality, the dry northers drive them all away, thus leaving not the slightest cause for sickness. It is for this reason above all others that this section of the state is widely known as a health resort, as well as a refuge for people seeking to escape the trying winters in more northern latitudes.

West and Southwest Texas have for many years been recognized by the leading physicians of the United States as being pre-eminently the healthiest locality of the globe.

PRODUCTS.

It is impossible to give a detailed statement of the fibrous, cereals, grasses, vegetables, fruits, etc., which grow luxuriantly in this favored section. Suffice to say that almost every known product is raised along the S. A. & A. P. Ry. A visit from the most skeptical will be convincing. Game of all kinds are in the greatest abundance, and

FISHING!

Well, the streams and bays are alive with the finny tribe. The tarpon, the king of all fish, is to be found nowhere else in such large numbers as in Corpus Christi and Aransas Bays. It has been said that if President Cleveland knew this to be a fact he would shut up the White House for six months and spend the time angling for tarpon. All that is necessary to establish what is claimed for Corpus and Aransas Bays is for any sportsman to go and see for himself. We feel quite certain that he will not be at all disappointed.

Did you say ducks? Yes, indeed, the peculiar lay of the land, with its numerous water inlets etc., makes our coast country the best hunting grounds to day in America. It is so uncommon thing for a sportsman to bag several hundred ducks in a single day.

COUNTIES.

Aransas county is one of the tier counties on the Gulf. It lies midway between Galveston and the mouth of the Rio Grande. About one-half of the county is land. The balance is embraced in Aransas, Copano and Espiritu Santo Bays. The surface of the county is level prairie. The soil is sandy and highly productive. Unlike the eastern coast of the state, Aransas county is free from low lands and marshes. Vegetables and fruits of nearly all kinds grow well. Grapes in particular grow to large size and very fine flavor. Several large vineyards have been established by grape growers from California, who claim that on account of the peculiarity of the soil grapes do much better here than in California. Aransas county grapes mature fully four weeks earlier than California grapes, which gives the producer a decided advantage in price, etc.

ROCKPORT, "THE HUNTER'S PARADISE," Is the county seat of Aransas county, population 1500, and is situated on the

Aransas Bay, not far from Aransas Pass, the only practicable deep water pass on the entire Gulf coast. The city has numerous hotels, viz: The Aransas, Shell, Bay View, Beach, etc. Thousands of pleasure seekers were entertained at this popular resort in 1893, and from present indications Rockport bids fair to rival the famous resorts of Florida.

Wild game of every description abound in innumerable numbers. The oyster, fish and turtle industry forms its most important business. Large quantities are shipped daily to New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Eastern markets.

As a fruit growing section it cannot be surpassed by any in the United States, California not excepted. Lands can be purchased at a reasonable figure. Excursion tickets on sale to Rockport.

BEE COUNTY

Is one of the first tier of counties above those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. The agricultural resources of this county are rapidly developing under the stimulus of a large immigration. The general surface of the country is rolling prairie, covered with a heavy growth of grass. The soil is black sandy loam. With the usual rainfall two crops a year can be raised. This is one of the richest and most productive counties in the state. The county is well watered by Blanco creek and the Medio and Aransas rivers.

BEEVILLE, POPULATION 3000,

The county seat of Bee county, is a thriving and ambitious young city that has a very bright future, sustained by a very large and rich tributary trade territory that is being rapidly settled and developed. Her lucky location, with the push and pluck of her people will make her the Fort Worth of Southwest Texas. She has two railroads, the main line of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway from San Antonio to the sea, and is the western terminus of a branch of the Southern Pacific from Houston, making her a common railroad point, a good market, and insuring low freights. In 1890, 1,150 cars of stock were shipped. To show the growth of the cotton industry, we note that there were shipped, in 1888, 400 bales; in 1889, 1100 bales; in 1890, 3000 bales, and this year it is expected the shipment will exceed 6000 bales. Beeville is well located, and will be benefited by deep water developments at Aransas Pass, mouth of Brazos and Galveston. The path of prosperity—Beeville is in it. A second national bank has just been started, and a cotton seed oil mill is being built this season.

BEXAR COUNTY,

In which is situated at the head of the San Antonio river the great metropolis of Western Texas, San Antonio, with a population of 65,000, is the largest horse market in the world. San Antonio is the third largest wool market in the United States; it is the leading hide market in the South; it is one of the best markets for all farm products; it has railroad connections with all parts of the country, and is one of the most important cities on the trans-continental (the Southern Pacific) to California and Mexico.

SAN ANTONIO,

The county seat of Bexar county, is the general headquarters of the S. A. & A. P. Ry. San Antonio is the Queen City of the Southwest, the historic city of the continent, the greatest health resort of America. Located on the banks of one of the most attractive rivers in the world, which bursts forth from the Rocky foothills just above the city. It is bountifully supplied with the purest of water. Its river is spanned by twelve handsome bridges. Its altitude is 600 feet above the sea level. It has the largest and finest city hall in the South; it has the most magnificent federal building in the Southwest; it is building the largest and handsomest court house in Texas; it is the city of interest in America on account of its historic ruins, aqueducts and cosmopolitan population, which makes it the Mecca of tourists. It is the largest stock market in the world. It has the most complete electric railway in the South.

According to the most carefully kept statistics and scientific observations, the climate of San Antonio, surpasses that of any known country. Consumption, catarrhs, malarial and typhus complaints are unknown among the natives, and people coming here in the early stages of lung disease recover.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

The S. A. & A. P. Ry. runs through the center of the county. It lies on the San Marcos river, which forms its southwestern boundary. The country is level; about one-half is covered with

timber. The soil is a dark prairie loam, with a mixture of sand. Farm products of all kinds grow in great abundance. Grapes and fruits are extensively raised. Land sells for from \$5 to \$30 per acre, according to improvement.

LOCKHART—POPULATION 1500,

Is the county seat of Caldwell county, and is the northwestern terminus of the Austin branch of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., and junction of the San Marcos branch of the M. K. & T. Ry. It has numerous business houses, public schools, and churches of all denominations. The people in the town as well as in the county, are industrious, thrifty and wide-awake. Good farming lands can be had at a reasonable figure.

LULING—POPULATION 2500.

Situated in Caldwell county, on the Austin branch of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., and junction of the S. P. Ry. It has a fine public school system, churches of all denominations, water works, cotton seed oil mill, about 50 business houses, a national bank, a broom factory and other industries. The country surrounding Luling is very productive.

COLORADO COUNTY.

The soil along the streams is a black loam and very productive. Corn, cotton and oats produce abundant crops; fruits and vegetables are also grown with great success. The county is well watered. The Colorado river runs through the center of the county. Besides this there are a number of smaller streams flowing through different portions of the county. Improved lands sell for from \$15 to \$25 per acre; unimproved lands sell for from \$1 to \$5 per acre.

COLUMBUS,

Located on the Southern Pacific Ry., and is the county seat. It is a most prosperous little city, of 3500 inhabitants.

EAGLE LAKE, COLORADO COUNTY—POPULATION 1000,

Is situated on the main line of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., 175 miles east of San Antonio and 61 miles west of Houston, at the junction of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass and Southern Pacific Railways, surrounded by farming lands equal to that of the Red River bottoms of Louisiana or the Mississippi river bottoms of Mississippi.

The Gulf Coast Land and Improvement Company, of Omaha, is settling up the country with thrifty farmers. Land can be bought at a reasonable figure.

DEWITT COUNTY,

One of the best cotton and vegetable counties in the state, is divided by the Guadalupe river. The surface of the county is equally divided between forest and prairie. The soil is a rich loam or black wax; in timber country the soil is a rich sandy. There are quite a number of small streams running through the county, furnishing ample water for stock, etc. Artesian wells are numerous, the depth varying from 45 to 94 feet.

CUERO—POPULATION 4000,

The county seat of DeWitt county, situated on the main line of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., 103 miles east of San Antonio. Cuero has three newspapers, water works, cotton factory, cotton seed oil mill, ice factory, bottling works, iron foundry, electric light plant, public school buildings and churches of all denominations.

It is the terminus of the Victoria division of the Southern Pacific Railway. Cuero ships annually about 20,000 bales of cotton.

FALLS COUNTY

Is named from the falls of the Brazos river, which are situated near the center of the county. The falls are caused by a vast ledge of limestone rock which underlies a large portion of the county. The Brazos river flows through the center of the county. The Little Brazos, Big Creek, Deer Creek, Cow Bayou and Pond Creek, and several smaller streams furnish abundant water. Falls county is strictly a farming county. The bottom lands are extremely fertile and well adapted to all kinds of crops. About half of the county is black prairie land. The surface is rolling. Timber in any abundance. Improved lands sell for \$10 to \$25 per acre; unimproved, \$5 to \$12 per acre.

MARLIN

Is the county seat. It is a thrifty town of 2500 people, located on the Waco branch of the H. & T. C. Ry., about 10 miles distant from Lott, a thriving station on the S. A. & A. P. Ry.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

The Colorado river passing through the county from northwest to southeast,

Cedar, Buckner and other creeks which traverse different portions of the county, afford an abundant supply of water at all seasons. Almost every soil common to the state is found in the county, the black loam soil prevailing. The county is about equally divided between prairie and timber. Improved lands sell for \$15 to \$30 per acre; unimproved sells for \$3 to \$20.

LA GRANGE,

A prosperous town of 3500 inhabitants, is the county seat. The Southern Pacific and M. K. & T. Rys. run into La Grange.

FLATONIA—POPULATION 3000,

Is situated in Fayette county, on the Waco branch of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., and junction of the Southern Pacific Ry., 141 miles south of Waco. Flatonia has a national bank, oil mills, water works, a street car line and numerous other industries.

The principal agricultural products of Fayette county are corn, oats, wheat, barley and cotton, yielding about a bale of cotton to the acre. Flatonia is one of the best business points of its size in the state.

FORT BEND COUNTY

Is one of the second tier of counties from the Gulf of Mexico, being separated from the Gulf by Brazoria county on the south. The Brazos river traverses the whole length of the county. The bottom lands are wide and soil is a deep alluvial, exceedingly fertile and easily cultivated. The river and creek bottom lands are covered with forests.

Back from the river and creek bottoms, prairie is found with a rich sandy soil. Grass grows abundantly. The raising of sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar has grown to be extensive and very remunerative. The county is abundantly supplied with water. Numerous creeks run through the county. Improved lands sell for \$5 to \$15 per acre; unimproved, \$2 to \$5 per acre.

RICHMOND

Is a flourishing town of 2000 people, located on the banks of the Brazos river, and at junction of Southern Pacific and G. O. & S. Fe Rys.

GONZALES COUNTY

Is situated in South-Central Texas. The Guadalupe and San Marcos rivers unite near the center of the county; these rivers, together with numerous tributaries, furnish an unfailing supply of water. The surface of the county is undulating, about one-half timbered. The prairie is a black loam. Improved lands sell from \$6 to \$25 per acre; unimproved lands sell from \$2 to \$10 per acre.

GONZALES—POPULATION 3500.

The county seat of Gonzales county, is situated on the Lockhart branch of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., and junction of the Southern Pacific Ry. (Gonzales branch). It is substantially built, having a good system of water works, lighted by electricity, an ice plant, two private banks, public school, churches of all denominations, and good hotels.

Gonzales ships about 15,000 bales of cotton and about 10,000 beaves.

KARNES COUNTY

Is the next county north of Bee county. The general surface is rolling prairie, with scattering clumps of mesquite timber on the uplands; the prairie soil is a black loam, while on the water courses it is sandy. It is well watered by the San Antonio river and numerous small creeks. Farming and stock raising form the principal industry.

Karnes City, a thriving town of 1000 people, is the county seat. It is located on the S. A. & A. P. Ry., fifty-six miles southeast of San Antonio. Lands in the county can be had at reasonable figures.

RUNGE—POPULATION 600.

The largest town in Karnes county, is situated on the main line of the S. A. & A. P. Ry., seventy-one miles southeast of San Antonio. The surrounding country is exceedingly fertile and admirably adapted to the raising of cotton, corn, sorghum, vegetables and fruit. The country is covered with a heavy growth of mesquite and cacti, which furnishes both food and drink for stock during a dry season. The educational facilities of Runge are all that could be desired. The moral status of the community is excellent.

Runge has numerous business houses, a fine system of water works, a bank, etc. Lands can be had at reasonable figures.

HARRIS COUNTY,

In which is situated the city of Houston, at the head of Buffalo bayou, a navigable stream which forms an important outlet to the Gulf of Mexico, the line of general commerce, Houston pos-

has more need, or who can make more effectual use of wisdom and knowledge than "the mothers of men"—the mothers of the coming millions.

You are very weary of this long tiresome letter, so I will try to bring it to a close soon. Success, peace and all good things to you and yours; success to the Household. All the good fairies will be here next Thursday to help celebrate Leonanie's first birthday.

Weesatche, Texas.

AS I PROMISED.

MRS. R. H. BOON.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: While I believe in woman's suffrage, still I do not believe in betting, either by men or women and neither does it make it right, no matter what the money obtained is used for. I think Dr. Danforth (while she is on my side of the woman's suffrage) should not have bet or accepted the challenge by Mr. Falkner, or at least the money, no matter what the use the money is to be put. While a great many think it all right to rifle (they do not call it that) off things in a church festival. But the M. E. Church, in the baptismal ritual condemns such when it says, "Dost thou renounce the devil and all his works," and things are good and bad—for God or the devil—and right here I will say that I do not believe in the licensing of saloons, or any other evil, for it is wrong, therefore the voting for any party that does license, or is in favor of license, is wrong.

Many thanks to Mrs. Buchanan and the Household for so much good reading. Good bye.

Thorp Springs, Texas.

LOSES HER TEMPER.

DESSIE.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Please open the door a little way and let me slip in. I have something to tell the Household; it is, that I have discovered the king of that palace where Mable and Reta are going. It is King No Heart. Now, sisters, I may be wrong, but I will tell what he is like. First, he is a widower. He does not believe in love before marriage, and says, he would marry a woman in one hour from the time he first saw her. Well, I expect he had better, for he could never get one who knew him well; and then after he got her she would be a slave. He says women have no business owning anything on the place, as poultry or cattle, that women were made for servants for men; and he says, also, that if men don't draw the lines soon, women will be running the United States; then there will be no more happy homes. Now, when a man who is single holds such ideas as these, he should stay single. Just to think of a man saying, "Let women stay at home where they belong." Again, he says she must stay at home and do all she can to help make a living; milk and churn to sell butter; raise chickens, and then put them in the wagon and walk away, while King No Heart drives into town to sell them, and he thinks it is all right; women do not need money. She hasn't the sense to use it if she had it. I never like to fuss and always try to keep my temper, but when that man told me the above, I felt very much like I wanted to be heard from with a poker or broom stick.

Now, sisters, there are other men who think women have no rights. Possibly they are the ones that are crying women's rights. If so, let them have them, poor things, they have been hampered long enough.

"A Wife," I just want to throw my arms around your neck and kiss you. You are my ideal of a true woman.

Archer City, Texas.

THE BABIES OF THE YEAR.

Jacksonville Banner.

Could the infants of a year be arranged in cradles, says a statistician, the cradles would extend around the globe. The same writer looks at the matter in a more picturesque light. He imagines the babies being carried past a

given point in their mother's arms one by one, the procession being kept up night and day until the last hour in the twelve months had passed by.

A sufficiently liberal rate is allowed, but even in the going past at the rate of twenty a minute, twelve hundred an hour, during the entire year, the reviewer at his post would only have seen the sixth part of the infantile host.

In other words the babe that had to be carried when the tramp began, would be able to walk when but a mere fraction of its comrades had reached the reviewer's post, and when the year's supply of babies was drawing to a close there would be a rear guard, not of infants, but of romping six-year-old boys and girls. This will be rather a startling calculation to the many who do not dabble in figures.

MEN AND WOMEN.

The Century.

Every woman has an ideal husband before marriage, and a real one after it. Most women are inclined to be very sensitive to any offense on the part of man which he can make them believe springs from their attractiveness.

No woman is capable of inspiring so intense and lasting a love as one who feels that she is unlovable.

Many a woman who has made a man unhappy for a long time by declining his offer of marriage, has afterward earned his eternal gratitude for discernment.

To know some women is to know the whole sex. They seem to combine in dazzling bewilderment the virtues and vices, the charms and counter-charms of all womankind.

A married woman is always wiser than unmarried women, but it is often the wisdom that comes from disappointment, sorrow and discontent.

Men, as a rule, long to be loved only during youth. In mature age they long for power, and their longing is increased in proportion to its acquirement. Their love of woman is readily appeased; their love of power is insatiable.

BROWN BREAD THE BEST.

Farmers' Voice.

People use the white flour of commerce, because they are born into the idea that it must be white to look nice. There is no physiology which bases the qualities of food upon a white color. Color is a sentiment. Food to be food must contain all the elements of the tissues the body feeds upon. It does not say the body must be white. This preference for white flour comes altogether from habit and false education for those who eat bread and other food made from whole-wheat flour soon begin to love it, and in a short time experience a natural craving for it which white bread does not and cannot satisfy, and the light brown color of the bread, with its rich wheat flavor is a constant reminder that the life and sustenance are not driven out of it, while its satisfying and nourishing qualities attest that it is the perfection of hale and healthful food.

REVIVING THE PATCHWORK QUILT.

The vagaries of fashion are unaccountable, and no one can tell in what direction they will lead next, writes Sybil Lanigan in the October Ladies' Home Journal. Of late months everything which could be recognized as old-fashioned is the new fashion, and this is as truly the case in needlework as in sleeves or furniture. The decree has gone forth that a revival of patchwork quilts is at hand, and dainty fingers whose owners have known only patches and patchwork from family description are busy placing the blocks together in new and artistic patterns as well as in the old-time order.

In past days the artistic instinct that knew of no other outlet pleased itself often over intricate mosaics of calico, and we cannot despise the love of beauty that tried to express itself by form and color in simple materials.

IVORY SOAP

99 ⁴⁴/₁₀₀ %

"PURE"

FOR THE BABY.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CINTL.

MY ELECTRIC BELT SENT ON TRIAL FREE Give size. Dr. Judd, Detroit, Mich. Want age 18.

OUR RODS, Spanish Needles and Dip Needles are the best instruments for hunting minerals. B. G. STAUFEEER, Harrisburg, Pa.

RODS AND DIP-NEEDLES for Prospectors, Miners and Treasure Seekers. Cir. 20. F. & M. Agency, Bachmanville, Pa.

CANCER Permanently Cured!!! Home treatment, \$20 to \$25. Send stamp for book. 2ND, B. HARRIS, Fort Payne, Ala.

DR. HENRY W. WANDLESS, PRACTICE LIMITED TO EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. 9 to 12 a. m. 5:30 to 6:30 p. m. Opposite Postoffice, Dallas, Texas.

JUMPING BEANS They hop, skip, jump, slide, turn somersaults almost incessantly from August to May. Wonderful product of a Foreign Tree. Great excitement to draw crowds wherever shown, on streets, in shop windows, etc. Just imported. Everybody wants one. Full history of Tree and sample **Jumping Beans** to Agents or Streetmen. 25 cents, postpaid. 3,000; 5,000; 10,000; 100,000. Rush order and be first. Sell quantities to your merchants for window attractions and then sell to others. Quick sales. Try 100. Big money. AGENTS' HERALD, No. 588 J. B., Phila., Pa.

CARRIAGES Buggies & Harness. Two Medals awarded at the World's Fair, for Strength, Beauty and Low Prices. Our Spiral Springs warranted 12 years, our vehicles 2 years. Every person owning a horse should have one of our magnificent Free Texas Catalogue. Buy only from the largest manufacturers on earth who sell direct to the consumer. "A" grade, \$67.50, rect to the consumer. ALLIANCE CARRIAGE CO., CINCINNATI, O.

10% ABOVE FACTORY ONLY COST \$9.78 buys a \$65 Singer Style Machine. \$19.88 buys Highest Grade modern style machine in the world. 25 different styles at intermediate prices. We are the only manufacturers selling sewing machines direct. Liberal terms for securing a Sewing Machine FREE. CHICAGO SEWING MACHINE CO., 24 Halsted St., CHICAGO, ILL.

CHILLS WINTERSMITH'S Tonic Syrup or Improved CHILL CURE. The most successful Remedy for Fever and Ague ever known. Prevents "Malaria" in its various forms. Contains no Quinine, Arsenic 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 chill is removed; whereas the mere breaking of the chills is but a small part of what is required to effect a radical cure. The various organs of the body, more especially the liver and 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. ANTHON FETTER & CO., Agents, Louisville, Ky.

HOW TO Buy your GROCERIES and other Household and Farm supplies of J. A. COLEY & SONS, 306 N. 2nd St., ST. LOUIS, MO. who Retail at Wholesale prices. **SAVE MONEY!**

A \$1 Magazine for 30c. Send 30 cents and names of 6 people who might subscribe, and we will send you THE ST. LOUIS MAGAZINE a full year. The price of the magazine is \$1 a year. A sample copy for 6 cents. Address ST. LOUIS MAGAZINE, 2319 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Agents Wanted at Big Pay TO SELL THE Best Washer in America. Sold strictly upon a guarantee. Money refunded at end of 30 days if you are not perfectly satisfied. Address Pelton Perfect Washer Co., Bloomington, Ind.

The Worlds Washer. No other saves so much labor or takes as good care of clothes. One at a low price to introduce. Sent anywhere, freight paid. Get free circular before buying any other. C. E. ROSS, 129 Clay St., Lincoln, Ill.

E. M. KAHN & CO. THE ONE PRICE Clothiers, Furnishers & Hatters.

The largest retail clothing store in the State. Sole agents for the celebrated Duglap hats and Dr. Jaegers sanitary garments. Corner Elm & Lamar Sts., Dallas, Texas.

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

THE STANLEY WORKS, New Britain, Ct.

LEWIS' 98 % LYE FOWDERED AND PERFUMED (PATENTED) The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lyes, being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best perfumed Hard Soap in 10 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleaning waste pipes, disinfected stoves, closets, washing bottles, pans, etc. PENNA. SALT MFG CO. Gen. Agent, Phila., Pa.

T. M. JONES & CO. AGENTS, TEXAS, INDIAN TERRITORY AND NEW MEXICO, For the

"CALIGRAPH" TYPEWRITER, Drop Cabinets and Roll Top Combination Desks.

SUPPLIES FOR ALL MACHINES. Write for Catalogue and Price List. DALLAS, TEXAS.

HIS MOTHER'S BREAD,

He says, was always "so light and well baked." Well, there is a "knack" in making it, but don't forget the kind of stove used makes a difference.

Home - Made Bread is Delicious

When properly baked. It is easy enough to bake it to perfection in the oven of a

Charter Oak Stove & Range

And the Charter Oak is noted for doing the work not only perfectly, but with smallest possible amount of fuel.

CHARTER OAK MFG. CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

RO's Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

tracted by the calf. Look at a calf six weeks old taking its food in the ordinary way. The tongue envelops the teat and a portion of the milk drawn lies around it throughout the operation, and so hastens the process that an animal of this age can easily empty the udder in less time than the fastest milker, although the latter has two teats in hand at once instead of one.

No doubt the quality of the milk by the wet process would be improved if the bag and hand were properly washed before commencing, but as the ordinary hired man does the job, the milk often acquires a pronounced "cowy" flavor, which decidedly affects its value for a discriminating trade. The milker who practices the plan will need constant watching to insure a first class product.

CURING HIDES.

Farm, Field and Fireside.

A large dealer in hides writes to the Western Stockman:

It takes salt to cure and save a hide, and plenty of it.

To dry a hide results in a net loss to anyone who tries it, and the tanners don't want them even at low prices. Dry salted hides sell very low, as do dry flints, and are looked upon by tanners with suspicion. It costs more money and labor to work them in, and when in the vats they then show all their imperfections, which can not be seen in a dry hide.

A sixty pound green hide will cure out to fifty-one pounds, at three cents making \$1.53. The same hide dried will make twenty-seven pounds, at four and a half cents, \$1.21, which is a big estimate. To realize the best price is to cure the hides with plenty of salt, and then when cured to shake off the rough salt and send same to market; they can then be examined for grub holes and cuts and will receive the market price.

Five World Beaters.
"SICKLES" BRAND HARNESS.
All genuine stamped with this "Trade Mark." Made in five styles at \$5.00, \$10.00, \$15.00 and \$25.00 per set complete. The best harness for the money on the market. Ask your harness dealer for them. Manufactured only by J. B. Sickles Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Who's Shellabarger? Shellabarger's the wire fence man.

IRRIGATION ESTIMATES.

The writer solicits correspondence with parties who desire to investigate irrigation. Will furnish estimates on power and pumps for irrigating large or small tracts of land. Correspondence promptly answered. Will send catalogue of machinery recommended. Address W. S. MARSHALL, P. O. Box 55, Ft. Worth, Texas.

We have made arrangements by which we can furnish TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and the twice-a-week New York World all for only \$1.70 a year. Here is the opportunity to get the best agricultural paper in the South, and the New York World twice every week at extraordinarily low rates. Send orders to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—500 head of cattle to winter. Also 2000-lb. stallion and two jacks for sale or trade. ED. WARD, Lexington, Kansas.

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

PURE BRED MECHANISMS. For prices, etc., address B. GILLET, Wrightsboro, Gonzales County, Texas.

REGISTERED Berkshires and Pit Games bred and for sale by T. A. BYRNE, successor to W. D. DRYER, Granger Texas. Circulars free.

WANTED. One registered and Texas born Holstein-Friesian bull, 18 to 24 months. Write to H. A. SAUVIGNET, Laredo, Texas, giving price and pedigree. Bull must be of gentle disposition.

REGISTERED Berkshire-swine, milk udder and fine horses bred and for sale at all times. Correspondence solicited. W. J. COOPER, Holland, Bell Co., Texas.

A. W. HILLIARD, Kyle, Texas. Blanco herd A. J. C. Jersey. Herd headed by Live Oak of Brandy No. 16195, and Signal Oak of Blanco No. 24851. Choice stock. Write for what you want.

OAKLAND STOCK FARM. Registered Yorkshire swine and Shetland ponies. A few choice pigs and imported ponies now for sale. ALVIN C. OWSELEY, Proprietor, Denton, Texas.

FOR SALE.

100 head Angora Goats; 5 fine Bucks in the herd. Address L. E. BUMPASS, Farmersville, Tex.

W. H. PIERCE, Denton, Texas. Breeder of Large English Berkshire Swine. All stock eligible to record in American Berkshire Association. Correspondence solicited.

BERKSHIRE. Chester White, Poland China, Jersey, Guernsey and Shetland Cattle. Choice Poultry, Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogue. B. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Penna.

Horse Owners! Try GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Anapoint to produce cure or identify. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circular. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland O.

SPRINGDALE JERSEY FARM. Registered Jersey cattle. Herd headed by "Turbo" 12993, son of the great Tormentor with 35 tested daughters. W & F. PONDEN, Denton, Texas.

C. W. FORD & SONS, Allen, Tex., breeders of Poland China hogs. All pigs eligible to registration. Correspondence solicited.

REGISTERED IMPORTED HOLSTEIN CATTLE at a great bargain. All acclimated. Am overstocked. GEORGE L. DOYLE, 255 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

HEREFORD CATTLE. Large English Berkshire Swine and Mammoth Turkeys. Address W. S. HARRIS, Henrietta, Tex.

SIX JERSEY BULLS. All registered and acclimated; six and seven months old. Will sell for cash or exchange for hay, oats or wheat. For further information call on or address LYON & JACKSON, 25 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

WILLOW STOCK FARM, ALLEN T. MURCHISON, Prop'r, BREEDER OF BERKSHIRE HOGS AND FINE HORSES. FARMERSVILLE, COLLIN CO., TEXAS.

T. A. HUBBARD, Rome, Kansas, breeder of Poland-China and Large English Berkshires. Two hundred head, all ages. Twenty boxes and forty-five sows ready for buyers.

Wm. FOLSETTER, V. S. Office: 240 Main St., DALLAS, TEX.

Can be consulted on all diseases of domestic animals.

HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS. Forty bulls in extra good condition for buyers. Prices reasonable. GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo. Only 10 m. from Kansas City.

WILLIS E. GRESHAM, Burton, Kas., BREEDER OF

Poland China Swine. Won 6 prizes at World's Fair; 3 ribbons on 4 pigs under 6 months. First-class stock for sale.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM OF Thoroughbred Holstein Friesian CATTLE. POLAND-CHINA SWINE. BARRIED PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS. B. F. WEDEL, Heldenholmer, Texas.

Burlington "Stay-On" STABLE BLANKET as like a tailor-made coat. Ask your dealer for the "BURLINGTON" Write for handsome illustrated catalogue—sent free. BURLINGTON BLANKET CO., Burlington, Wis.

J. A. CARTER & CO., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS.

Reference: City National Bank.

705 ELM STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS.

J. I. C. DRIVING STILL LEADS THEM ALL IT WILL CONTROL THE MOST VICIOUS HORSE.

75,000 sold in 1891. 100,000 sold in 1892.

THEY ARE KING. Sample mailed X C for \$1.00 Nickel, \$1.50.

Stallion Bits 50 cts. extra. Sample mailed X C for \$1.00. RACINE, WIS.

NEWTON'S LATEST IMPROVED DEHORNERS

Save time and money by dehorning your cattle. Write us for special information on the subject.

H. M. BROWN MFG. CO. DECATUR, ILL.

HOGS BOOMING AGAIN!

Send for description of the famous O. I. C. HOGS

first applicant from each locality gets a pair on time and agency. Two weighed 2406 lbs. Sold 1200 since January 1st, 1894.

THE L. B. SILVER CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FOR SALE. Acclimated A. J. C. Jersey Cattle, Jacks, Jennets and mules. T. TOS. C. FOSTER, Navasota, Tex.

ELYSIAN FIELDS FARMS. A. J. C. O. Jersey, Standard bred horses, English Berkshire and Yorkshire hogs. Every animal registered and acclimated. S. B. HENDRICKS, Elysian Fields, Harrison Co., Texas.

HARWOOD & LEBARON BROS., FENNER, TEXAS.

Berkshire swine and Jersey cattle of best breeding. Write us for pedigrees and prices.

R. S. COOK, Wichita, Kas.

My Poland Chinas won 7 prizes at World's Fair, more than any single breeder west of Ohio. 2 prizes on 4 pigs from one litter.

Wm. N. BRISKY, Independence, Mo.

Breeder of pure bred Berkshire swine. Pigs from both American and English prize winners. All stock eligible to registry.

Jersey Cattle For sale. Full bloods and high grades of best butter and milk strains. Not registered. Sixty females and two males. Prefer selling all together. W. R. CAVITT, Bryan, Texas.

PARK HILL STOCK FARM. Offers choice breeding animals from their fine herd of Poland China Hogs and China Goats. Choice stock at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Address S. P. LANGSFORD, Manager, Waxahatchie, Texas.

Select Herd of Large English Berkshires. G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Kas.

Longfellow's Model, Major Lee and other prize-winning sires. Sweepstakes board and sow at Kas. State Fair.

For Exchange. Two very fine draft stallions, and two highly bred and fine registered trotting stallions. Jersey cattle of all ages and both sexes and best strains for sale. R. L. JENNINGS, Marshall, Texas.

Shade Park Stock Farm, KAUFMAN, TEXAS.

Registered Poland China, Essex and Berkshire Swine; 100 head ready for immediate shipment. The best collection that ever graced our farms. Animals with individual merit and popular breeding only admitted into our herds. Can furnish any number not related. Come and see our herds and be convinced or write us.

FOR SALE. A number of richly bred Trotting and Pacing Stallions for sale at prices to suit the times, and at figures that will pay them out the first season. Orgie No. 5406.

A richly bred son of the great producing Onward, out of Parap, by Delmonico.

Wm. T. Campbell No. 17527. A son of Reno Deference; out of Lady Helen, race record 2:12.

George Campbell. Three-year race record 2:17. A son of Reno Deference, and out of the greatest producing brood mare in the world, Possum Pie. He is a half brother to Lena Hill, 2 year record 2:14, and Judge Hurt, 2 year record 2:14.

Judge Hurt. Two-year-old race record 2:14. Full brother to Lena Hill, 2 year record 2:14; sired by Wm. Hill, record 2:20, and out of Possum Pie. A number of Standard Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies for sale. Address, W. M. C. HILL, Dallas, Texas.

J. M. VANCE, Breeder of A. J. C. Jerseys, and General Agent for Texas of the DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., P. O. Box No. 569, San Antonio, Texas.

Will be at the Texas State Fair with an Exhibit of Separators.

250 HEAD AUCTION SALE 250 HEAD OF...

Kentucky Bred Trotting Horses, DALLAS, TEXAS,

OCTOBER 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, and NOVEMBER 1, 2, 3, 1894.

During the Texas State Fair will sell 30 to 35 head every morning of each day, adjoining in time for the trotting in the afternoon.

This is the largest consignment of horses ever offered at auction in Texas, and the largest shipment ever made from Kentucky. They consist of stallions, mares, colts, fillies and drivers. Some with records, and some that are very fast without records. All are highly and fashionably bred. Will be sold without reserve. For catalogue address

J. B. PERRY, Lexington, Ky., until October 1st, then Dallas, Texas.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.

COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE.

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

SHIP YOUR HOGS AND CATTLE TO YOUR HOME MARKET.

Write For Market Information.

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

FOR SALE. My entire herd of registered (A. J. C.) Jerseys, consisting of the following strains: Signal, St. Heliers, Elmwood Duke (son of Lady Mell) and Stoke Pogle. Must sell within 60 days, during which time bargains will be given. M. K. BIRDSONG, Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.

ESSEX PIGS. For Sale—Pure registered stock. I have the best. They are the healthiest, gentlest, prettiest, and fatten on less feed than any hog grown, weighing from 400 to 500 pounds at 18 months old. Are prolific breeders and excellent mothers. Let every progressive farmer try them. W. E. CAVITT, Bryan, Texas.

Jersey Cattle —AND— Berkshire Swine.

TERRELL, HARRIS & HARDIN, TERRELL, TEXAS.

CEDAR VALE HERD POLAND CHINA SWINE.

One bred, the best of the breed, and the best breed for the South. All ages; pairs and trios not related. The great show and breeding boar, Yorks Whipper No. 7281 at head of herd. WILKES 26759 and two other grand breeding boars. H. E. SINGLETON, Proprietor, Lebanon, Collin Co., Texas.

TURKEY CREEK HERD OF POLAND CHINA SWINE.

Choice stock for sale in pairs and trios not skin. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. LAST LOOK, JR., No. 11168 O. R., at head of herd. G. E. KING, TAYLOR, TEXAS.

Wool Growers SHOULD READ THE WOOL AND HIDE SHIPPER

The Highest Authority on WOOL AND SHEEP... Sample Copies Free. \$1.00 a Year. WOOL & HIDE SHIPPER PUB. CO., 36 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Davis International Cream Separator & Mfg. Co. Agents Wanted. Chicago, Ill.

Wool Growers SHOULD READ THE WOOL AND HIDE SHIPPER

The Highest Authority on WOOL AND SHEEP... Sample Copies Free. \$1.00 a Year. WOOL & HIDE SHIPPER PUB. CO., 36 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Davis International Cream Separator & Mfg. Co. Agents Wanted. Chicago, Ill.

Wool Growers SHOULD READ THE WOOL AND HIDE SHIPPER

The Highest Authority on WOOL AND SHEEP... Sample Copies Free. \$1.00 a Year. WOOL & HIDE SHIPPER PUB. CO., 36 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Davis International Cream Separator & Mfg. Co. Agents Wanted. Chicago, Ill.

Wool Growers SHOULD READ THE WOOL AND HIDE SHIPPER

The Highest Authority on WOOL AND SHEEP... Sample Copies Free. \$1.00 a Year. WOOL & HIDE SHIPPER PUB. CO., 36 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Davis International Cream Separator & Mfg. Co. Agents Wanted. Chicago, Ill.

Wool Growers SHOULD READ THE WOOL AND HIDE SHIPPER

The Highest Authority on WOOL AND SHEEP... Sample Copies Free. \$1.00 a Year. WOOL & HIDE SHIPPER PUB. CO., 36 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Davis International Cream Separator & Mfg. Co. Agents Wanted. Chicago, Ill.

Wool Growers SHOULD READ THE WOOL AND HIDE SHIPPER

The Highest Authority on WOOL AND SHEEP... Sample Copies Free. \$1.00 a Year. WOOL & HIDE SHIPPER PUB. CO., 36 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Davis International Cream Separator & Mfg. Co. Agents Wanted. Chicago, Ill.

Wool Growers SHOULD READ THE WOOL AND HIDE SHIPPER

The Highest Authority on WOOL AND SHEEP... Sample Copies Free. \$1.00 a Year. WOOL & HIDE SHIPPER PUB. CO., 36 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Davis International Cream Separator & Mfg. Co. Agents Wanted. Chicago, Ill.

Wool Growers SHOULD READ THE WOOL AND HIDE SHIPPER

The Highest Authority on WOOL AND SHEEP... Sample Copies Free. \$1.00 a Year. WOOL & HIDE SHIPPER PUB. CO., 36 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Davis International Cream Separator & Mfg. Co. Agents Wanted. Chicago, Ill.

Wool Growers SHOULD READ THE WOOL AND HIDE SHIPPER

The Highest Authority on WOOL AND SHEEP... Sample Copies Free. \$1.00 a Year. WOOL & HIDE SHIPPER PUB. CO., 36 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Davis International Cream Separator & Mfg. Co. Agents Wanted. Chicago, Ill.

Wool Growers SHOULD READ THE WOOL AND HIDE SHIPPER

The Highest Authority on WOOL AND SHEEP... Sample Copies Free. \$1.00 a Year. WOOL & HIDE SHIPPER PUB. CO., 36 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Davis International Cream Separator & Mfg. Co. Agents Wanted. Chicago, Ill.

Wool Growers SHOULD READ THE WOOL AND HIDE SHIPPER

The Highest Authority on WOOL AND SHEEP... Sample Copies Free. \$1.00 a Year. WOOL & HIDE SHIPPER PUB. CO., 36 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Davis International Cream Separator & Mfg. Co. Agents Wanted. Chicago, Ill.

Wool Growers SHOULD READ THE WOOL AND HIDE SHIPPER

The Highest Authority on WOOL AND SHEEP... Sample Copies Free. \$1.00 a Year. WOOL & HIDE SHIPPER PUB. CO., 36 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Davis International Cream Separator & Mfg. Co. Agents Wanted. Chicago, Ill.

Wool Growers SHOULD READ THE WOOL AND HIDE SHIPPER

The Highest Authority on WOOL AND SHEEP... Sample Copies Free. \$1.00 a Year. WOOL & HIDE SHIPPER PUB. CO., 36 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Davis International Cream Separator & Mfg. Co. Agents Wanted. Chicago, Ill.

Wool Growers SHOULD READ THE WOOL AND HIDE SHIPPER

The Highest Authority on WOOL AND SHEEP... Sample Copies Free. \$1.00 a Year. WOOL & HIDE SHIPPER PUB. CO., 36 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Davis International Cream Separator & Mfg. Co. Agents Wanted. Chicago, Ill.

Wool Growers SHOULD READ THE WOOL AND HIDE SHIPPER

The Highest Authority on WOOL AND SHEEP... Sample Copies Free. \$1.00 a Year. WOOL & HIDE SHIPPER PUB. CO., 36 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Davis International Cream Separator & Mfg. Co. Agents Wanted. Chicago, Ill.

Wool Growers SHOULD READ THE WOOL AND HIDE SHIPPER

The Highest Authority on WOOL AND SHEEP... Sample Copies Free. \$1.00 a Year. WOOL & HIDE SHIPPER PUB. CO., 36 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Davis International Cream Separator & Mfg. Co. Agents Wanted. Chicago, Ill.

Wool Growers SHOULD READ THE WOOL AND HIDE SHIPPER

The Highest Authority on WOOL AND SHEEP... Sample Copies Free. \$1.00 a Year. WOOL & HIDE SHIPPER PUB. CO., 36 La Salle Street, CHICAGO.

Davis International Cream Separator & Mfg. Co. Agents Wanted. Chicago, Ill.

VETERINARY.

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

Two months ago my buggy horse cut his right hind foot on a broken bottle just below his fetlock. I have it almost healed, but it is swelled above his ankle. Please tell me what to do for it, and what is the cause of the swelling? Also what must I do for that? Do you think it will hurt him as a driver after the sore has entirely healed?—J. K. ROMER, Lynchburg, Texas.

ANS.—After it has entirely healed up, the swelling will begin to disappear of itself, and not fill then. If no lameness is present, use moderately, and he will be all right and as good as ever.

1. I have a fine saddle horse that cut his forefoot to the bone in pastern joint. The cut stands open. Please give me best remedy for curing up the sore; was cut on barbed wire. 2d. I have a Berkshire boar which I have just bought. When I received him he wheezed a little in breathing and some times coughed and running froth at the nostrils. Please tell me what is the matter and what to do for him.—H. A. DRINKHARD, Lohm, Texas.

ANS.—1. Apply to the raw surface once every three days with a feather or a small brush, one dra- of bi-chloride of mercury dissolved in 2 ounces of alcohol, and two or three times every day dust it over with air slacked lime, calomel, iodoform, boracic acid, or any dry powder. 2. Your hog has caught cold. Give him 1 ounce of turpentine in 6 ounces of oil or grease once or twice a week for three days.

I have a registered Jersey cow and two year old bull (cow raised in Kansas, bull in Texas) which I bought up from Big Springs last May. I wish to know if they are any good. The cow is a grade raised here. The bull is a 10-year-old grade raised here. Will it be safe to do so?—H. A. GONNICKER, Noble, Texas.

ANS.—Yes, if you ship them in a clean car that native cattle have not been in lately, and put them on clean ground that native cattle have not been on for two months previous. If you observe these precautions carefully there is not much danger. If you do not, there is danger shipping animals that far south at any time of the year.

I have a bull four years old. I noticed three months ago his jaw was enlarged to some extent; the lump is as large as a turkey egg now. It is doubtless lump jaw. He is a good blooded bull and if you can give me a remedy I will be very much obliged.—W. M. GILBERT, Ft. Nis, Texas.

ANS.—Try giving him one drachm of Iodide of potassium a day for twenty days; then stop ten days and give once a day for two weeks.

DALLAS LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Quotations reported by Carter's Stock Yards, Dallas, Texas.

Choice fat grass steers.....	2.00
Common to fair grass steers.....	1.75
Choice fat grass cows.....	1.75 @ 1.90
Common to fair grass cows.....	1.50 @ 1.60
Yearlings.....	6.00 @ 6.50
Choice veal calves.....	2.50 @ 2.60
Common to fair veal calves.....	2.00 @ 2.25
Bulls.....	1.25
Stage.....	15.00 @ 25.00
Milk cows.....	2.25 @ 2.50
Choice fat muttons.....	2.00
Common to fair muttons.....	1.00
Goats.....	4.75
Choice corn fed hogs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
Common to fair hogs.....	3.00 @ 3.25
Stock hogs.....	4.00 @ 4.25
Mass feed hogs.....	4.00 @ 4.25

The hog market opened strong the beginning of last week and the latest per cent of the week they declined 50 cents per hundred, and the regular price for hogs now is 44c. Good cattle have been a little scarce for the past week, good smooth cows going as high as 2c, while ordinary cows sold for \$1.75 @ 1.85. Calves are on the decline. Good fat muttons are scarce and find ready sale.

GLORIOUS PRO PECTS.

The State Fair Will be Greater and Better than Ever Before.

To the people of Texas:

A careful inspection of the grounds and buildings, and the exhibits in all departments, as well as interviews with the officials of the association warrants the assertion that the Texas State Fair this year which will open October 20th and close November 4th, will be larger and better than ever before. It will be a splendid exhibition of the progress of Texas in all branches of trade, commerce, manufactures and agriculture and should receive the liberal patronage of the people of Texas. It is a great state enterprise that should be fostered and perpetuated for the great good it has done in the past and the many benefits that it will bestow upon the people, in advertising the Lone Star State and in many other ways in the future. Yours very respectfully,

C. E. ROTH.

Irkard 2d No. 42514, the best Hereford bull, any age, at Dallas State Fair, 1892, will be on exhibition and for sale at Dallas Fair, 1894.—W. S. IRKARD, Henrietta, Texas.

Waste

is overcome by giving the body proper and sufficient nourishment. When waste is active and you are losing flesh and strength, take

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. It will overcome the waste by giving ample nourishment. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

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

10 GALLONS HONEY

Of the best quality, from the best bee section of Red River. You need this much for your own family. Plenty of references. For samples and prices write T. J. MARTIN, Missionary, La.

DOUBLE BREECH-LOADER \$5.00. RIFLES \$1.75. WATCHES. GUNS. BICYCLES \$15. All kinds of repairs. Also new and second hand guns, rifles, and watches. POWELL & CLEMENT CO. (40) Talbot, Cincinnati.

\$5 For a Jet Pump. All brass. Water elevated 50 feet with 30 p. u. d. steam.

SIMPSON, HARTWELL & STOPPLE, Houston, Texas.

K. O. HAY PRESS CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.



Dust! Dust!

Gibbs' Patent Dust Protector protects the nose and mouth from inhalations of poisonous dust. Invaluable to everybody working in dust. Thoroughly tested for many years. Nickel plated protector, \$1 postpaid. Circular free. Agents wanted. Gibbs' Respirator Co., 31 LaSalle St., Chicago.

EVERY FARMER should see a copy of

THE NATIONAL STOCKMAN AND FARMER. It gives Chicago's live stock and produce markets in detail, and is printed and mailed Tuesday evening—you get it Wednesday. This paper—17 years old, 24 pages big and brim full of just what the Busy Farmer wants—is the paper by whose quotations Farmers and Feeders all over the country sell their products. In order to introduce it everywhere, we are making a SPECIAL OFFER of 15 weeks for only 25 cents. Send a postal for a copy and terms to agents.

The National Stockman and Farmer, 640 THE ROCKET, CHICAGO, ILL.

SAVE YOUR COTTON SEED

HULLS FOR FEED.

To do this buy a Cotton Seed Huller and separator to attach to your gin house. This machine is warranted to hull and separate one ton of cotton seed per hour, giving 50 per cent of hulls and balance de-oiled seed. A new machine for planters and ginners of Texas something of value to every ginner. Pay the expense of running your gin house by the addition of this machine. Price and terms reasonable. For full information send for catalog explaining its value. Address

KEATING IMPLEMENT & MACHINE CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

FIRST-CLASSNESS

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



THE Rushford Wagon

GOOD TIMBER AND BONE DRY.

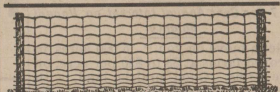
It loads in strength, durability, beauty and lightness of motion. We make almost every kind of vehicle there is. Wagons, Trucks, Carriages, Buggies, Road Carts, etc. They are the best. If there's no Agent in your vicinity, write for circular to

WINONA WAGON CO. Winona, Minn.

We are authorized to announce W. L. LYLES as a candidate for Justice of the Peace of Precinct No. 1, Dallas County, Texas.



CABLED POULTRY YARD FENCING. We make the prices that bring the biz, and make a special Horse, Cattle and Hog Fence. Yard, Cemetery and Grave Lot Fencing a specialty. K. L. SHELLABARGER, Atlanta, Ga.



"IS THIS HOT ENOUGH FOR YOU?"

Asked pert Miss Jersey of gruff old Mr. Durham, "No, it is not," answered he, "I have been hoping to see that 'blamed' Coiled Spring fence with down as other wire fences always do. 'You never will experience that degree of heat until you reach the rendering tank, where the 'Chicago dairy-maids' wrongfully assist your sex to compete with ours in the production of gift-edged Jersey butter." That header believes in good fences and pure butter.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

"So Easy" to fix.

Red Jacket PUMP

is the only pump made that Works Easily in the deepest wells and always brings a good supply of water.

If the pump needs fixing, it is easily done by any one without removing pump from the well, as shown in cut. A simple monkey-wrench is the only tool needed to fix it.

MANUFACTURED BY Red Jacket Mfg. Co. Davenport, Ia.

Freeman's ENSILAGE FEED CUTTER



Strongest, Most Durable, Easiest Running, and in every way the BEST FEED CUTTER made. All Sizes, for Hand or Power. Carriers any length. For Low Prices and Best Discounts, send for Illustrated Catalogue "E." Valuable "Ensilage Encyclopedia" free to all who mention this paper. Also manufacturers of the Celebrated Freeman Wind Mill, Centennial Fanning Mill, and a full line of Horse Powers and Horse Power Jacks, Seed Sowers, Feed Grinders, Boilers, Engines, etc.

S. FREEMAN & SONS MFG. CO., No. 103 Bridge St., Racine, Wis.

14 KARAT GOLD FILLED

Watches Almost Given Away.

GET THIS OFF and send in with your order and we will send this beautiful 14 karat Gold Plated Watch to you by express for examination. You examine it at the express office, and if you don't think it the most extraordinary bargain you ever saw, leave it and you will be nothing out but your time in looking still. On the other hand, if you think a bargain and equal to any you have ever seen, pay the express agent the special price, \$2.50 and it is yours. With the watch we send a full guarantee and our list catalogues of gold and 14 karat gold filled watches, at prices which are almost worth the asking. The watch we advertise here is a new wonder and setting so brilliantly engraved and fully guaranteed. Send in your order while they last, we cannot afford to sell many at this price.



THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.



STEEL WEB PICKET LAWN FENCE, Steel Posts, Steel Rails and Steel Gates; Steel Tree Flower and Tomato Guards; Galvanized Field and Hog Fences. Steel Wire Fence and Steel Wire Netting. DEKALB FENCE CO. 58 High St., DeKalb, Ill.

A NEW TRAIN,

THE

"KNICKERBOCKER SPECIAL"

DAILY BETWEEN

ST. LOUIS,

CINCINNATI,

NEW YORK and BOSTON.

"Through the beautiful 'ohawk Valley and down the Hudson."

Lv. St. Louis, 12:00 noon.

Ar. Indianapolis, 6:50 p. m.

Ar. Cincinnati, 10:45 p. m.

Ar. Cleveland, 2:20 a. m.

Ar. Buffalo, 6:50 a. m.

Ar. New York, 6:30 p. m.

Ar. Boston, 9:04 p. m.

SUPERB EQUIPMENT,

WAGNER SLEEPING CARS,

and DINING CARS,

INAGUARATED

SEPTEMBER 30,

VIA

Big Four Route

LAKE SHORE AND NEW YORK

CENTRAL RAILROADS.

LAKE

THE

MKT

AND

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY

... TO ALL POINTS ...

NORTH and EAST.

WAGNER PALACE BUFFET SLEEPING CARS

... AND ...

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

From Texas

... TO ...

St. Louis, Kansas City

and Chicago,

Making close connection with fast trains of

Eastern and Northern lines for

New York, Boston, Philadelphia,

Buffalo, Montreal and St. Paul.

The "Katy" now runs to St. Louis over its

own rails. And is the only continuous line

from Deep Water to

St. Louis, Kansas City and Hannibal.

SERVICE UNSURPASSED.

Information cheerfully furnished by

JAMES BARKER, W. G. CRUSH,

Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt.,

The M. & K. & T. Ry. System, The M. & K. & T. Ry. of Texas,

ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEX.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF STATIONS ON
THE S. A. & A. P. RY.Showing the Counties in Which they
are Located.

Alice, Nueces County.
Altair, Colorado County.
Aransas Pass, Aransas County.
Aue, Bexar County.
Beeville, Bee County.
Ben Arnold, Milam County.
Boerne, Kendall County.
Burlington, Milam County.
Calaveras, Wilson County.
Cameron, Milam County.
Cheatham, Colorado County.
Chilton, Falls County.
Comfort, Kendall County.
Corpus Christi, Nueces County.
Cuero, DeWitt County.
Downs, McLennan County.
Eagle Lake, Colorado County.
Edgar, DeWitt County.
Elmendorf, Bexar County.
Falls City, Karnes County.
Flatonia, Fayette County.
Floresville, Wilson County.
Fulshear, Ft. Bend County.
Ganahl, Kerr County.
Giddings, Lee County.
Gonzales, Gonzales County.
Gregory, San Patricio County.
Hallettsville, Lavaca County.
Houston, Harris County.
Karnes City, Karnes County.
Kenedy, Karnes County.
Kerrville, Kerr County.
Leon Springs, Bexar County.
Lexington, Lee County.
Lockhart, Caldwell County.
Lott, Falls County.
Luling, Caldwell County.
Mathis, San Patricio County.
Marie, Colorado County.
Minerva, Milam County.
Moulton, Lavaca County.
Muldoon, Fayette County.
Palomas, San Patricio County.

Pettus, Bee County.
Portland, San Patricio County.
Rosebud, Falls County.
Rockdale, Milam County.
Rockport, Aransas County.
Runge, Karnes County.
San Antonio, Bexar County.
Shavano, Bexar County.
Shiner, Lavaca County.

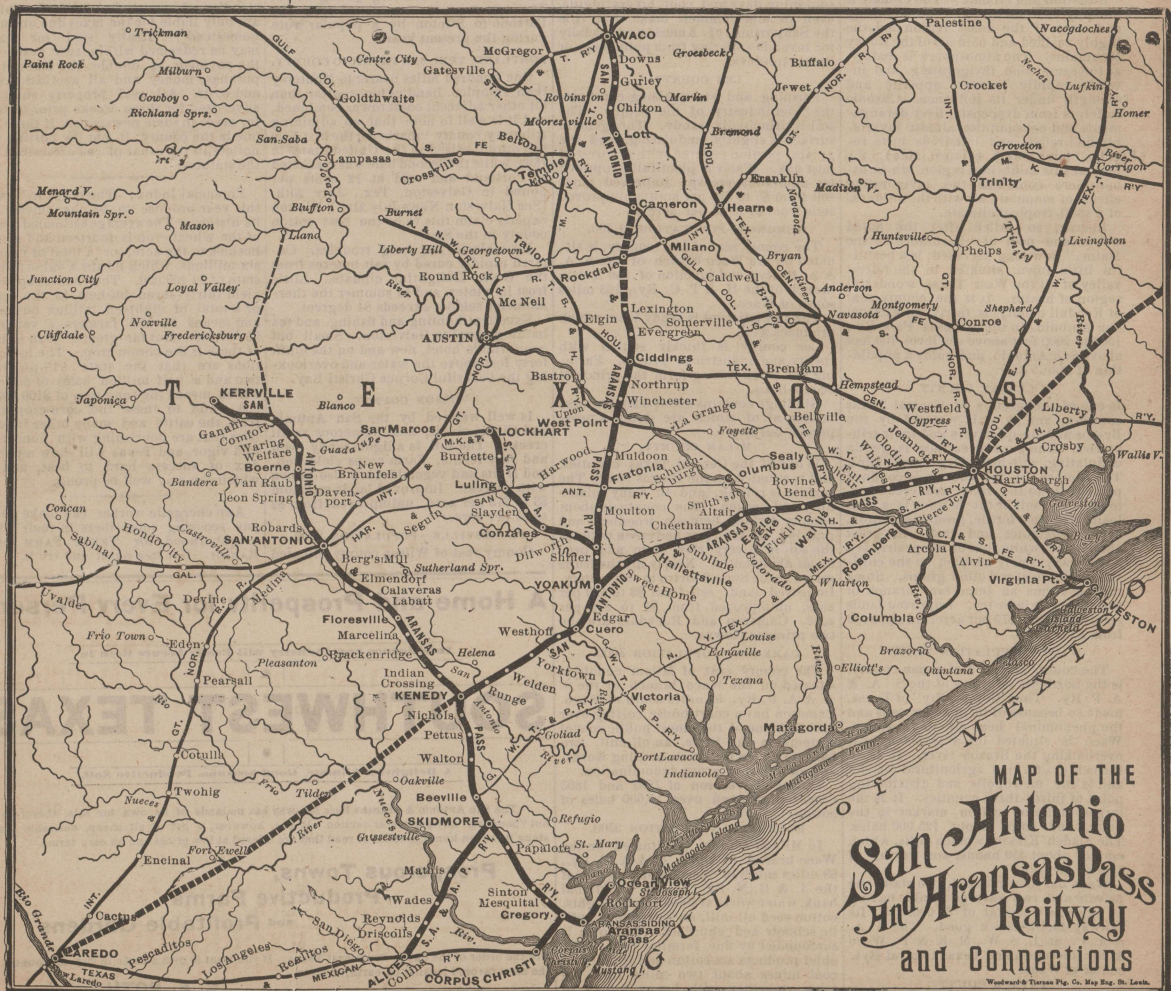
Sinton, San Patricio County.
Skidmore, Bee County.
Sublime, Lavaca County.
Sweet Home, Lavaca County.
Tanglewood, Lee County.
Van Raub, Bexar County.
Waco, McLennan County.
Walton (Normanna) Bee County.
Wallis, Austin County.

Waring, Kendall County.
Welfare, Kendall County.
West Point, Fayette County.
Winchester, Fayette County.
Yoakum, Lavaca County.
Yorktown, DeWitt County.

Copano Bay is noted for its oysters, the
largest grown on the American coast.

The exhibit made below of Counties on the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway was made from the reports of the State Agricultural Bureau and the Comptroller's Office of 1892-93, and is authoritative. Careful scrutiny will show that the Counties between Kerrville and the coast possess unusual advantages as regards Low Taxation, Cheap Lands, Good Schools, and productive quality of soil. What the older Counties have done in the way of immense crops of Corn, Cotton and Cereals, can be done here.

Counties on San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway.	Am't Collected for School Fund, 1893.	School Fund Ap- portioned by the State, 1893.	Am't of Taxes per \$100 Valuation, 1892.	Assessed Value of Counties.	Amount of Farm Mortgages.	Acres in Cot- ton and Baleage'd, 1893.		Acres in Corn and produced, 1893.		Acres in Other Crops.		Av. Assessed Value of Land.
						AOB'S	BALES	AOB'S	BUSH 'LS			
Aransas	\$ 2,022.47	\$ 2,485.00	.55	\$ 2,230,810.00	\$ 88,321.00	74	25%	96	1,355	455	5.14	
Austin	8,312.62	20,555.00	.50	4,023,035.00	16,279.45	54,320	25,510	31,438	691,550	7,084	5.55	
Bee	5,393.11	7,175.00	.37%	3,833,145.00	145,055.00	14,307	4,488	18,870	99,670	4,099	4.06	
Bexar	44,154.39	70,875.00	.61%	30,031,552.00	1,720,176.14	15,526	6,739	21,462	216,027	15,327	5.54	
Caldwell	7,662.96	21,120.00	.55	4,424,004.00	99,840.00	43,334	24,671	22,737	563,359	3,468	6.77	
Colorado	9,971.19	23,530.00	.50	5,807,840.00	101,892.00	44,356	26,418	30,065	699,818	3,450	5.57	
DeWitt	10,420.51	19,035.00	.46	5,893,932.00	177,168.20	19,126	15,821	29,333	569,150	4,658	4.96	
Fayette	18,558.97	45,395.00	.50	8,413,323.00	65,721.77	96,146	54,832	53,236	1,039,084	9,739	6.93	
Falls	12,010.22	32,745.00	.57%	8,009,550.00	219,346.76	77,037	38,274	42,228	1,139,366	9,048	8.77	
Fort Bend	6,746.76	12,765.00	.50	5,107,990.00	23,205.51	20,653	17,153	16,978	464,350	6,239	4.91	
Gonzales	8,937.90	25,305.00	.50	5,693,321.00	121,268.13	44,331	22,648	36,505	708,027	4,532	4.52	
Harris	30,029.90	53,350.00	.55	35,886,244.00	350,000.00	5,961	3,509	10,407	166,873	7,852	6.14	
Karnes	4,766.44	5,590.00	.42%	3,193,204.00	24,393.45	10,261	4,749	9,130	148,450	586	4.62	
Kendall	2,766.09	4,125.00	.37%	1,702,113.00	27,518.67	3,337	1,627	4,832	93,942	3,476	2.04	
Kerr	3,080.23	5,450.00	.53	1,965,626.00	5,627.50	2,315	780	2,217	32,600	2,174	1.95	
Lavaca	10,765.54	26,130.00	.52%	5,201,015.00	75,106.00	50,631	27,765	29,451	620,143	5,748	5.17	
Lee	5,252.32	15,510.00	.32%	2,883,310.00	16,580.20	29,953	15,116	18,451	342,395	2,489	3.92	
Milam	11,829.32	32,070.00	.60	7,565,107.00	226,271.82	49,968	25,989	31,347	790,789	5,360	6.13	
McLennan	30,308.97	54,790.00	.84	20,631,819.00	1,269,481.00	79,807	40,527	68,825	1,726,230	31,041	10.04	
Nueces	7,947.72	13,350.00	.49	6,220,442.00	369,761.00	2,322	775	3,040	25,000	644	1.70	
San Patricio	2,330.67	2,800.00	.53	2,478,814.00	101,132.00	3,296	1,026	695	3,292	702	3.61	
Wilson	4,915.77	14,455.00	.65	3,938,330.00	86,221.00	29,514	9,811	6,276	259,979	1,845	5.49	



NOTE—Since this map was prepared, the portion of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway laid down as unfinished, has been completed and is now in operation.

Farm Machinery.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOUTH. Spokesman.

The fact that during the last three years there has been a marked increase in exports from southern ports is one of the most notable brought out at the convention of southern business men recently held in Washington.

The South has felt the depression through which the country has passed, but has not been so much affected by it as the West, where the stimulation of railroad building has been greater. The development of the southern mineral regions, which began in 1835, took on "boom" phases at times, but on the whole the South has shown steady and healthy growth rather than the feverish activity of overstimulation.

The greater part of the immigration of the last twenty years has gone westward rather than southward, because most of the railroad building of that period was westward. The exception proves the rule, for Texas, into which more miles of railroad have been built than into any other Southern State, has been enormously developed during the period in population and in facilities for production.

As the last of the great tracts of government land in the West have been absorbed in the opening of Oklahoma, those who seek cheap homes hereafter must seek them in the South. The superiority of the climate in the Middle Southern States, the absence of destructive droughts and the variety of products give that section great advantages. Undoubtedly the time has come for greater activity in southern railroads and southern enterprises of all kinds than has yet been seen.

The opportunities for southern development were never more favorable than now, and southern business men are showing that they know how to improve them.

American Farm News: Harvesters, riding plows and sulky cultivators may be found on every farm, but the washboard is about the same kind of a one

that our grandmothers used. A good washing machine costs from five to eight dollars, but a washing board can be bought for twenty-five cents. This kind of economy gives a good many men a chance to look for a second wife.

Dublin Leader: When a young man tells his girl that he is a self-binder though he may be nothing but a rake, and proceeds to bind her in his embrace instead of being disgusted, calls for mower. And after they are married he will not hesitate to thresh her.

Milford Courier: The latter is probably because of his aversion of the cradle.

Farm, Field and Fireside: Cotton seed oil in its manufacture and uses may be considered a new industry. Its growth in the last ten or fifteen years has been enormous. In 1830 there were 40 cotton seed oil mills who had an aggregate capital of 3,500,000. There are now 300 mills, having a combined capital of \$30,000,000. At present about 1,500,000 tons of seed are annually used by the mills, yielding to the farmers about \$18,000,000 a year for a product which, until recently, was regarded as waste material. The total output is about 1,500,000 barrels, or 60,000,000 gallons of oil. 500,000 tons of cotton seed meal, 750,000 tons of hulls and 30,000,000 pounds of linters, the aggregate value of which will amount to about \$30,000,000. The demand for oil is easily expanding, and as only about one third of the total cotton seed crop is now consumed by the mills, there is practically an unlimited room for the growth of this business.

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

WHITMAN'S MONARCH and YOUNG AMERICA

Corn and Cob Mills.
The only mills made with Cast Steel Grinders. Warranted superior in any use, for all purposes, runs easier, grinds faster and far more durable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also Hay Presses of all sizes.
Manufactured by
WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Do not be deceived.—The following brands of White Lead are still made by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion. They are standard, and always

Strictly Pure White Lead

"Southern," "Red Seal," "Collier."

The recommendation of any of them to you by your merchant is an evidence of his reliability, as he can sell you ready-mixed paints and bogus White Lead and make a larger profit. Many short-sighted dealers do so.

FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead, and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood. Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

St. Louis Branch,
Clark Avenue and Tenth Street, St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.



WINGER'S STEEL WINDMILL Has no equal for strength or simplicity. Awarded World's Fair. One man with helper can erect in one day. Sold low and Warranted Two Years.
\$10.75 Delivered. WINGER'S PUMPING WINDMILL FEED GRINDER.
A double grinder with three burrs. Center Draft. Can be attached to any make of pumping windmill.
E. B. WINGER, 532 Kenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.

McMILLAN, DEVINE & CO.

STATE AGENTS FOR TEXAS OF THE

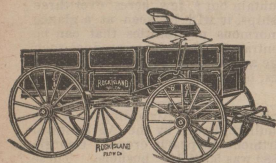
Pacific Mutual Life & Accident Insurance Co. OF CALIFORNIA,

Have paid over \$22,000 accident claims within two years in Texas. Only insurance company in the United States whose officers and stockholders are liable individually for all liabilities of the company.
Agents for both Life and Accident departments wanted.

McMILLAN, DEVINE & CO., 310 W. Commerce St., San Antonio, Tex.

YOU CAN GRIND

Any kind of grain quickly and to your entire satisfaction with mills offered by TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Write us for description and prices.



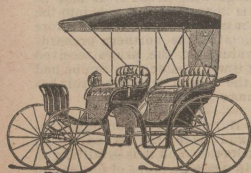
THE BEST WAGON

ON EARTH IS THE

Rock Island

CAR LOADS

of plow goods, wagons and spring work can be shipped from ROCK ISLAND mixed if desired.



COME AND SEE US!

You will find Plenty of IMITATIONS of the

ROCK ISLAND

Goods, which proves we Lead on Improvements. Examine our New Implements for

1895

**WE ORIGINATE.
OTHERS IMITATE.**

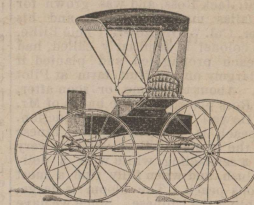
Our sales on this Sulky exceed the combined sales of all other makes represented in Texas.



ADDRESS

Southern Rock Island Plow Co., DALLAS, TEXAS.

Office: 123, 125, 127 Main St. (Opposite Court House.)



THE LAST SHALL BE FIRST!

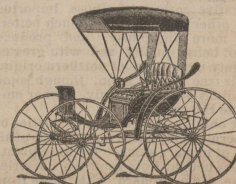
This refers to our New

ROCK ISLAND PLANTER

and you will miss it if you place orders for any other.

HEADQUARTERS

for Pumps, Wind Mills, Cane Mills, Harness. Full stocks carried at Dallas and Houston.



Farm and Stock.

One of the most prolific causes of lameness in horses, and the shriveling of muscles, and loss of strength resulting therefrom is corns.

Cattle are scarce and grass abundant in west Texas. It is stated that the stock in west and southwest Texas has been reduced by three-fourths in eighteen months.

The father of Robert Moore, et al thirteen years, weight seventy-nine pounds, of Williamson county, certifies that he has picked between sunrise and dark of one day, 1004 pounds of cotton. Mr. B. H. Hutchinson, of the same county, informs the editor of the Bartlett Democrat, that Mr. Calhoun Ware picked 1015 pounds on his place one day last week. One thousand pounds at fifty cents amounts to five dollars. Pretty good wages for farm work.

The twelfth annual meeting of the National Swine Breeders' Association will be held at the Sherman House, Chicago, on November 29th. The swine industry, for two years past and up to date has been prosperous, and indications point to a continuance of this condition. For this reason unusual interest is felt in all meetings of swine breeders, and exhibition of swine. The meeting here mentioned is expected to be an unusually large one.

SALES BY MEMBERS OF TEXAS SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

I report the following Poland China pigs transferred by me for the month of Sept., 1894.

1 sow pig to W. A. Roberts, Mertens, Texas; 1 sow pig to John Slay, Mertens, Texas; 1 sow pig to Sam Hooser, Mertens, Texas; 1 sow pig to O. G. Richardson, Waxahachie, Texas; 1 male pig to Bob Anderson, Ennis, Texas.—J. E. RICHARDSON.

TOBACCO.

I would be very pleased if you would through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, instruct me some about raising tobacco and give me the essential points.—E. G. WEKAR, Beeville, Texas.

ANSWER.

THE SEED BED.—Select an open spot in the woods and pile on dry brush mixed with sticks two to four inches in diameter, and burn. Rake the burning wood about, so as to heat the ground equally. Rake off the ground clean, leaving the ashes. With a hoe dig up and pulverize the soil to a depth of two and a half inches; make it fine and smooth. Early in January, sow a tablespoonful of seed mixed with a half pint of dry ashes or sand on every twenty-five feet square. Tramp, or otherwise pack the soil firmly and smoothly; do not rake, or otherwise cover the seed. Cover thickly with brush, and leave until the plants appear. No cultivation is required, or possible.

TRANSPLANTING.—A deep rich sandy soil is best for any but heavy export tobacco. New land is best. Any soil where hickory grows, is good for tobacco. Hammock lands make fine tobacco. Any rich soils will grow heavy crops, but the heavy crops are not the best in quality. The ground should be well and deeply broken in four foot beds, and harrowed until nearly level. As soon as the plants are large enough, or leaves about two inches long, transplant three feet apart. Set just like cabbages, pressing the leaves together to protect the crown from the dirt.

AFTER TREATMENT.—Clean, shallow cultivation is necessary, with sweep and hoes. When the plants have ten to fourteen leaves, they should be topped by pinching out the bud, called buttons, the lower leaves, that touch the ground having been previously removed. Within a week after topping sprouts will put out at the axils of the leaves. These should be removed promptly. Early in the season it will be necessary to begin the war upon the tobacco worms, and as they feed on the under side of the leaves, they must be hunted out and killed. Two or three full grown tobacco worms will eat to a skeleton the leaves of a plant in twenty-four hours. These enemies must be picked off by hand and killed, and require constant vigilance.

HARVESTING.—When the plants are ripe enough to cut, the leaves will show a somewhat mottled appearance, and soon thereafter show small, brownish spots. They should be cut before the spots appear, and this should be done before sunrise in the morning. In Tex-

as, or at least in southern Texas where all the writer's experience was had, a half hour sunshine on the plants will spoil them. The stalk should be split with a stout knife from the top to within a foot of the ground, and then cut off six inches below the split, and handled carefully, as the leaves are very brittle. As soon as possible after cutting, and as soon as the leaves begin to wilt the stalk should be hung in a close shed on sticks about four feet long, six to eight stalks to the stick.

CURING.—This is the most delicate part of the work and requires judgment watchfulness and some experience—or in lieu of the latter, plain and proper instructions. The experience of the writer is that in this climate tobacco never needs firing. In fact the normal tendency of the climate is to dry the leaves too quickly. If, after hanging, a dry north wind blows, unless the stalks are bunched and the shed closed, the leaves will dry green. The best curing this writer ever secured was with tobacco hung with the dew on it, and rain and cloudy weather following for several days. After hanging for three or four days, the tobacco from two sticks can be put on one. Good management is required to bunch the tobacco so that it will cure slowly and at the same time avoid breeding fungus diseases, as mould and mildew.

If some reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH who has had more experience with tobacco in Texas than the writer of this will furnish an article, or series of articles on this subject, we will gladly publish same.

PACING AND TROTTING.

OLD COTTON PLANTER.

The wonderful performance of the gelding, Robert J., in pacing a mile at Terre Haute, on Friday, Sept. 14th, in 2:01½ is calculated to arrest the attention of the sporting world to the fact that the fastest pacer, as well as the fastest trotter, is the product of American soil. This track is the same upon which Nancy Hanks astonished all the horsemen, by making a mile in 2:04; and it is considered the fastest track in this country. She had all the modern appliances for speed that the pacing gelding had, and yet he lowered her record by two seconds and a half, and came within a second and a half of the mile in two minutes that has been so long the goal of the breeders, owners, and drivers of harness horses. His performance makes it possible that this wonderful feat will be accomplished first by a pacer. In fact, the most astonishing feature of the "harness turf" for the past few years has been the restoration to former rights of the pacer. He is equally, if not more so, a product of the soil. The pacing horse is originally a product of the Latin nations, and his gait was first developed and cultivated for the saddle, because it is the easiest gait for the rider. It is still cultivated as a saddle gait in all countries where horseback riding is practiced, not only as a means of pleasure, but travel.

A good saddle horse in the western and southern states is generally required to pace. The "Narragansett pacers" a hundred years ago, before the advent of railroads, were in great request, especially as saddlers for ladies. It is, however true, that in the northern markets of late years, there has been manifested dislike for the "amble," and a preference for the rougher gait, the trot, owing it is said to one fact, that Germans and Englishmen have become teachers of horsemanship. The Virginia and Kentucky breeders, therefore, in order to sell horses to these northern customers, are compelled to raise a certain number of fancy trotters. It is nevertheless true, that the pace is the easiest and most comfortable gait, and much faster than the walk, not considering of course the "fox-trot," which is a mixture of both. It is also true that the pacer is as likely to possess this favorite gait as the trotter, and it appears to be the fastest gait for a saddle next to the gallop.

In the remote days of Flora Temple, there were pacing matches, as well as trotting matches, and the pre-historic pacers like Pocahontas, rather excelled in speed. But the trotting men came to prevent the pacer from competing with the trotter. In spite of this opposition the pacer has appeared again unabashed and pacing at an amazing gait.

The same day Nancy Hanks trotted her famous mile in 2:04 a horse named Mascott paced, on the same track, a mile in same time, yet few ever heard of it. But now, as the record of the famous trotter has been broken by two

and a half seconds, the pacer must in future rank as fast, if not faster than the flying trotter.

McKinney, Texas.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a list of Texas transfers of Jersey cattle for week ending Sept. 4, 1894, taken from report of the Secretary A. J. C. C.:

RULLS.

Fontaine 30032—J B Smith to J Long, Crockett.

The Champion Champion 31518—J P Gist to H Mitchell, R C Campbell & R N Roberson, Winnsboro.

Duke of Denton 37676—W A Ponder to P P McDermott, St. Joe.

Earl of Limestone 25162—M Burgower to V L Murphy, Mexia.

Earl of Limestone 25162—W L Murphy to J S David, Mexia.

Earl of Limestone 25162—M Marx to M Burgower, Mexia.

George of St Lambert 2d 28902—A E Bush to R L Hedlin, Galveston.

Lord Anthony 37563—S E Brooks to R F Pool, Milano.

Oakland's Welcome Pogs 26028—F S Hill to A E Bush, Galveston.

Turbigio of Duck Creek 37677—W A Ponder to A J Nonce, Bolivar.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Lady Victorine 56644—J B Smith to A LeGory, Crockett.

Carline Pogs of St L 70648—A E Bush to R L Hedlin, Galveston.

Carlotta Tom 76228—P Milhouse to J D Gray, Terrell.

Ethelred Landseer 57044—J W Edmondson to A E Bush, Clear Creek.

Ethelred Landseer 57044—A E Bush to R L Hedlin, Galveston.

Exile's Effie 40526—P J Cogswell to A E Bush, Galveston.

Exile's Effie 40526—A E Bush to R L Hedlin, Galveston.

Flora of Four Pines 52018—J D Gray to E de Sevin, Dallas.

Flora of Four Pines 52018—E de Sevens to J Adone, Calvert.

Gilt Edge Crinoline 91276—W B Montgomery to H C Pritchell, Huntsville.

Lucilla Pogs 3d 74187—A E Bush to R L Hedlin, Galveston.

May Fielder 71716—O L Abney to J D Mitchell, Victoria.

Midway 3d 74176—A E Bush to R L Hedlin, Galveston.

Princess Cora 46570—J D Gray to M Lothrop, Marshall.

Princess Naparine 98282—L P Burrier to J S Burrier, South Elkhorn.

Princess Mary Lou 42823—J D Gray to M Lothrop, Marshall.

Progressive Whist 68130—A E Bush to R L Hedlin, Galveston.

Rosedene May 60683—P Milhouse to J D Gray, Terrell.

Rosetta Markham 76227—P Milhouse to J D Gray, Terrell.

Roxanna Toltec 76226—P Milhouse to J D Gray, Terrell.

FOR LAMBS.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Ewes bred now will lamb in February, and in nearly all cases a lamb coming in late early will be found more profitable than one coming a little late. An early lamb has a better opportunity of getting well started to growing before hot, dry weather sets in, and will be able to withstand the summer much better. It will be nearer maturity in the fall and will be in a better position to stand the winter. Then if prices make it desirable to sell lambs in the spring or weathers in the fall, the better growth secured with the early lambs make it the more desirable. But indiscriminate breeding should not be allowed among the sheep any more than with any other class of stock. Breed to improve. It costs but little, if any more, and the results are much more satisfactory. Select good ewes and use a thoroughbred ram. Do not expect him to serve too many ewes, and especially when he is turned out with them. More and better service can be secured by following the single service plan, turning the ewes into him as they come in, one or two, or even three, every twenty-four hours, provided he is well matured and is in a vigorous, thrifty condition and is well fed during the service period. If he is turned into the pasture with them, he should not be allowed to run with them too long. Many follow the rule of only allowing him to remain with them twenty-two days. So far as is possible, have the ewes in a good, thrifty condition, and arrange to keep them so, as this is an important item in securing vigorous, thrifty lambs. An early, vigorous, thrifty lamb will in nearly all cases make a better and more profitable sheep than a later, unthrifty one. Under

present conditions the rule should be to keep the ewes vigorous to secure vigorous lambs, and to keep them thrifty. It is the thrifty sheep that grow the most and the best wool and mutton, and the sheep that grows the best wool and mutton is the one that will return the most profit. Because sheep are cheap and wool is low, do not be careless in the breeding or the feeding, but rather try the harder to make the most out of them.

Eldon, Mo.

Baton Rouge Truth has one peculiarity unique in a political paper published at a state capital—that of advising farmers, after the manner of a Dutch uncle, for their good. Speaking of the progress made by the North Louisiana farmers, their Experiment Station, their Agricultural Association Institutes, thus counsels Louisiana farmers living further south, and in an older portion:

"If the farmers of this section would but follow the example of their brothers of the northern parishes, attend agricultural meetings as they do, and profit by the lessons learned therein, there would undoubtedly be greater prosperity among them. The ablest agricultural teachers in Louisiana are numbered among those who lecture before the Central Louisiana Agricultural Association, yet it is a mortifying fact that scarcely more than a baker's dozen of farmers are to be found at these meetings, hence the conclusion is reached by us that North Louisiana, with its poor soil and limited products, leads us by far in the race of progress, and its farmers enjoy a degree of independence and prosperity unknown among agriculturists of richer lands and more favorable opportunities, simply for the reason that they are willing to learn and to profit by the lessons taught by the station and in the farmers' meetings.

Clark's Horse Review: A German soldier has been court martialled for applying an abusive epithet to a horse. I presume on the basis of progressive justice, he would have been shot to death if he had treated it more cruelly. If the German method were transplanted to America, and if abuse of a horse were made a misdemeanor, the penalty a fine, and so clear along the gamut, the death penalty would become as common as can well be imagined. I have nothing in common with those who do not believe ours is the greatest and best country on earth, but I do believe that cruelty to animals runs riot here to an alarming extent. Societies for its prevention are laughed out of existence or die because there is no public aid at hand, and still less public sympathy. It has been said before, and said often, that no punishment is too severe for those who abuse horses, but it cannot be said too many times. The laws of all states are ample to correct the evil, but our police officers have too much politics to attend to, therefore not sufficient time to note infractions of the law. I don't know that it's worth while to preach on the subject unless it is done with a well seasoned hickory club for text and most of the sermon. Good medicine, corrective in its tendencies, for the man who is cruel to his horse, would be a good stiff punching with the fist or a sound beating with a cudgel.

THE COW AND THE PIG.

The Fairmount Creamery Co., of Nebraska, makes the following sensible and opportune suggestions in a circular to its patrons. The advice given is equally applicable in other localities. The circular says:

"The present drouth is widespread and far reaching. It presents new problems, and demands new solutions. The corn crop is materially reduced. The hay crop from Chicago to the mountains is a total failure. Pasturage over the same territory is dried up.—Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota are as bad as Nebraska, and Iowa is worse. In the above territory farmers are obliged to rely on their cornstalks and straw for feed for their cattle.

"We have before us a condition, not a theory. Let us look at the following facts: The farms in this locality average 160 acres—averaging 70 acres of corn to the farm—and each acre will have one ton of dried feed, making 70 tons of dried feed to the farm, equal to 70 tons of the best hay. This is sufficient to feed twice the number of cows in this state for a year.

"Unless this is fed to cattle, you can't get a dollar out of it. The only way to get cash out of it is to feed it to the cows. The cows eat it, their cream you can sell for money. The skim milk you

of the diversity in planting fruit trees around the home lot, where formerly the orange tree was planted exclusively, and the additional interest shown in common sense fertilizing as opposed to the ultra scientific methods advocated by many of the writers in our agricultural press.

THE FOREIGN APPLE CROP.

W. N. White & Co., the London and Liverpool fruit brokers, give the European apple situation in a recent circular as follows:

"Last year America and Canada had a bad crop, whereas in England we had a very heavy one—the heaviest for twenty years—and very few apples were expected to be wanted here; our home supply was thought to be sufficient for all requirements, but contrary to expectation, it was found shortly after Christmas our stock of apples was exhausted. This year, we believe, will turn out to be the worst crop we have had for twenty years in England—in many counties only sufficient for local consumption, and in the home counties which supply London during the fall, that is to say, August, September and October, we think this year one month will be sufficient to clear up all their crops."

"As regards the continent, Holland has only half a crop; Germany only a quarter crop, and will, we believe, be a large buyer this year from other countries; France has a fairly good crop in the South, but, being early fruit, these are likely to be cleared away during the next three months. On the other hand the great apple-producing country from Nantes to Orleans has a bad crop, and the country adjoining Belgium also is bad. This is most important, it being a district that sends very largely to English markets. Belgium in certain districts has a fair crop, but they are mostly early fruit, sorts that do not keep much after October; late sorts are a very bad crop."

We find TEXAS FARM AND RANCH the best advertising medium that we use. Our advertisement appears in several other papers, but we receive more inquiries from readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH than all others combined. We are both old settlers of this section, know the country well, and are settling many families here, and where our advice is asked we have never made a mistake in selecting a home. We refer all concerned to Alvin Exchange Bank, any merchant here, or the pastor of either Methodist, Baptist or Christian churches as to our responsibility. We won't settle you on overflowed land if you advise with us.—RICHARDSON & SHIRLEY, Alvin, Texas.

Through Wagner sleepers by Missouri, Kansas & Texas leave double daily from all points in Texas without change for St. Louis, Hannibal and Kansas City. The only through sleeping cars from Texas to Chicago without change.—THOS. G. HAMMOND, City Ticket Agent, Dallas, Texas.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

The International & Great Northern R. R. is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis; Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austin, Taylor, and Dallas, via Hearne. As a live stock route to Northern markets it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars or over will be taken through in solid train and in the quickest possible time.

Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis market.

Facilities for feed, water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Texarkana, Little Rock, Poplar Bluff, Cairo, and St. Louis.

For further information, call on nearest agent or address,
J. E. GALBRAITH, G. F. & P. A.,
D. J. PRIOR, A. G. P. A.,
Palestine, Texas.



B. W. STONE & CO.,
THOMASVILLE, GA.
FREE A guide to successful commercial fruit culture at the South of pears, plums, peaches, etc. Wholesale and retail nurseries. Headquarters for trees. No agents, no substitutions; hence none cheaper. Send for free catalog.

DeLamater-Rider or DeLamater-Ericsson HOT-AIR PUMPING ENGINES.

Will Pump Water from shallow streams or deep wells, either dug, driven or artesian. The operation is so simple that a child can manage one, and they are perfectly safe. No labor is required or time lost. They require very little heat to operate them, and can be arranged for any kind of fuel.

A farmer can irrigate crops, water stock, sprinkle lawn and have running water in any part of house or barn, or extinguish a fire.

Send for illustrated catalogue to the
DELAMATER IRON WORKS,
37 So. 5th Avenue,
NEW YORK, N. Y.



RIDER.
TO
TAKE
PLACE
OF
WIND
MILLS

PARIS NURSERIES. First-class Trees, vines, shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, etc. Special attention to retail orders. Catalogue free on application. (Succ. to Stell & Clark) H. L. CLARK, Paris, Tex.

Bowie Nursery.

FOR SALE—An immense stock of Grapevines and Fruit Trees at extremely low figures. For descriptive price list address
J. M. BROWN, Bowie, Texas.

Pomona Nurseries & Greenhouse.

Established 14 years. All kinds of nursery stock constantly on hand at moderate prices. All home grown and thoroughly acclimated. Send for catalogue. **KENNEDY & ROUSSEAU, Terrell, Tex.**

50,000 BLACKBERRIES

From rooted cuttings. Wilson 86, Dallas and Harvest 88 per 1000. A full supply of first-class nursery stock suited to this climate. Write for price list. Address C. B. STEPHENS, Iron Ore Nurseries, Denison, Texas.

Plants For Sale.

100 varieties of strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, dewberries, sage, asparagus, etc. For further information address W. M. KRE, Nurseryman, Box 51, Tyler, Texas.

AUSTIN NURSERY.

Thirty-four years experience in the black land. We test everything. No drones in the orchards we select. Fortunes in our Texas varieties and special prices to introduce them.
A. M. RAMSEY & SON, Austin, Texas.

G. ONDERDONK CO., NURSERY, TEXAS.

Fruits adapted to Southern Texas a specialty. Send for catalogue and prices.

ROSEDALE NURSERIES, Brenham, Texas. The oldest nurseries in Texas. Thirty-five years' actual experience enables us to supply what is best suited to our soil and climate. Before you buy, call and see our stock, or write for our new catalogue.
WILLIAM WATSON, Proprietor.

SEEDS FOR FALL SOWING.

Alfalfa, Crimson, Red and Alsike Clover, Rescue Grass, Winter Turf Oats, Rye, Barley, etc. Write for prices.

TEXAS SEED & FLORAL CO., NICHOLSON & GANNON, Props., DALLAS, TEXAS.

Galveston Nursery & Orchard Co., DICKINSON, TEXAS.

Marianna budding stock.
Citrus trifoliata budding stock.
LeConte and Kieffer on their own roots.
Contracts taken either for budding or growing budding stock.

FRED W. MALLY, Manager.

GLEN ST. MARY NURSERIES.

SPECIALTIES: Peaches, Pears, Plums, Citrus Fruits, Satsuma on Trifoliata.

FULL LINE OF Fruits and Ornamentals Adapted to Texas and the Gulf States Catalogue free.
G. L. TABER, Glen St. Mary, Fla.

Well Machinery

We manufacture the celebrated **WELL**, **WELL**, **ADDER** and **ROCK** DRILL and the **WELL** **ADDER** **ROCK** DRILL **MACHINE**. The latest improved and most efficient drilling machine. Also first-class **WELL** **ADDER** **ROCK** DRILL **MACHINE**. Write for prices. Catalogue free. Address **Testzel & Liebenow**, Ottawa, Ill.



WELL DRILLING MACHINERY. MANUFACTURED BY WILLIAMS' BROTHERS. ITHACA, N.Y.

MOUNTED ON OR SILLS, FOR DEEP OR SHALLOW WELLS, WITH STEAM OR HORSE POWER. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. ADDRESS **WILLIAMS BROS., ITHACA, N.Y.**



HUNTER & BOOSO, 172 Elm St., Dallas, Texas, Engines, Boilers, Machinery and Supplies,

Cotton Gin Outfits, Steam Cotton Presses, Steam Pumps & Injectors, Electric Generators and Motors, Ventilating Fans and Electric Supplies of Every Description.

It Pays to Buy the Best.

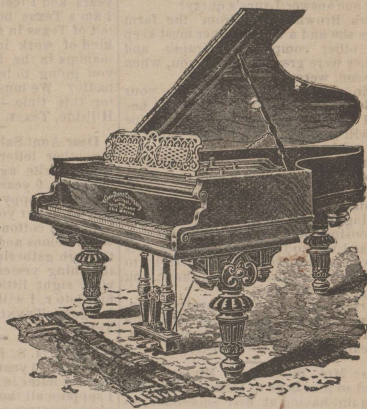
That's the Matchless

SHAW

Tone Unsurpassed. Finish Unequalled. Durability Unquestioned.

You can pay less and get an inferior piano, and you can pay more—even much more—than the price asked for the Shaw Piano, and not get an instrument its equal. The best Piano at the right price. If you contemplate buying a Piano, write for catalogue containing testimonials from the world's greatest professional pianists and leading amateurs. Warranty unlimited. Terms very easy.

ALCOTT & MAYNOR CO. General Agents, DALLAS, - - TEXAS.



NO LAST YEAR'S BIRD'S NEST,

....BUT....

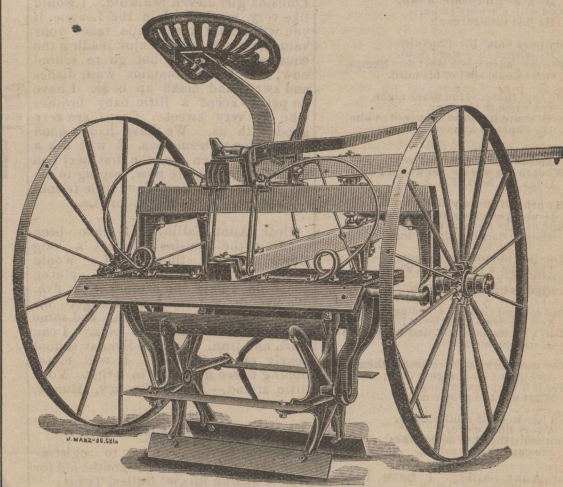
ORIGINAL AND UNIQUE.

SOMETHING TO

CUT CORN STALKS

IS WHAT TALKS.

NOW IN STOCK AT DALLAS.



No. 18 Independent Stalk Cutter

Will surely cut corn and cotton stalks without being loaded with dead weight. The C Springs do it. They push down on the Cutter Head. The driver is up out of the dust. The team is not jarred, nor does the driver get his liver—nor anything else—jolted loose.

The Cutter Head is so attached to the frame that no unpleasant relations are possible, the team, driver and Stalk Cutter working in absolute harmony.

Very truly yours,

WENDELKEN, DALLAS, TEXAS. For **EMERSON, TALCOTT & CO.**

If your nearest dealer does not keep them in stock, write direct to us at Dallas.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

Ah! what a warning this should be to millions of America's men who are daily tearing down their naturally strong physical and nervous system. Do you smile when we say that the use of tobacco is not a "habit" but a disease? Stop a moment! Did you not educate yourself to use tobacco? Did not take to it naturally? Well no! And now you want it—why? Because tobacco tastes good? No, but to gratify a desire hard to explain, and only satisfied by nicotine.

LIFE'S SHORT! The use of tobacco makes it shorter. We want to say right here that we have not the time, much less the inclination, to preach printed sermons for the sake of making a man quit tobacco, if he doesn't know that it hurts him. We want to talk to the man who realizes that he is tobacco eating and smoking his life away; who wants to stop and quit. Do you ever stop and think that tobacco produces a diseased condition of the nervous system—so much so, that you are compelled from time to time, to feed the never ceasing demands with tobacco, and that you may have, like millions of other men,

A TOBACCO HEART? Nearly every day the newspapers give an account of some eminent man falling suddenly dead at his desk from heart disease. As a rule no middle-aged man in active business dies thus suddenly unless poisoned, and that poison, in the majority of cases, is tobacco. Meanwhile the slaughter goes on. The press and the pulpit seem muzzled, the majority being participants in the popular vice, and those who are not seem hypnotized and afraid to speak out.

VITALITY NICOTINIZED! Tobacco destroys manhood. Tens of thousands of men feel the darkening clouds of early decline upon them because nature, not exhausted naturally, but burdened with the taking care of tobacco-poisoned blood, fed day and night, has surely and slowly succumbed to the frightful effects of tobacco upon the vital forces, that makes strong men IMPOTENT and destroys their manhood.

YOU ASK FOR PROOF? Test No-To-Bac under our absolute guarantee; feel how quick No-To-Bac kills the desire for tobacco, eliminates the nicotine, steadies the nerves, increases the weight, makes the blood pure and rich and tingling with new life and energy. Hundreds of letters from aged men testify to years of tobacco slavery, and tell how No-To-Bac destroyed tobacco's power and brought back feelings long since dead, while sensations of a younger existence once more warmed the cockles of the old man's heart. Gloomy days were gone, the sunshine was brighter; the warbles of the little birds all spoke of love; the old man made young again—and happy.

IT IS TRUE,

NO-TO-BAC DOESN'T CURE EVERYONE.

What's the use of telling a lie to get caught at it? You know and so do we, that the claim "never fails to cure" is a quick lie, and fraud's talk. We do business with the good American people, appreciate their patronage, and give value received. Our guarantee is clean cut and to the point. Read it. We would rather have the good will of the occasional failure than his money. We talk about this for your own sake and to protect you from frauds and thieves—the meanest kind of thieves, who would rob you within the pale of the law. They go just far enough in the imitation of No-To-Bac to practice a fraud on you and escape prosecution. Beware of the man who says just as good as No-To-Bac for it stands about, backed by men of national business reputation and integrity, personally known to the publisher of this paper, who also is ready to indorse our guarantee. Send for our beautifully illustrated work entitled "King No-To-Bac—His Work in America," and read of the thousands not only cured of the tobacco habit, but made strong, vigorous and manly in strength, weight and vitality once again. You run no risk. No-To-Bac is guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF TRUTHFUL TESTIMONIALS

Have been received from enthusiastic users of NO-TO-BAC. We print a few to show how NO-TO-BAC does the work. We do not want our testimonials doubted, for they are truth—pure and simple. We know it and propose to back them up by offering a reward of \$5,000 to anyone who can prove that any testimonial published is false, or that we have knowingly and willingly caused to be printed testimonials that do not, so far as we know, represent the honest opinion of the writers.

Tobacco Caused Consumption—No-To-Bac Cures the Tobacco Habit and Consumptive Gets Well.

TWO RIVERS, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special].—Great excitement and interest has been manifested in the recovery of an old-time resident of this town, Mr. Joseph Dunker, who has for several years been considered by all his friends a hopeless consumptive. Investigation shows that for over thirty-two years he used three and a half pounds of tobacco a week. A short time ago he was induced to try a tobacco habit cure called "No-To-Bac." Talking about his miraculous recovery today he said: "Yes, I used No-To-Bac, and two boxes completely cured me. I thought, and so did all my friends, that I had consumption. Now they say, as you say, how healthy and strong you look, Joe, and whenever they ask me what cured my consumption, I tell them No-To-Bac. The last week I used tobacco I lost four pounds. The morning I began the use of No-To-Bac I weighed 127½ pounds; to-day I weigh 161, a gain of 33½ pounds. I can sleep and sleep well. Before I used No-To-Bac I was so nervous that when I went to drink I had to hold the glass in both hands. To-day my nerves are perfectly steady. Where did I get No-To-Bac? All the druggists in town keep it. I have recommended it to over one hundred people, and do not know of a single failure to cure. I have special testimonials clipped and over 300 papers of the Western Union Association.]

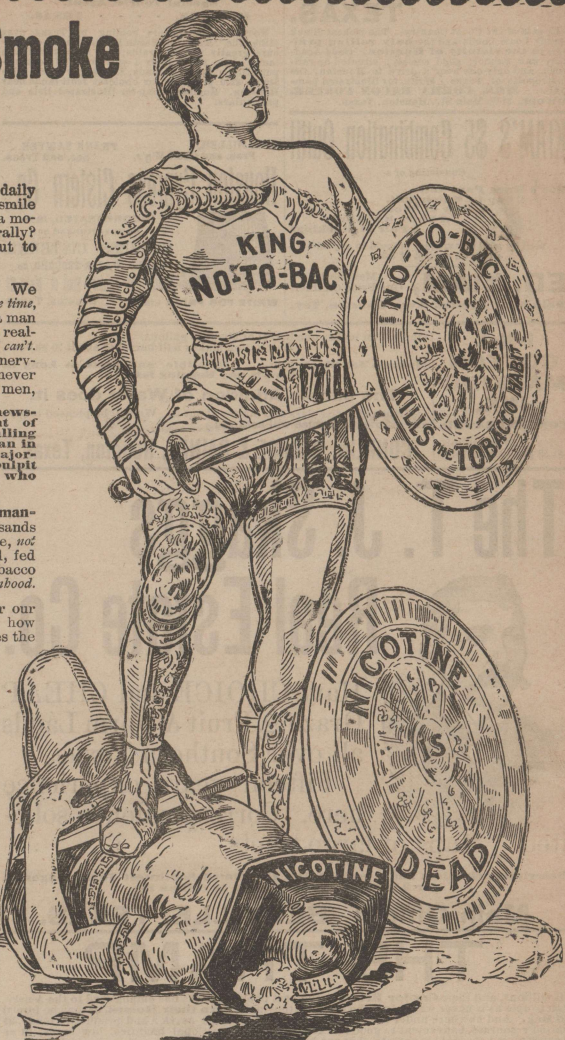
Brother Editors Say, "We Chewed and Smoked 40 Years—Now Cured and Happy."

VERONA, Mo., March 23, 1934. DEAR SIR:—We smoked and chewed tobacco for 40 years. February 8, 1934, we commenced using No-To-Bac. We have no desire now for the "weed" in any form, and feel much better in every way. Boys, take No-To-Bac. J. B. W. & P. H. A. BENNINGTON.

Cigarette Habit and Tobacco Cough Gone. OBERMAN, GA., March 13, 1934. GENTLEMEN:—I was an inveterate cigarette smoker, consuming an average of fifty daily. I was never without one in my mouth. Since taking No-To-Bac the desire is gone with that everlasting cough. I simply lie. I am sure that No-To-Bac is all you claim, and more, too. Yours truly, JOS. HAGAN.

"Tobacco Spit and Blood." MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 8, 1934. GENTLEMEN:—I smoked constantly since 13 years of age, and during the last few weeks I spit up blood. Doctor said I had consumption. I used three boxes No-To-Bac the cure for tobacco is gone and I gained twenty pounds. I consider my claim that No-To-Bac is worth its weight in gold too modest. I honestly would not take \$100 for the cure. Yours truly, W. N. BROWN, 41 So. 3d St.

OUR GUARANTEE IS PLAIN AND TO THE POINT. Three boxes of NO-TO-BAC, 30 day's treatment, costing \$2.50, or a little less than 10c a day, used according to simple directions, is guaranteed to cure the tobacco habit. If not, money refunded. We, the publishers of this paper, know by us to dissatisfied purchaser. We don't claim to be sure everyone, but the percentage of cures is so large and reliable and will that we can better afford to have the good will of the people as they are occasional failure than his money. We have faith in NO-TO-BAC, and if you try it you will find that NO-TO-BAC is to you **Worth Its Weight in Gold.**



No-To-Bac Makes My Nerves Strong.

PATTERSON, PA., June 18, 1934. GENTLEMEN:—One box No-To-Bac entirely cured me of the tobacco habit and strengthened my nerves, built up my system and increased my weight. I now praise No-To-Bac to my friends and all tobacco users. Yours sincerely, WESLEY L. ZIEHLERS.

Three North Carolinians Cured.

NEUSE, N. C., May 1, 1934. GENTLEMEN:—Your No-To-Bac has completely cured myself, S. P. Hatch and W. A. Green of this place. Mr. Green has used tobacco in every form for thirty years. I had used it for 15 years. We are all gaining in flesh every day. No-To-Bac is truly worth its weight in gold. Yours truly, J. T. HUSTON.

Reports 36 Cures and 1 Failure.

MT. AVE. LA., Nov. 12, 1933. GENTLEMEN:—I have the first failure to report. Mr. J. H. Morris used tobacco from early boyhood, now 40 years of age. Please advise me. I have great faith in the efficacy of No-To-Bac, having cured at least 36 very hard tobacco users. Yours truly, B. C. WAHLEN, Druggist.

Snuffed for Thirty-Five Years.

RUIDO, KY., May 12, 1934. GENTLEMEN:—No-To-Bac entirely cured me of a thirty-five year snuff habit, and made me gain 24 pounds. Thank God for No-To-Bac. Yours truly, MISS M. A. RICH.

Smoked, Chewed and Snuffed 61 Years.

BUTLER, PA., June 8, 1934. DEAR SIR:—Three boxes of No-To-Bac cured me of smoking, chewing and snuff habit, to which I had been addicted for 61 years. The nicotine is out of my system, and since I quit using tobacco I can't bear the smell of it. Very truly yours, HENRY DEAN.

No-To-Bac a Money and Life Saver.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 11, 1934. DEAR SIR:—No-To-Bac did the work, and I gladly recommend it as a money and life saver. You can consider me a walking, talking, living advertisement, and I believe that I have already induced many people to take No-To-Bac. Very Respectfully yours, A. F. MYERS.

Business Manager of the Western Tourist and Industrial Magazine, 1236 Chamber of Com. Bldg.

No-To-Bac Conquers the Deadly Cigarette.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MISS., July 31, 1934. GENTLEMEN:—I chewed tobacco and smoked cigarettes for seven years. I began using No-To-Bac on the evening of January 23, and now, after the lapse of six months, it is with extreme pleasure that I write to say that I have not tasted tobacco in any form since. I praise No-To-Bac and trust you will agree that the reason is the reason. The thousands are to-day puffing out future possibilities through the nostrils in the form of cigarette smoke. Yours truly, GEO. E. NESOM.

WHERE TO BUY OR ORDER NO-TO-BAC.

Sold by every wholesale and retail druggist in the U. S. and Canada, or sent by mail anywhere on receipt of price—1 box, \$1.30; 3 boxes, \$2.50. Remit in any convenient form. Our president, Mr. A. J. Thomas, is a member of the great advertising firm of Lord & Thomas, Chicago. Our secretary is Mr. P. T. Barry of the Chicago Newspaper Union, Chicago. Our treasurer is Mr. H. L. Kramer, general manager of the Indiana Springs Company, owners of the famous Indiana Springs and the famous magnetic mineral mud baths are given for the cure of rheumatism. We mention this to assure you that remittances will be properly accounted for, that our GUARANTEE WILL BE MADE GOOD AND YOUR PATRONAGE APPRECIATED. **BE SURE** when you write to mention this paper, and address **THE STERLING REMEDY CO.,** Box 101 LABORATORY, INDIANA MINERAL SPRINGS, IND. CHICAGO OFFICE, 45 Randolph St. NEW YORK OFFICE, 10 Spruce St. MONTREAL, CAN., 374 St. Paul St.