

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

Vol. XII.--No. 36.

DALLAS, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 9, 1893.

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



JERSEY COW LORITA 33750--Owned by C. A. Sweet, Buffalo, N. Y.

It affords us pleasure to submit to our readers the likeness of the Jersey cow Lorita. This cow, a daughter of Combination 4389, that great sire of prize winners and butter makers, is No. 12 in the Jersey herd entered in the ninety-day butter test at Jackson Park, Chicago. She was calved December 15, 1893, with Combination as her sire and Moragina 26344, a daughter of Kapper's Victor 12340, as her dam. She is among the best of the daughters of Combination, whose progeny for eight consecutive years won nearly every prize shown for at the great Iowa State Fair and other exhibitions, and which has transmitted his rich butter making blood from generation to generation with universal uniformity. Lorita is at Jackson Park, and Brown Bessie and Merry Maiden, two granddaughters of Combination and easily among the best in the test, keep her company in the Jersey barn. Among these granddaughters are cows which have tested from 14 to 20 pounds.—Breeder's Gazette.

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Texas Farm and Ranch Publishing Co.

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J. C. BUSH, special Eastern representative, Room 59 Times Building, New York, N. Y.

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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 buy 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 a postal note cannot be recovered if lost or misrouted.

PRIDE misplaced is like a sore toe. It is forever getting hurt

The sooner cotton is gathered after it opens the better the staple, and the higher the price. Therefore when a boll opens, go out and get it.

The Jack County Fair will be held at Jacksboro, Texas, September 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th. Catalogue and premium list, with complimentary ticket are hereby acknowledged.

The Bell county Fair opens at Belton on the 12th. Thanks are due the management for invitation and complimentary ticket. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH will be there.

The Pecan and How to Grow It, by the Stewart Pecan Company, of Ocean Springs, Miss., is a neat 90-page book, completely covering the subject indicated in the title. Address as above.

A rice cleaning mill has been established at Orange with a capacity of 150 barrels per day. This decides the vexed question with the Orange county rice farmers of what to do with their crops.

FINANCIAL trouble is not confined to the United States. It is almost a worldwide epidemic at the present time. It pervades Europe; but is felt less in France than in any other nation. France has a larger per capita circulation of money than any other country. Here is food for thought.

BANKS at Galveston, Houston and elsewhere announce that they have all the money needed to move the cotton crop. This is probably true. At present prices, a little money can move a good deal of crop. Some of the cotton will refuse to move on these terms, for there is an evident determination among farmers to go slow at present prices, and what is more to the point, a great many of them are in a condition to wait.

LAND should not be permitted to go naked longer than the nature of the crop requires. Cotton requires clean cultivation, and if the ground is left clean, and is required to go through winter in that condition it is severely taxed. It is a good plan to plant, as soon as the cotton is all picked—and that should be as soon as it is

all open—some winter grain. It will be good winter pasture, and will protect the soil from sun and the leaching operation of heavy rains, and may be plowed under if it is not thought advisable to let it run up and stand for harvest. Keep the ground decently clad.

The Texas State Grange Fair, at McGregor, September 28th to October 5th, inclusive, is a permanent Grange affair, organized and conducted in Grange style, (that means decently and on the square.) Everybody invited, and those who attend will receive a Grange welcome.

The Dallas Commercial Club, we are assured by gentlemen in whom we have the utmost confidence, and who are active in the organization, is fully alive to the necessity of making it to the interest of farmers in all the country naturally tributary to the city, to make it their market both for selling and buying.

The present financial distress could be relieved in twenty-four hours, and no man would lose a cent by the operation. If every man who owes a debt would pay it, or as much of it as possible, then there would be no more panic. The panic exists because A will not pay B, and B will not pay C because A will not pay him, and thus it goes. Oh for an epidemic of debt-paying that shall wipe out financial obligations, and set business upon its feet again!

The recent marvelous increase in the passenger business of the popular Big Four Railway has necessitated the addition of an experienced man in that department; hence the appointment of Mr. E. O. McCormick, the popular late general passenger and ticket agent of the C. H. & D. Railway, to the office of passenger traffic manager, created specially for the incumbent by President Ingalls, whose circular announces the appointment as effective on 1st inst.

REPORTS from the Northwest indicate a material reduction in the acreage of wheat. The dry weather has prevented plowing, and low prices have discouraged the farmers, and the season is rapidly approaching when the earth will be bound in icy fetters, and the plowman must seek other employment. If Texas farmers should see in this an intimation that they should plant more wheat than they otherwise would, who will venture to assert that they do not act wisely? Millions of hungry mortals must have bread.

We have received the third number of that elegant publication, The Book of the Fair. The illustrations of the World's Fair buildings are unexcelled as works of art, and the text is equally admirable. Those who are fortunate enough to see the Fair itself should have this book complete as a souvenir of the event. Those who do not see the Fair cannot afford to deny themselves of this book, the very best illustrated description of the great show that will ever appear. It is published in twenty-five parts of forty pages each at \$1 per part. Address The Bancroft Publishing Company, Chicago, Ill.

We have recently received and heartily appreciated a box of LeConte and Kieffer pears, and Crimmon and Heath cling peaches from our esteemed friend, E. W. Kirkpatrick; also a fraternal offering of Duchess and Kieffer pears from the veteran fruit-grower, of Forney, Mr. Nat Stephens. It is needless to assure these good friends that their gifts are considered and eaten with devoutness and thanksgiving.

Later: Since the above was written another box was received. It was from Stubenrauch Bros., Mexia, Texas, the well-known nurserymen and fruit growers, and was tightly filled with splendid pears. We have neither seen nor eaten finer this year. Thanks.

"SWEET ARE THE USES OF ADVERSITY."

The present financial trouble of the nation may not be an unmixed evil, though it may readily appear so to one who sends out his monthly bills for collection, and after fervid importunity receives less than ten per cent of the total. Yet it takes more than one swallow to make springtime, and more than the experience of one man to settle a vexed question in political economy. A gentleman, whom we could interview without going into another county, wished to invest in town lots in a new "addition to the city of Dallas," at the rate of six dollars per front foot, or \$8000 per acre. When the boom subsided, and he became financially rational again, he was really thankful that although he had several thousand dollars in bills receivable, he could only raise money enough to buy one lot. Humanity is not so constituted that it can bear up under long continued prosperity. That this is true of nations, history abundantly proves. For many years our country has been exceedingly prosperous. The national coffers have been so readily filled, and with so little murmur on the part of the people that our law makers and law construers have been tempted to scatter these immense treasures wherever it was thought national power and splendor would be enhanced or political profits secured. Not since the days immediately preceding the downfall of the Roman Empire has the world seen such lavish expenditure as has characterized our so-called Democratic government during the last decade. This course was rapidly bringing the nation to the brink of the same abyss which has swallowed up all the defunct nations that worshipped gold and forgot God, was painfully apparent.

If this present and palpable financial panic shall have the effect of bringing the nation to its senses, and teach the people that they cannot forever act the fool without paying the penalty, it will be a good thing, though it may pinch never so tightly. It is a milder remedy than revolution, devastation, blood and anarchy. A financial panic is not the greatest of national evils. The wages of national sin, if persisted in, is national death! But we may avoid this. The angels of destruction carried seven visals filled with the wrath of God. If we repent and mend our ways the other six visals will not be opened and their contents poured upon us. Let us examine ourselves, as individuals and as a nation, and see if we cannot make the present trouble a real blessing. "God works in a mysterious way his wonders to perform."

The following important news item is from an editorial in the Austin Statesman: "The United States Bonds are principally held by widows and orphans."

The worst wild beasts on this continent are the fat old "bears" and tough old "bulls" of New York and Chicago Boards of Trade. How we long for some of the old-time hunters who never returned without scalps on their belts and blood on their breeches.

Some one has asked why it is that organized American laborers do not agitate for a suspension of immigration, as there are already a dozen laborers for every job. The answer is that a majority of American laborers are foreigners themselves, who would rather spend their time in idleness and agitation than in honest labor. If these laborers were actual Americans, there would be but little trouble.

It has been a long time since we called attention of our exchanges to the fact that all reading matter appearing in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH without credit is written especially for its columns, and that when any uncredited matter is copied from these columns, TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is entitled to credit therefor.

Crediting our matter to "Exchange" is unfair to us and misleading to those who read it. Brethren of the press, remember this.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Kindly advise best pasturage for horses, milch cows and hogs for winter months, rye or clover, or do you know anything better? How much to the acre of each, and when to plant to get its use for benefit of winter months?—SUSANNAH, SENOK, TEXAS.

Ans.—Barley will give best satisfaction. Plant in September, from two to three bushels per acre.

In kindly answering my inquiries regarding the cotton worm, you omitted to mention the amount of poison usually used. As I cannot get the information from any one here, I again appeal to you, and ask:

1st. How much London purple or Paris green do you use per barrel of water to kill cotton worms?

2nd. If applied dry, how much of the adulterated (and flour) is necessary to the pound of poison?—G. W. JENES, Stephenville, Texas.

Ans.—Whether used in liquid solution or dry, about 1 1/2 pounds of the poison per acre is used. If it burns the foliage too much, use less. The proportions of ingredients cannot be given until it is known how much of the mixture is applied per acre.

Will you please tell me through your paper, who has Merino, Suffolk or Shropshire sheep to sell in Texas? Which is the best breed?—JOHN H. BRICE, Memphis, Texas.

Ans.—There is undoubtedly such stock for sale in Texas, but as we see none advertised, can give no particulars. Cannot say which is best breed for you, unless we knew the purpose for which you want to keep them, and even then the question would be at least debatable.

I had a mule six years old; she worked on Monday, and on Tuesday she took sick with a swelling. On Wednesday she would not eat, but stood at the bayon and drank water. Thursday she died. I cut her open to see what she died of, and to my astonishment I found all her food and water outside the intestines, and on further examination, found one of the large intestines broken and rotten. I cut the skin on the flank, and the flesh was green and full of bubbles, and green water ran out.—SAM MARKS, Waterproof, La.

Ans.—The condition you describe was probably due to rupture of the intestine, caused by fermentation of their contents after death.—F.

My pigs are about three weeks old and part of them have had the wheezes, or scabs, to be stopped up. They get their breath with much difficulty; they have not been in much dust; have been that way from the start. Also please inform me of a good, practical remedy and preventive for worms in horses.—A READER, Black Jack Grove, Texas.

1. The pigs have catarrh. They will recover without medicine.

2. For worms in horses give one drachm of copperas daily for a week.—F.

My colt is five months old; when born there was a slight elevation about half way between the ribs and hip and near the backbone, making it appear as if slightly high-backed. It has grown steadily and is now quite large; it is hard and does not seem sore I opened it once to the depth of two inches, but there was no pulp formed. Its health seems good.—T. F. THOMPSON, Willis Point, Texas.

Ans.—I can not tell, without seeing the colt, the nature of the enlargement.—F.

I have lost a fine bull and a cow from a disease that I do not understand. The first symptoms noticed is a swelling of the jaws and throat. The animal rubs violently, rubbing off all of the hair and lacerating the skin. The swelling extends to the eyes, almost closing them; also extends around the ears. The animal pants as if it has fever. The tongue seems swollen and saliva runs from the mouth, and the animal seems to be choking; are not disposed to eat or drink, seem unable to swallow and die inside of 12 hours from first symptom.—WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, Duffau, Texas.

Ans.—The trouble you describe occurs almost all over the West and goes by the name of "mad-itch," or "Ezizotic Meningitis." I don't think the cause is known. It is generally fatal.—F.

I have a cow seven years old. At times she seems almost crazy and can hardly stand up; loses her appetite and thirst for water at times; runs at the nose and mouth; eyes turn red and swell up and water, and she will stand with them shut when she is worse off and chew the front part of her mouth, and her head seems to be in a quiver. She runs at times, like the heel flies were after her.—T. M. THOMPSON, Rockwall, Texas.

Ans.—See "mad-itch," above.—F.

Will any kind of clover do well here, and if so which will do best, and when should it be sown? Will Colorado grass make a good pasture? It is like Johnson grass, or can it be exterminated when desired?—J. G. TOB, Houston, Texas.

Ans.—In order to answer the above intelligently, Mr. Tob should have stated the character of soil he proposed to grow clover on. If he has good alluvial soil, such as is commonly found on the banks of Buffalo Bayou, he can most certainly grow any of the clovers or alfalfa. I do not think the Colorado grass would answer his purpose for pasture, as it is pre-eminently a hay grass, and too easily exterminated. Being only an annual it must be allowed to go to seed so as to have a stand for another year. In the latitude of Houston any of the clovers or grasses can be sown in the fall.—GEO. H. HOGAN, Ennis, Texas.

OUR BOOK REVIEW.

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

Seth Green's work in the U. S. Fish Commission, and his enthusiastic interest in pisciculture, has made his name almost a household word in this country. He has written a little book *Home Fishing and Home Waters*, which is a delightful treatise on the utilization of farm streams, the artificial pond, etc., and it costs only 50 cents. Send to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for a copy and it will be sent free of postage at the publishers' price.

Texas is not a treeless plain, by any means, but at the rate timber is being cut away by the big mills, it is only a question of time when it will be, unless steps are taken to either control the cutting or make preparation for forest culture. This is practiced in Europe with great profit to growers, and is besides, a most fascinating study, especially for the young. Your children will feel the necessity for this study much more than you of to-day, and it is but the part of wisdom to provide them with the very best books on this subject. Fuller's *Practical Forestry* is a standard work, and recognized as an authority on this subject. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH sends it free of postage for the publishers' price \$1.50 per copy. Get it for your son.

There has been of late an awakening tendency among farmers' wives and daughters to give attention to improved varieties of flowers, an occupation or recreation of the most laudable character in which all may engage with great personal benefit and frequently, where conditions are favorable, with considerable profit. Among the flowers, none appeal more strongly to the sense of the beautiful, or offer more satisfactory results than the various bulbs, and these have engaged the attention of the foremost horticulturists. A recent valuable work on this subject is *Bulbs and Tuberous-rooted Plants*, by C. L. Allen. This is a most comprehensive and fully illustrated, cloth bound book, embracing full descriptions of all known varieties of any value, giving their life habits, directions for food, care, and cutting, accompanied by numerous well engraved portraits of the flowers and bulbs. No one at all interested in this fascinating study can afford to be without this valuable book. It will be sent by TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for two dollars, postage paid, to any address in the United States or Canada.

This is not the time of year when farmers give much thought to their vegetable gardens, but it is the time when plans should be laid and preparations made for the coming season. There is a strong demand and a constantly growing interest in early fruits and vegetables for the northern markets, and Texas is in a position to very nearly if not wholly control this business, especially in the great cities of the West. There is no branch of the farming industry which holds out more alluring prospects for large gains than the production of early vegetables, and it is a business in which any intelligent farmer can engage at a very small expense in original money outlay. There are however certain things in connection with the business which all do not know, but which they need not be ignorant of. Peter Henderson's *Gardening for Profit* (price \$2), tells all about the best methods of preparing for the business, and for gathering and marketing the products of the garden. *Gardening for Pleasure*, by the same author, (\$2.) is also a book of great value. These two books should be found on the book table of every modern farmer, whether he intends to raise fruit and vegetables for sale or only for his family use. They can be had at the publishers' prices, and will be sent postage free, by TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

We do not know how long his offers may hold good, but Gardner Work, of Waco, is now offering chances for the homeless to secure farms for themselves, which may to many be the chance of their lives. The early buyers will of course have first choice. See his ad. on page 14.

LOWER RATES AND LONGER LIMITS

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

Plus \$2.00, the tickets being limited to thirty (30) days for return, and good in sleeping cars. The months of September and October are conceded to be the most pleasant to visit the World's Fair, and visitors to the Fair should not overlook the

Annual Fall Festivities at St. Louis, with the finest street illuminations ever devised, a sight once seen, never to be forgotten. The Texas & Pacific Railway is the best line to enable passengers to visit these two important points, with its fast Cannon Ball train, and through sleeping car service, saving passengers many hours of the journey between Texas and St. Louis. Ask any Ticket agent for further particulars, or better still, write either of the undersigned.

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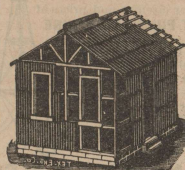
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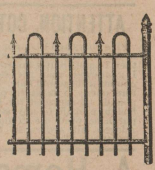
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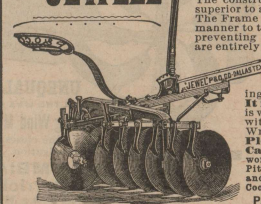
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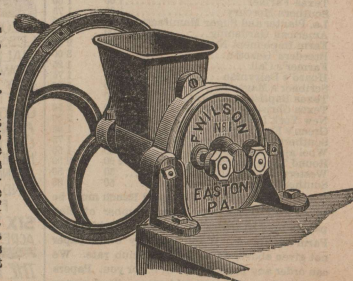
Adjusted by one thumb-screw in a moment to grind from fine flour to hominy. Adapted for grinding corn, wheat, coffee, spices, or grain of any kind for domestic use or feeding purposes. Corn-meal, hominy and Graham flour produced fresh and pure in your own home. Grinds 1 pound of coffee in 1 minute; four or more, a longer or shorter time, as the mill is set to grind fine or coarse. It has large, chilled-iron burrs, 4 1/2 inches in diameter, which are ground perfectly true. Steel shaft and fly-wheel 20 inches in diameter. Can be quickly fastened to the edge of a table or counter. The workmanship on the mill is first-class, all parts being made to duplicate.

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

No. 1 Poulter's Mill

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

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



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

Orchard and Garden.

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Orchard and Garden acknowledges the receipt of a basket of pears from the Oaklawn Orchard of Prof. Newberry—the finest Le Conte we have seen this year. By the way, the Le Conte is doing well in the Cross Timbers this year, and in quality is quite a desirable pear; and what is to the point, brings good prices in the market.

Insect Life No. 5, for July, '98, issued by the Department of Agriculture, is on our table, and contains many valuable pointers to both farmers and fruit growers. In an interesting essay on the angoumois grain moth, or fly weevil, Prof. L. O. Howards tells of its destructive ravages and how it can be destroyed by simply evaporating bisulphide of carbon, an ill smelling liquid very destructive to insect life. It should be carefully handled, as the gas which develops on evaporation is highly inflammable, so no light or fire should be used about where it is. The fluid poured in tin plates or some shallow vessel, is placed in corn bins or wheat granaries, when by evaporation the gas, which is fatal to insects, comes in contact with the parts, doing no injury to grain or vegetable seeds, such as peas, beans, etc.

Ought horticulture be taught in our public schools? We think so. No form of knowledge acquired by the young in school has half the practical value to the agriculturist that some training in the arts of horticulture has. How to prune and plant trees of all kinds; when transplanting should be done; how to care for an orchard after planting; garden making; methods of preparing the soil; fertilizing, planting, etc., could be given in a series of weekly talks that would send children home full of orchard and garden making, and they would become helps to parents in everything that tends to make home happy. Let there be a chair of agriculture and horticulture in our State Normal and at the summer normals, that teachers may acquire the needed information. Book learning is good, but is only a part of what should be taught in public schools.

PROFITABLE FRUIT GROWING.

A Symposium Contributed by the Leading Horticulturists of Texas.

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

Pilot Point, Texas.

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

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

Editor Orchard and Garden.

S. F. BENTON.

I enclose herewith answers to questions submitted of profitable fruit growing.

1. Sandy loam to the depth of eight to twenty inches with a joint clay subsoil (red clay).

2. From November 15 to December 10.
3. Early Harvest, Yellow Transparent, Red June, Summer Queen, Rambo, Rome Beauty, Ben Davis, Wine Sap, Shockley, Arkansas Blat, and W. W. Pearmain. I think an orchard at eight years old would pay a gross income of \$350 to \$400 per acre.

4. Alexander, Amsden, Mamie Ross, Elberta, Gen. Lee, Stump-the-world, Crawford's Late, Mountain Rose, Old Mixon, White English or Heath Cling, Square, Solway and Heath October. It is difficult to estimate the income, as quality and markets figure largely as to results. But with uniform grades and excellent varieties, a handsome profit can be realized from May to November.

5. Pears have not been grown here to any extent, but I find that the Kieffer, Duchess and Howell do well, and would no doubt be a profitable crop.

6. I would recommend, of the native varieties, the Wild Goose, Golden Beauty

and Irby's September. The latter, however, has not fruited here, only being introduced. But from the history of it I am satisfied it would be a grand success; and of the foreign varieties would recommend Ogon, Botan and Satsuma. I consider the Botan a grand acquisition to the plum family.

7. I predict that the growing of grapes will be one of the leading industries of this locality in a few years, our soil being well adapted to the American, or Aestivalis family, and having an altitude of 1100 feet, the atmosphere is rather dry and grape rot is seldom known. I would recommend Herbemont, Lenoir, Cynthiana, Concord, Goethe, Triumph, Ives, Niagara and Delaware. I consider the Herbemont the best wine grape. It is a vigorous grower with extra fine compact bunches.

8. I find the blackberry to grow to perfection, bearing heavy crops every year. The yield is from 100 to 150 bushels per acre. They sell for ten cents per quart in our home market (Bowie). I would recommend, 1st., the Dallas; 2nd., Early Harvest and Wilson; 3rd., Kittatiny. Strawberries will do well if irrigated and a handsome profit could be realized from one acre.

Bowie, Texas.

JOHN C. NEWBERRY.

Your questions received, and I reply as follows:

1. My orchard is a sandy loam on a red clay sub-soil.
2. I prefer to plant November or December.

3. Red June, Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, American Summer Pearmain, Jonathan, Ben Davis, Wine Sap, and Shockley. Orchard is young and have had no sales of apples.

4. Peaches: Mamie Ross, Gen. Lee and Thurber are all that have done well with me. Mrs. Britt and Elberta not yet in bearing, but none very profitable.

5. Only have LeContes and Kieffers. They bear fairly well.

6. Wild Goose, Ohio Prolific, Golden Beauty, of American plums, and Ogon, Botan and Chabot, of Japan plums.

7. Only have Goethe and Herbemont fruiting. They do well.

8. Blackberries: black raspberries, strawberries and Austrian dewberries; all do well.

Pilot Point, Texas.

THE CROSS-TIMBER COUNTRY.

The belt of country called the Cross Timbers, extends from Red River on the North, in a Southwesterly direction toward the Brazos. The Eastern or lower Cross Timbers are separated from the Western or upper Cross Timbers, by prairies some twenty or twenty-five miles in width. The lands of the Cross Timbers is usually of a yellowish, or light gray sandy loam, with a red clay subsoil from six inches to two feet below the surface. The lower Cross Timbers extend from Denison and Gainesville through Grayson, Cook, Denton, Dallas, a width of eight to fifteen miles. The upper Cross Timbers extend from Red River in the neighborhood of St. Joe and Henrietta, through Montague, Clay, Wise, Jack, Johnson, Tarrant, and other counties.

Eastern Texas is famous for its peaches, the coast country for pears and grapes, but we predict that this Cross Timber region will be the region for growing apples, pears, peaches, grapes, etc.—an all around fruit country. Fruit growing has only fairly begun to show its possibilities in this region, has passed the experimental stage in some counties, and is just entering it in others. As the soil and the other characteristics of one section of the Cross-Timbers is very like the rest, the varieties of fruit that succeed in one section will, with slight variation, do so in others.

The character of soil in many particulars is like that of Eastern Texas. Red sand and iron pyrites abound in many places, and on the Eastern verge is a belt one to three miles in width, of black sandy soil. This soil contains lime and enough of the black way to give it a rather close texture.

This narrow belt has been found specially adapted to the growth of apples, producing fruit of excellent quality. The trees are very vigorous, and so far are healthy. Some orchards on this calcareous soil have reached an age of eighteen or twenty years, and when they have received any kind of attention to keep out borers and protected against injury from stock, are still doing well.

VARIETIES THAT SUCCEED.

Apples: Red Astrachan, Red June, Early Harvest, American Summer Pearmain, Sops of Wine, Gravenstein, Jonathan, Kentucky Red Streak, Smith's Elder, Ben Davis, Red Winter Pearmain, Shockley, and Wine Sap.

Peaches: Alexander, Mamie Ross, Mountain Rose, Thurber, Elberta, Gen.

Lee, Stonewall, Old Mixon Cling, Old Mixon Free, and Heath.

Pears: Kieffer, Howell, Buerre Supreme, Belle D'Anjou, Duchesse.

Plums: Of plums we have a very small list that can be called reliable. The Chokisaw type usually make a crop. Wild Goose is unreliable; it seems that it fails of self pollination and rarely produces a crop. Of the new Japanese plums the following are promising, but our experience is not large enough to recommend them unreservedly. We think another year or two will fix their status: Ogon, Botan, Chabot, and Hytankio, we think will be valuable accessions to our list of plums. Golden Beauty, though small is very prolific and should be planted.

Grapes: Many grapes commonly planted and recommended by nurserymen are possessed of little value in the light of actual experience. The time is at hand when a distinctly Southern type of grape will take the place of those of Northern origin. That most popular and much planted grape, the Concord, is not a really good market grape. It does not ripen evenly, and when allowed to remain on the vine to ripen up the belated berries, it cracks and drops badly. The Worden, a seedling of the Concord, has the same fault. Of new varieties that are of Southern origin, we have tested with satisfactory results the Brockmans, Peter Wylie and Mrs. McLane. The vines are vigorous, and produce good crops of excellent grapes. The two first are equal in quality to the Delaware; vine more vigorous and prolific. Rommell and Brilliant two of Mr. Munson's new hybrids, we have grown. They exhibit splendid vigor of vine, and we expect excellent results when they come to bearing age. Cynthiana, Herbemont, and Norton's Virginia are vigorous and healthy, but are not market grapes, their value is in wine making. The best results in grape growing can only be had when the vines are sprayed with copper solutions to prevent rot and mildew. With such work intelligently done there is no reason why grape growing may not be made a very profitable market crop.

THE BERRY CROP.

Can be made very profitable in the Cross Timbers, especially the blackberry. The strawberry requires such care and attention to make it a profitable crop that not many persons will care to undertake it. This berry should have a sandy loam soil, with a clay subsoil to make it retentive of moisture in drouth seasons. The following may be depended upon for good results: Michel's Early, Crescent, Capt. Jack, Hoffman, and Parker Earle.

Blackberries are more easily grown, and do well everywhere in the Cross Timbers as far as we are acquainted. The best varieties are, the Dallas or native (an early berry), Erie, Brunton, and Kittatiny. A new berry has achieved local fame at Pilot Point. It is called Mayes' Hybrid blackberry. It is believed to be a hybrid between the Dallas or Native and the Dewberry. It is beyond question the largest and most prolific berry grown here. Unfortunately on the farm where it originated is a berry similar in vine and growth, but barren of fruit, which has been unwittingly sent out as the genuine Mayes' berry, and doubtless led to disappointment. It will be a year or two before the genuine will be numerous enough to put on the market. The berry will be heard from in future if we are not much mistaken. The writer has been instrumental in disseminating the spurious berry for which we hope to make amends in the future. It was not an intentional deception.

HORTICULTURE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

JNO. S. KERR.

Under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition, the Congress on Horticulture convened, commencing August 16 h, in room 7, in the Memorial Art Palace, in Lakeside Park, this city.

The Hon. P. J. Berckmans, of Georgia, the greatest horticulturist in the South and peer of any elsewhere, was introduced as presiding officer, which he did royally.

Prof. Dr. L. Whitnack, of Berlin, Germany, read a very able paper on "Horticultural Displays at Future World's Fairs," and held that even our grand Columbian Exposition, though finely embellished with flowers in general, yet could be greatly improved upon in future, especially by having more flowers against the walls of the buildings, outside, and in every available space. (To a Texan's eye the flowers at our Fair are profuse, varied and most beautiful.)

Wm. McMillan, in charge of the parks of Buffalo, read a paper on "Improvement and Care of Public Grounds, Developing and Conserving Natural Beauty," and showed ripe experience and good judgment in this line. One main idea is to conserve and draw out and improve the natural beauties of a place in its wildness and

varied conditions, rather than destroy those by substituting artificial methods and scenes. This method is seen finely demonstrated in Lincoln and Washington Parks in this city.

Chas. W. Garfield, of Michigan, styled the "horticultural orator," delivered an able address upon the "Relation of Experiment Stations to Commercial Horticulture," in which he showed that while our governments are doing nobly in providing a fine system of experiment stations and some good is being done, yet it is plain that the management of them is inadequate and far short of their purpose and intent. The discussions upon the several papers were instructive, interesting and elevating.

On August 17th, 9 a. m., in the same place, the Nurserymen's Congress held its session, Mr. C. L. Watrons, of Iowa, President of the American Nurserymen's Association, presiding.

Henry Izawa, of Japan, read a paper, through an interpreter, on "Japanese Nurseries, Dwarfing of Plants and Miniature Gardening." He said they had two classes of nurseries in Japan. First, those which grew trees for the home Japan trade, and they were grown on the dwarf or miniature plan. By a tedious, long process these trees and plants are pinched and twisted into any desired form after the fancy of the grower, and in course of time they become naturally or habitually dwarfed, and in this condition find ready sale in Japan, where they are used to ornament the grounds of the people. There are on exhibition in the Fair Grounds, fine specimens of these dwarfed trees, in one of which is a miniature village with mountain side, and the brooks and valleys and the yards of the little houses covered with these little, old, curious, distorted, dwarfed trees. The second class of nurseries are those which grow trees for export, which trade demands trees grown naturally, to be sold at one and two years old. Let me state here, too, that the French have on exhibition the Espallier plan of training fruit trees, in which they are trained in fan shape, generally against a wall, but the idea is to dwarf and cut away a great part of the growth, and only leave selected fruit spurs, by which they claim that they raise only a limited number of specimens of the highest quality in appearance and flavor on each tree, and for which they get 50 to 60 cents apiece for their apples and pears, claiming also that to the fine Frenchman's taste our American apples on exhibition here would not pass at all. While we grant that we may profit by copying the Frenchman in more care and better culture, yet we could not expect Americans to pay the royal prices of the royal French tastes, and our labor, too, being more costly and our climate different would make the Espallier culture impracticable, still the lesson of better culture and finer fruits as the result is an important one.

Prof. Taft read a very able paper on "Interstate Laws to Control Insects and Diseases," showing that there is a broad and deep sense of necessity for a universal movement towards international enactments for extermination of diseases to horticulture in our United States and protection against such diseases, both domestic and foreign.

Monsieur Andreux Villmorin, of Paris, France, read an interesting(?) paper, which, however, had too much of fine French dialect for my dull comprehension to get the gist of.

Other distinguished papers by distinguished writers were read, or referred without reading to appear in the report to be printed. However, I am pleased to report a fine paper on Viticulture, by our own T. V. Munson, read by his son, Willie B. Munson.

At 8 o'clock p. m., of this day, the American Pomological Society held its Congress in Room 4, President Berckmans presiding. It was decided that the next regular meeting shall be 1894, in California, as per invitation extended by that State. Able papers were read by such veteran horticulturists as Messrs T.T. Lyon, Michigan, Campbell, of Ohio, and others.

At the same time of these congresses, other sections, the florists seedsmen, etc., were being held in other rooms of this great Art Palace. Many noted horticulturists from over the world were present, and altogether has proven an occasion of rare interest and pleasure.

The World's Fair is simply immense beyond utterance, and every one who can should see it, for "if a man thinketh he knoweth anything he knoweth it not yet as he ought to know." If he goes to the World's Fair, he will certainly see the force of this text as applied to temporal things.

There is just one sad regret, and that is that our grand exhibit of Texas, the result of years of toil and care and expenditure, and which would have reflected great credit and done our State good, lies almost

and the dwarf. The standard, when planted in good soil, often attains a height of fifteen feet. This variety is used for large brooms only, but is the most extensively cultivated. The dwarf variety grows to a height of three or four feet, with a short-fibered brush, which is used principally for making whisk brooms. A large quantity of both varieties is grown in Kansas, principally by Swedes, and it proves an excellent paying crop. The industry may become profitable in the West if broom factories are established to consume the product. Like many other crops, it is of no value unless there are factories within reach of the producer to use the raw material.

Texas Live Stock Journal: There is a place on every farm for a few sheep, especially on the hilly ones which are difficult to cultivate. The dairy farmer should test his cows, sell the non-paying ones and replace them with sheep. It will cost no more to keep eight sheep than one cow, and at the average of the cows of the state as a basis, the sheep will be found more profitable. If you are going to put a flock of sheep upon the farm, begin slowly and cautiously. Buy two or three full-bred ewes and a thoroughbred sire as a nucleus. Decide upon the breed you wish to keep, then grade up the remainder of the flock by using the thoroughbred sire on the common sheep. In this way in a few years a fine flock may be secured. Make mutton the primary object, and at the same time strive to put as much wool on the back of the sheep as possible, remembering that the foods which produce the most and best mutton also produce the best wool. The best foods are early-cut hay, brewers' grain, ground oats, wheat bran, wheat middlings and others of like character. Give the sheep the best of care and warm quarters, as no other farm animal so keenly feels the cold and storm. Make the barns light and well ventilated, and have water and salt free of access.

THE OFFER OF THE SEASON.

One years subscription to The Dallas Democrat, an 8 page, 48 column, weekly family newspaper, full of news from all over Texas and the whole world, Talma's sermons, good stories, etc., published at Dallas, one years subscription to **TEXAS FARM AND RANCH**, which needs no further introduction here, a ticket to the Texas State Fair, at Dallas, which opens October 14 and closes Oct. 29, 1893, and a railroad and county map of Texas, 22x33 inches, all for \$1.25. Think of it. Subscribe now. Address all orders to, THE DEMOCRAT, Dallas, Texas.

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ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP TO CHICAGO.

Here is just what you have been waiting for—one fare for the round trip to Chicago. Don't let this opportunity to visit the Fair pass.

Commencing August 1st, the Santa Fe will sell tickets to Chicago and return, via St. Louis or Kansas City, at the nominal rate of one single trip fare, plus \$2. Tickets will be on sale daily until October 31st, 1893, limited to return to thirty days from date of sale. No restriction as to accommodations. You can have berth in Pullman Vestibled Sleeper if you want to pay for it, or you can have a chair in one of the comfortable and luxurious chair cars operated on all Santa Fe trains, without charge.

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Write to or call upon any agent of the Santa Fe for tickets and particulars as to rates. Ask for a Columbian Folder, giving full description of World's Fair buildings, with a map of Chicago.

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the dog. It will do him good, or his master. When a horse gets cut, bruised, or chafed, there's nothing like Phenol Sodique to put on.

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MAGIE CO. POLAND CHINA SWINE HEAD-QUARTERS. D. M. Magie, Originator, Oxford, Ohio. Send for circulars.

PIGS. Chesters, Berkshires, Polands, Fox Hounds, Beagles, Collies, Setters. GEO. B. HICKMAN, West Chester, Pa. Send stamp for Circular.

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

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS.—I offer as good thoroughbred pigs as can be had at reasonable prices. Also thoroughbred and grade Hereford bulls. Write for terms to W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.

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Offers choice breeding animals from their fine herds of Poland China Hogs and China Geese. Choice stock at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Address S. P. LANGFORD, Manager, WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

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FOR SALE Registered Essex Pigs, sex pigs, as found in the United States. These are the best hog known for the South—healthy, industrious, gentle, mature at an early age on less feed than other swine, weighing from 20 to 30 pounds at 15 months old. W. R. CAVITT, Bryan, Texas.

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A small herd of choice bred Holsteins. Three 3-year-old cows with calves, two 1-year-old heifers, one bull 5 years old. None better. Want of proper facilities for caring for them is only reason for letting them go at all. Address E. W. KIRKPATRICK, McKinney, Texas.

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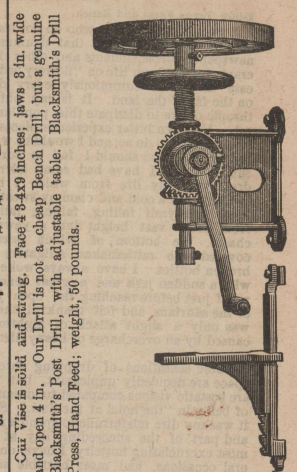
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FOR FARMERS, STOCKMEN, PLANTERS AND MECHANICS—THE BEST IN THE WORLD.



Our Vice is solid and strong. Face 4 8x8 inches; jaws 3 in. wide and open 4 in. Our Drill is not a cheap Bench Drill, but a genuine Blacksmith's Post Drill, with adjustable table. Blacksmith's Drill Press, Hand Feed; weight, 30 pounds.

Blacksmith's Tongue, Wrought Iron, 18 in.

Blacksmith's Cold Chisel 1 1/2 lbs. Solid Cast Steel

Hot Chisel, 1 1/2 lb

Blacksmith's Hammer

Farrier's Pincers, Cast steel, 12 inches.

Adze-Eye Shoeing Hammer and Handle, wt. 9 oz.

Farrier's Knife, Wootenholm.

Screw Plate, 3 Taps, 3 set Dies, Cut 3-8, 1-2 and 5-8 inch.

Combination Anvil and Vice, Hardened face, finely polished, weighs 50 lbs.

Farmer's Forge No 5, B, will heat 1 1/2 inch Iron

Our Forge is built especially for our Kit, 15 inches high to top of bowl, 14 inches in diameter. Fan 5 inches in diameter, weighs 45 pounds.

Every tool on this list is the best the market affords, and so guaranteed. This kit of tools, freight prepaid to any R. R. Depot in the U. S., as a premium for a club of 35 subscribers a \$1 each, or for \$25 cash.

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Household.

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

SEPTEMBER'S SUN.

LIZA BOYD LITTLE.

September's sun is shining on the upla d, where the sod
Is star'd with amarillis sweet and white
It is shining on the hillside where the haunting
goldenrod
Flings its plummy yellow blossom to the light.

September's sun is shining in the valley over there,
Where the robin sits beside her lonely nest,
'Mong the branches of the willow, that is gently
singing where
We laid our darling little one to rest.

Oh, the sun that shines so brightly upon the
birds and flowers,
Can never warm my little one so cold,
And I sit beside her tiny grave, for many weary
hours
Longing once more her baby form to hold.

Oh, the sun may shine so brightly and the gentle
dews may fall
Upon the fragrant flowers and verdant sod,
But she will never answer to my smiles, or tears,
or call
My little one who has gone away to God.
Waxahachie, Texas

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Ida L. Petty brings cheering news—as the friend of whom she wrote, is now in comfortable circumstances. We hope the darkest days are passed and that henceforth, peace and prosperity may remain with her and her little ones. Suppose you open her subject you suggest, Ida, with a paper on the right kind of reading for the family circle. We will be glad to hear from you and others on this subject.

Little thinks the sisters ought to write once a month anyhow. Especially does she enjoy Stella's letters to the girls, and Wandering Bachelor's letters. S. J. B. you are very welcome to do so in the circle. Glad you enjoy the letters so much that you will write to tell us of it. Come again.

Fairy, in your sea-girl isle, you have much to make you happy. The companionship of nature "in her variable moods" is always a source of delight to one, whose heart is attuned to the divine harmonies of wind and wave and song of bird; whose eyes take in the grandeur of moor, mountain and ocean view; even the graceful sweep of the swift flying gull, has a charm when we sit at sunset and watch and dream. Come again, any tell us more of your home; isolated as you are, you have much time for the indulgence of your dreams. Take care you do not become a veritable water-sprite.

Mary Morris comes, always like the gentle dew to the thirsty plant and flower. Just when we long for something restful and soothing she drops in upon us, with her gentle admonitions, or a sketch of tender recollections which charms us with its unaffected simplicity. In a private letter she has this to say: "Why couldn't our dear Mrs. Vanderhoof have come to big sunny Texas, instead of going away off to the land of the Dacotah's. I'd somehow always cherished a hope of meeting that big hearted woman some day again. If Sister Nellie Jones only knew how I long to follow her example and take the Chataqua course, which I intend to do some day." We thought of you, dear friend frequently en route, and at Rockport and grieved that you were not there. At Kennedy we looked longingly in every direction, wondering where you might have lived when a citizen of that little town. Do not make your visits so long between.

You are welcome, Mary, to the coveted place. We will be please to hear from you again, and echo your prayer in behalf of our young people.

We read the other day, "A wife and mother should have the patience of Job, and the wisdom of Solomon." Of course they are the words of a man. If we might appropriate these masculine (?) virtues, wisdom and long suffering, engraft them upon the softer elements of the feminine character, and persistently practice them, we would be long succeed in founding the ideal home.

Whether Job could have passed through the ordeal of motherhood, or, have patiently endured the thousand and one childish indiscretions which beset a mother at every turn during the day; or whether Solomon, with all his wisdom, could have answered the puzzling questions of half a dozen bright, wide-awake, modern children; or, have satisfactorily settled the vexed questions continually arising in domestic economy, some may believe, but we doubt. Be that as it may, many women, without the reputation enjoyed by these two well known biblical characters, accomplish these wonderful physical and mental feats and live—live to weave a spell around the home altar and the hearthstone, which is only broken when the eyes are closed upon earth, its joys and sorrows.

"The weak sometimes confound the mighty."

The happiest crowd we have looked upon since the financial crisis, (wonder if we shouldn't have written that with capitals) sat down upon our great country, Columbian Fair and all, was a wagon load of darkeys on their way to the cotton fields. They were laughing and singing, their eyes fairly glistening at the prospect of elbowing the harvester out of the fields and the dollars into their pockets. The drouth cut short the roasting ear and melon crops, so rations were beginning to get pretty short, but it is "an ill wind that blows nobody any good," and the dry hot weather is opening the cotton right along. National bank failures have no terrors for them now, and the white women will have to do their own cooking, and washing, for the colored ladies are busy in the cotton patch.

The weather has been so hot that even our boasted Gulf breezes and ice water have been tepid, but last night, by the light of the moon a norther came down upon us, and all day long it has been tearing around the north corner, butting with the vines and the window curtains, but like some saucy, intrusive people, it has been pleasant after all, and we wish to think that tomorrow the thermometer may register 90 degrees in the shade, and the vines and the window curtains will sulk, and we will complain, and wish for the norther again. Perhaps this breeze was raised in Washington upon the repeal of the Sherman bill. We would be willing to encounter a regular hurricane of silver dollars and believe we would have lots of company. True, we might carry more gold, as sixteen to one, makes a great deal of difference in weight, and in a matter of this kind it is quantity, not quality we are after, if silver dollars are more abundant why we'd take silver and be thankful.

WORLD'S FAIR LETTER.

NELLIE R. JONES.

Dear People: Once more I will stop in the ceaseless, never ending rounds of sight-seeing to picture, though but poorly some of the many attractions of the "White City." I believe when I last wrote you we were in the Manufacturer's building expecting to see all in that vast building in the first day, but we were disappointed, for, mind you, that one building alone covers forty acres of ground, the largest one on the Fair grounds. There are many other buildings in which one would spend two and three days and not see all.

One furrier had quite a menagerie in the display of fur-bearing animals, among which we noticed a moose, lynx, deer, bears, wolf, Rocky Mountain sheep and goats, buffalo, lion, panther, antelope, leopard, musk ox, and others, showing the best skill in the taxidermists' art.

Among the novelties was Kirk's exact reproduction of the Brooklyn bridge (over which Stephen Brodie committed suicide) in soap. Not merely bars of soap laid to represent a bridge, but the architecture was complete, having been run in moulds. This was about fifteen feet long.

Japan has a very artistic display, with their lovely wares and bric-a-brac, and heathenish gods. Their Temple bells, instead of one large bell are a succession of bells hung one below the other, five or six in number, each one larger than the one above. A queer harp, made of Satsuma bamboo, to be played only on special occasions was a curiosity. The Japanese in charge are mild mannered little men, very agreeable and intelligent and always courteous to answer questions. Their display shows to splendid advantage the artistic nature of this attractive people.

The Waltham Watch Company have in large show cases 2000 watches, just the number their factories turn out in one day, all running. Each one has to be wound every day. They also have duplicates of all their machinery, which is operated there on the grounds.

One large stove manufacturer's exhibit contains an old fashioned fire place with crane and kettle suspended over the fire, and two large guns hung over the mantel, and strings of red peppers all around them. Beside the fire is an old spinning wheel, just an ideal kitchen of 1776. Then, of course, in comparison with this are their fine nickel plated ranger, latest style. But speaking of stoves reminds me of the "Mammouth Garland," just opposite this exhibit. It is a huge iron stove with nickel plated trimmings. It is 25 feet high, 30 feet long, 20 feet wide, and weighs 20 tons, and required three full cars to transport it from the factory. This monstrous stove forms the large office of the exhibit. It makes a hollow dome inside; you enter between the big feet.

In Germany is a room furnished with the tapestries and furniture taken from an old castle of Philip II, King of Barvaria, in the 16th century; it is magnificent gold leaf and turquoise blue plush. No one like the Germans can make such original

and unique clocks. They had everything from a tiny cuckoo clock, where a tiny cuckoo bobs up everytime the clock strikes and squeaks a few plaintive notes, to the bronzes and marble affairs worth \$400 or \$500.

Tiffany & Co., the world renowned jeweler of N. Y., have a display which absolutely wearies one with its magnificence. They had a Catholic chapel the interior being designed by Louis Tiffany, the altar of which was set with diamonds and precious stones, magnificent candelabra of gold, a large cross set with diamonds. The effect of so much glitter, enriched by soft toned lights was very beautiful. In their display of go-ds was a pale yellow diamond, one of the largest in the world, 125 carats, valued at \$100,000, a heroic figure of Columbus in solid silver; a solid gold banquet service worth \$25,000 and a great cut glass punch bowl, large enough for a baby's bath tub and valued at \$800, were some of the attractions of this firm.

The original engraving in messing metal of Cologne Cathedral, which required eight years to make, was on exhibition. Italy has an incomparable display of sculpture, in marble and bronze, some very fine mosaics and rare art goods. But their exhibit was so crowded and suggested so strongly, dry old tows with narrow streets and dingy stores, that one does not appreciate their beautiful works of art as they would if there were less to see and more room. It is hard to tell whether one prefers the free, boundless prairies of Texas, with freedom and health, where every drawn breath is fresh and invigorating, or the air of musty antiques, where art and vice go hand in hand. But after a thoughtful pause, one involuntarily reaches out for the former, preferring light and pure air to even artistic decay.

Gold and silver-plated brass bedsteads, an upright piano overlaid in gold, an immense orchestration, twenty-six feet high, which imitates perfectly every instrument in grand opera, like Wagner's Tannhauser overtures, were interesting features. We were very tired when we got around to the orchestration, so we sat down and listened to the Minkado overture rendered by this new instrument, which, at a glance, you would think was a large pipe organ. The compositions are made on cylinders and placed in the instrument. You are very tired, so you sit down in one of the many comfortable seats provided so liberally for visitors, and while you enjoy a good rest you can imagine you are listening to a full orchestra, and it is only by the footlights and stage settings to make it a reality.

But time is money to you now, so you can't pronounced "cawnt" sit there too long, as there is so much to see and hear, and you move on, only to see something just as wonderful in the next section. We have now spent two days and a half in this building, and have not seen nearly everything.

Chicago, Ill.

ANOTHER NEW MEMBER.

S. J. B.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Seeing so many interesting letters, I have concluded to write. I enjoy reading the kind and helpful letters of the Household, especially those on house keeping and training children. I am nurse, cook, washerwoman and milkmaid, a part of the time. I need all the help I can get. I have three little boys and one dear good John, (though my John is a Jim) and I am thankful that I do not have the trouble of managing him. I think the place to learn to manage a husband is at home. This is my first attempt to write, and if you will allow me to join your Household I will write again.

Carroll, Texas.

A HOT SUMMER.

LILLIE RANDOLPH.

Dear Household: After a silence of several weeks, I again come, rapping gently at the door of your charmed circle, asking admittance. I will make my visit as brief, and take as little room as possible.

The summer has been very hot and dry. Crops are not very good. The boll worms are injuring the cotton in some localities. Gardens and fruits of all kinds have been very poor this summer. We are having protracted and camp meetings. There is a Methodist meeting going on at Eddy now. I may have had over thirty professions. I think it would be a good plan for the members of the Household to write every month and write about something as interesting as possible. Several parties have been away on fishing excursions to the Colorado river, and report having had a good time. Autumn is almost here; the trees are already putting on their golden robes, which reminds us that we too, must soon die, and our bodies go back to dust, and our souls to God who gave them. Oh! let us all try to live right, so we will be prepared for that day. But I did not begin to write a sermon, so I guess I had

better stop, or some one will say they think I have gotten off my subject. Since I began writing a norther has blown up and I hope it will be cooler.

Wandering Bachelor, come again, your letter was just splendid; and Stella, I wish you would write every week, but that would be asking too much of you, but I think you might write once a month anyway. I will close by wishing success to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and the dear sisters of the Household.

Troy, Texas

WHAT SHALL WE READ?

IDA L. PETTY.

Dear ones of the Household: I come again, but only for a brief stay. I wish to say to the lady that would take one of the children of the family spoken of, that the sister is not willing to part with any of the children. They are getting on nicely now, and will not need the aid of any one if things remain as they are now. Nevertheless I wish to thank those that offered assistance and I wish to say to Sunshine that I was indeed glad to see her last article in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Give me your hand, you are a noble girl. Forget the past and let us be good staunch friends. A few more words and I will bid adieu. How about literature in our homes? We had written on almost every subject except this one. Let us hear more of what to read and what not to read. My opinion is to have the home you wish to be happy well supplied with good reading. There is nothing so refreshing to the human mind as plenty of good sound literature. It strengthens the body both mentally and physically and gives food for reflection. More anon on the subject.

Wandering Bachelor, Geo. B. Jones and lots of others, come again, and much success to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and all its members, is the prayer I wait above.

Brenham, Texas.

THE SUNDROP.

MARY MORRIS.

No doubt almost every one is familiar with this modest little flower, the sundrop, with its four pale yellow, heart-shaped petals and delicate green leaves. Scientifically it is called *Oenothera lutea*, and belongs to the Onagraceae or Evening Primrose family, and like most of that family is termed orderless, though it possesses a faint sweet breath, as of early spring. Being devoid of that sweet perfume with which nature has supplied so many flowers, they occupy a humble position, with only their pretty shaped and dainty faces, which almost seem to smile at you, to commend them to notice. But humble though they be they will ever remain sacred to me on account of the sweet memories which they recall. With them comes a picture of my "Sweet Long Ago," thoughts alternately joyous and sad, of days long past, of happy, careless, childhood days, of fragrant springtime days, all sunny bright and full of flowers and play. While looking upon the fair, pure faces, I see my earliest home, the old swing on the long gallery, and the soft green Bermuda grass which stretched away from the doorstep toward the field, the bayou, and far out on the hill to the side of the little white shell-covered grave, which I remember more vividly than any other object about that dear old home. It was the grave of a precious little brother, my first and dearest playmate. How tenderly we loved each other! Together always, often hand in hand we rambled all around that dear old home in quest of the wild flowers that bloomed in such profusion there in the spring time. But of all the sweet flowers, the gay and the fragrant ones, none were ever so much admired or so dearly loved or sought for by him as the dainty sundrops. Many times do I remember him in the early morning when we all thought him still abed coming into the breakfast table with his little night dress all wet with dew, his cheeks rosy, his blue eyes sparkling "neath fair clustering curls, and his chubby hands full of fresh dewy flowers, from which the delicate sundrop was never absent.

Many times have we two played in the shadow of the willow where they made his grave, and amused ourselves with our fairy-like "flower people," arranged "boquets for mamma," or twined garlands with which to adorn Baby's cradle. There we listened to the soft sighing of the Hipped waters of the Chittah-Bayou, as it flowed past us, and the gentle murmuring of the willows that shaded its banks, or laughed in childish joy to see the airy, bright-winged butterflies hovering over the masses of morning glory vines, which flung themselves in wild luxuriance from the top of the high bank to the cool waters edge, all laden with large, bright pink trumpets, truly beautiful in the glory of the morning. Then, as my gaze fondly lingers on this little blossom,

Cousins' League.

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

I am a farmer's little girl 10 years old, and weigh 75 pounds. Papa takes Texas Farm and Ranch and he likes it.—**ANNIE SPIKES, Denton, Texas.**

[That is a brief letter, Annie, but long enough to let us know that you have not forgotten us.—**AUNT EMMA.**]

I am a farmer's girl, 13 years old. My papa takes Texas Farm and Ranch, and I like to read the cousins' letters very much. I have no pets. I can wash, iron, cook and work in the fields. I can pick 98 pounds of cotton a day. I have been going to school, but am not now. I like to go to school very much, and love my books.—**ANNIE ROGERS, Sharps X Roads, Ark.**

[I am glad you love your books, Annie, for a good education is a blessing to any woman.—**AUNT EMMA.**]

I am a farmer's girl, 14 years of age. I have no pets but a large yellow cat. I help to milk six cows, and work in the gardens and fields, for I like to help all I can. I do not like to see girls sit around and play the lady, while our poor tired mothers have to do all the work.—**EDNA R. SHIVES, Sharps X Roads, Ark.**

[That is right, Edna, do not let your poor tired mother work hard while you are taking matters easy. Always be ready to help mamma with a willing heart. Do not pout or complain when she asks a favor of you, for mamma does not like to compel her daughter to do her a favor.—**AUNT EMMA.**]

I am a little girl, seven years old. I see so many nice letters in the League from the little girls. We live 18 miles from Austin. Our postoffice is Bee Cave. My best pet is my little brother, Eugene. I don't go to school, my mamma teaches me at home.—**OTTIE HARTSON, Bee Cave, Texas.**

[Mamma makes the best kind of teacher, and if you try hard to learn, you can get a good education at home.—**AUNT EMMA.**]

I am a little boy, 10 years old. Papa takes Texas Farm and Ranch, and I like to read the cousins' letters. I have a little pet calf. I can hoe corn. I love to work in the field.—**CLAUDE HARTSON, Bee Cave, Texas.**

[You must be a lot of help on the farm for papa. That is right, Claude, help him all you can.—**UNCLE MIKE.**]

WANTS.

Wm. S. McLendon, Dripping Springs, Texas, would like to correspond with some of the cousins.

Ebb Parks, Melrose, Texas, would like to correspond with some of the cousins.

Claude C. Blalock, Winona, Smith County, Texas, would like to exchange crochet patterns with the girls for flower seeds, or sea shells.

HISTORY CLAS.

By Willie E. Ingram:

I had in my lesson last Friday, who fired the first gun in the French and Indian war? What general arose from a sick bed to lead his troops into a battle in which he was killed? Where is the "cradle of liberty"? Who were the bachelor Presidents? How many of our Presidents were poor boys? I would like to have some of the cousins answer these.

By Vasco Freeman: When and where was the first newspaper published in the United States, and what was it called?

What was the "Invincible Empire"?

What was the "Missouri Compromise"?

Who was the "Mill Boy of the Slashes"?

By J. L. Handley: Answer to Edmond Taylor's question: "When was Jamestown founded?" In 1607. Ors West's question: "Who was called 'Poor Richard'?" Dr. Franklin.

I will ask a few: What was the "O grab me" act, and what gave it that name? What was the trent affair?

What town and army surrendered without firing a shot?

By Rosa Franklin: I will answer Walter Maple's question: "Pochahontas was called 'Lady Rebecca'."

By Clara Sterling: I will answer some history questions: Garfield and Lincoln were assassinated. Jefferson said this about Monroe: "That if his soul were turned inside out not a spot could be found on it."

I will ask one: Who named New England?

By Nettie Moore: What tea party is well remembered in American history?

Who invented the Atlantic cable? And

when was it successfully laid across the Atlantic? From what points does it extend?

When was the Pacific railroad completed, what is its length, and from what points does it extend?

What two trees are celebrated in American history?

THE SECRET.

Our Little Ones.

It was springtime. The garden had been ploughed and smoothly raked. Mabel White and Florence Prince were sitting on the back doorstep.

"Let's have a secret," said Mabel.

"What is a secret?" asked Florence.

"It's something you and I know that nobody else does know."

"Oh, how nice that is. Let's have one right now."

"But what shall it be?" asked Mabel, looking very much puzzled. Florence looked puzzled too. Each one thought of a great many things which might be called secrets, but they were sure to remember all at once, that mamma, or sister, or some one else knew them.

"There's your ring!" exclaimed Florence.

"Well?" replied Mabel. Santa Claus had brought her the ring last Christmas. "Why, let's take it and bury it in the garden and call it our secret, for no one else will know it."

"Oh, how nice!" exclaimed Mabel.

"You mustn't tell even your mamma."

"Oh, no! and you won't tell, either?"

"Of course not. Now come along quickly, 'cause somebody might see."

Hand in hand the two little five-year-old girls trudged to the middle of the raked ground. The tiny gold ring was safely placed in a little hole dug with a stick and the dirt packed down nicely above it.

Then they went back to the steps.

"No one knows but us, do they, Florence?"

"Oh, no. But some one might see our tracks."

"Well, here's a rake, let's rake them over."

So they carefully covered the little footprints.

That night Mabel wanted her ring. She couldn't keep the secret any longer.

She told her mamma.

The next day Mabel and Florence and the two mamas hunted a long time for the ring, but they could not find it. That was many years ago. The little ring has never been seen since.

Some one keeps the secret far better than Mabel and Florence did.

BRAVE SADIE.

The Pansy.

Somebody was wanted to go in haste to the postbox with a letter. "Oh, mamma!" said Sadie. "Can't I go? Can't I go all alone?" and she danced up and down and shook her hands like a wild little girl in her haste to be answered.

"Oh, no," said mamma, "papa would be very much troubled if he knew his little girl was on the crowded street all alone. Besides you would be afraid. There are horses, and dogs, and a great many cross looking people on the street."

"I wouldn't be afraid," said Sadie shaking her head, and looking as determined as she could, "not if seven or five dogs came running right at me; nor horses, nor, not anything at all."

"I don't think we will try you this morning," mamma said, laughing. "I'll tell you what you can do; take Jimma Lawrenceville and go and take care of the kitchen, while Ann runs to the post-box for me. That will be helping mamma."

Jimma Lawrenceville was a great dollie, with real hair, and nice kid arms. The reason she was named Jimma Lawrenceville was because Uncle Jerry and Aunt Mima gave it to Sadie for Christmas, and they lived in Lawrenceville. Sadie was determined to name it for them both, so her father thought of Jimma, which had two letters of Uncle Jerry's name, and several of Aunt Mima's.

"I don't believe Sadie will like to stay in the kitchen all alone," said brother Ben, glancing up from his geography.

Sadie looked sternly at him. "Course I shall," she said with dignity. "What you s'pose I'm afraid of? I wouldn't be afraid on the great wide street, not a bit."

Then she went to the kitchen.

In less than five minutes they heard her scream:

"O. O. O, dear! what shall I do? Mamma, come quick! Mamma ran, so did grandmamma, so did Ben, so did Laura, from the third story. They found Sadie on a chair, Jimma Lawrenceville under her arm; her frightened eyes, twice their usual size, fixed on something in the corner of the room. What do you think it was which had frightened this brave girl, who would not have been afraid of 'seven

or five dogs coming right at her?" Bend your head and I will whisper to you. It was a mouse.

STREAKS IN BUTTER.

Dairy World.

Streaks in butter are often seen, even after unusual care in the cream has been taken and preparation of the butter itself, which mistify and discourage the butter makers, whose efforts to produce a superior article are earnest and sincere, says an exchange. The trouble arises from the dissolving salt, after the butter has been printed and packed, and may be revived by a second working over, six or eight hours after the salt has been introduced. To those who have not tried it the amount of water expelled from the butter, that appeared perfectly dry at the first working will be a surprise, and the butter will present a uniform color and solid appearance, not before apparent. Salting with brine in the churn, while the butter is in the granular form, obviates the difficulty in some degree, but it is not possible to avoid the streaky condition altogether by hurried packing and dispensing with the second working.

"Dat's jess de way," said Rastus. "Here I's stole and stole chickens for years an' never got caught. But de debil I goes an' buys a hen for supper I's resled on s'picion. Honesty's de wust policy I eber seed.—Harper's Bazar.

"Ol know how these Chinaman'll git around the law," said Mr. Dolan, who had been meditating, pick in hand, for several minutes. "How'll they do it?" "They'll git Congress to give 'em toime to collect all that's due thim on laundry bills. An' thim, begorra, they'll stay for iver. Washington Star.

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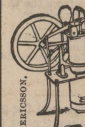
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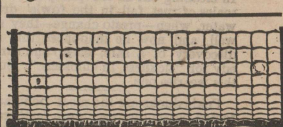
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LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

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

Dallas Cotton Market.

[Corrected weekly for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH by W. White & Co., Cotton Buyers, Dallas, Texas.]

DALLAS, Sept. 6.—Very little doing.
Low ordinary 4 1/2
Ordinary 5 1/2
Good ordinary 6 1/2
Low middling 6 3/4
Middling 7 1/2
Good middling 8 1/2

Galveston Cotton Market.

GALVESTON, Sept. 6.—Spot cotton closed firm.

Low ordinary 5 1/4
Ordinary 6 1/4
Good ordinary 7 1/4
Low middling 7 5/8
Middling 8 1/4
Good middling 9 1/4

Grain and Feed-stuffs.

Quotations below are on grain from store.

Corn—Wholesale, 35c per bushel in sack; retail, 40c; in ear 30c per bushel.

Oats—Sacks, 21c per bushel in car lots; 25c per single bushel.

Wheat—45c per 100 lb in car lots; retail, 50c per 100.

Hay—Loose, local, \$3 50@4 00; best prairie hay, baled, \$7 50 per ton; in carload lots, f. o. b., \$9 00.

Small bales, best, 45c; best Forney, \$7.50 per ton in carload lots.

Farm Seeds—Dallas Retail Price.

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

Alfalfa, per lb 35c, free by mail; per peck \$3; per bushel \$7.50.

Amber cane seed, per lb 15c; per bushel \$1 00.

Red Kafir Corn, by mail, per lb, 20c; peck, 75c; bushel \$2.50.

Milo Maize, yellow or white, per lb 15c; bushel 50c.

German millet, per pk. 40c; per bu. \$1.35.

Timothy, per lb 30c; peck 90c; bushel \$3.

Evergreen Broom Corn, best, per lb 15c; bushel \$1.50.

Wheat—Buyers are paying: No. 2, 50. No. 3, 45c f. o. b., at Dallas.

Dallas Wholesale Produce Market.

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

Chicks—small, 2.00@2.25 per doz.; Chicks—large, 2.25@2.50 per doz.; Hens—small, 2.00@2.25 per doz.; Hens—large, 2.00@2.25 per doz.

Eggs—fresh, 11@12c.

Ducks—average, 1.50@2.00 per doz.

Turkeys—hens, \$6 00 broilers, 5.00per doz.

Butter—fresh, 18@20c per lb.

Potatoes—New, 9c@1.00.

Cabbage—Northern, 24@25c.

String beans 23@25 per bushel.

Beans—Navy, 44@45c per lb; Lima, 45c.

String beans—45@75c per 1/4 bu. box.

Onions—15@20c.

Green Peaches—1.00@1.00 per bu.; large, \$1.25 @1.50.

Apples—75@1.25.

Grapes—45@60c per lb.

Plums—1.50@2.00 per crate; 40c per box, 1/4 bu.

Pears—2.00@2.50 per bu.

Tomatoes—65@75 per 1/4 bu. box.

Cantaloupes—25@50 per dozen.

Watermelons—1.25@1.50 per dozen.

Hides and Wool.

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

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

Horns, hoofs and bones—\$5 00 per ton, delivered.

STATE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

The army worm is said to be ravaging the cotton fields in Falls county.

Merchants of Forney, on Friday last, made a sale of 100 bales of cotton.

The fall wool clip has begun to arrive at San Angelo. It is said to be long and light.

Cattle companies of Crosby county, are paying as high as ten dollars each for lobo scalps.

A young lawyer of Austin, named Geo. W. Allen, has annoyed his friends by a "mysterious disappearance."

A popular young man named Crane, at Liggett, Polk county, while fooling with a revolver, accidentally killed himself.

Twenty-nine suits brought by the State to recover lands sold to speculators in Liberty county were decided in favor of the State.

Mr. T. S. Miller, of Dallas, has been elected to the law chair in the University of Texas, made vacant by the death of Judge Bassett.

Newt Bole and his father-in-law, Henry Carter, farmers near Bonham, fought about the renting of a farm. Carter was killed and Bole wounded.

A telegram from Hempstead to the Dallas News says, that "at least 100 men left town last night (Saturday) after dark."

Two shooting scrapes and two or more killings resulted.

Joseph Ray's house and barn, near Aurora, were burned Sunday night last.

Mr. Ray's four-year-old child was burned, and Mrs. Ray was severely burned while rescuing her little daughter.

A freight train of the Santa Fe went through a burning bridge four miles north of Belville, on Thursday last, the engineer was killed, the engine and nine cars loaded with cotton were wrecked.

A youthful outlaw was caught on Saturday last near Englewood, Van Zandt county. The boy's only means of defense

consisted of five pistols, a double-barreled shotgun, and several pounds of ammunition.

George Holland, the variety theater man of Fort Worth, who has been fighting that city in behalf of his business for many long weeks, lost his case before Judge Hurt. His \$700 bond, at last account had not been made.

Texas Livestock Journal: The stockmen of Baylor, Throckmorton, Shackelford and Jones counties are expressing considerable dissatisfaction at the action of the Live Stock Sanitary commission in placing the above named counties below the quarantine line. The commission will no doubt be glad to have the matter fully discussed at their next meeting, and may the Journal is quite sure, be depended upon to do justice in the premises.

Chicago Drovers' Journal: A Texas steer took a gold medal and wasn't at the World's fair stock exhibit either. Just when this long-horned product of the Lone Star State took this medal is a mystery, but he had it when a butcher at Armour's cut him open and examined his stomach. The steer had evidently picked it up while grazing somewhere. The animal was the property of Mrs. King who owns a ranch in Southern Texas, and was bought and shipped to the Indian Territory last May. The medal belonged to Dallas.

Terrell, Harris & Hardin, Terrell, Texas, offer 20 registered Jersey cows, now in milk. Prices range from \$100 to \$175. See their advertisement on page 3 of this paper.

The popular comic airs we hear sung by the boys on the streets of our towns and villages are offered for sale on exceptionally attractive terms by the American Nation, of Boston, Mass. Notice their ad. in another part of the paper.

ROCK HILL, TEXAS, Sept. 16, 1892. Whitman Agricultural Co., St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN:—The "New Departure" low price baler has given entire satisfaction. It is simply a dandy; I can think of no improvement to recommend. We did all our baling, using but one horse at a time. Yours truly,

A. P. MAHARD.

THE HOT WELLS OF WACO.

"They do not Die Here But Get Well." An Unrivaled Health Resort.

From Dallas News.

WACO, TEXAS, Sept. 2.—Letters expressing gratitude have been received from parties of prominence who recently came to Waco from Manchester, Eng., for treatment in the hot baths, the renown of which is spreading not only in England but on the continent. In the Southwest the reputation of the hot wells of Waco is so well established that all the railways have given health resort rates hither. It is believed that over 1000 invalids are here now for the purpose of gaining the benefit of the health giving and healing waters of the hot wells by drinking and bathing, in either case remedial.

As is the case in all great health resorts, stylish boarding houses increase in proportion with the demand.

It has been remarked of a watering place frequently mentioned, that its death rate is high because of the great number of invalids "who only come to die." The sick folks are crowding into Waco, but this does not increase the death rate. They do not come here to die. They come here to get well and get well they do; every time.

In the hot water that gushes up from unknown depths and fills the baths and drinking vessels of Waco there is hope, health and cure. Hop here on your crutches, and you will walk away without them. Come here borne on your bed of pain, and in one week or less time you will be able to take up your bed and run away.

Among those recently healed by the Waco hot wells are: T. S. Marcher, of Racine, Wis., of rheumatism, eczema and dyspepsia; F. L. Shackett, of Dallas, rheumatism, thought incurable; Hon. C. M. Rogers and wife, of Travis county, eczema and rheumatism; Mrs. M. Tyson, of Santa Anna, rheumatism; Judge J. P. C. Whitehead, of Dallas, eczema. A thousand additional names might be written in this list of persons healed by the water of the hot wells of Waco, persons who had vainly sought relief elsewhere. The visitor has choice of several natatoriums and can get advice from the best physicians if desired. There are excellent schools and colleges, numerous churches representing all denominations, improved streets, beautiful drives through groves, and along hard roads, winding through forest-crowned hills. Waco would be a health resort with its incomparable location and climate without the wells, with them this city stands without a rival.

Is Your Wife a Slave?

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

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

RELEASE HER FROM BONDAGE.

One of the first and most essential steps toward this end is to provide her with a first class, reliable, modern sewing machine, but there is no necessity for you to believe any of the stories put out by shabby sewing machine agents about the inferiority of "other makes" or the superiority of theirs, and then pay \$50 to \$75 for a machine no better in any respect than you can get from us for \$21. You get a machine straight from the factory at wholesale price, with a TEN YEARS' guaranty and the privilege of returning it at any twenty days trial if not satisfactory.



The "Columbian"

Is a Strictly High Grade Sewing Machine

With all Modern Improvements.

Superb Mechanism, Graceful Design, Light Running and Noiseless.

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

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

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

from the factory to your nearest railroad station.

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

The Columbian Machine will be given as a premium for 50 subscribers to Texas Farm and Ranch at \$1 each. (Two six months subscriptions, at 50c. each, count as one annual subscription on a club list.)

EACH MACHINE IS FURNISHED WITH THE FOLLOWING ATTACHMENTS:

1 FOOT HEMMER. 1 WRENCH. 1 GAUGE. 1 FOOT RUFFLER. 1 THREAD CUTTER. 1 GAUGE SCREW. 1 TUCKER. 1 BINDER. 1 OIL CAN filled with OIL. 1 PACKAGE OF NEEDLES. 5 BOBBINS. 1 INSTRUCTION BOOK. 1 SCREW DRIVER.

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

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

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

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

This ad. may appear but one time; better write NOW.

there are in the State would soon be wearing mourning, and I would be wearing a gold medal as a prize fighter. I have enough on my hands trying to run this little one-horse government of these United States, when the thing is a-buckling and a-kicking and a-pitching worse than a whole team of bronchos with Old Harry in them, without having to stop to grapple with such giants in order to keep my reputation in good running order. Huffman jumps on to somebody with both feet for making what he is pleased to call an "assertion," an "allusion," an "insinuation," when, in fact, the whole thing, according to my way of seeing things, was only a little pleasantry, and was perhaps done to call especial attention to the Women's Congress, of which all Texas will be proud. Wonder what he calls that sweeping thrust he has made at three of the greatest men of this age, namely, Ed Man, Howell, and Uncle Snort. Now, Mr. Editor, I don't think that you saw, as I can see, how that the above mentioned cunning, but rather poorly covered filig, was made at three great men in order to prejudice the refined intelligent ladies of our country against them. Had it been only my own high standing that had been assailed, I might have gone to the stake and suffered martyrdom without a groan, but to quietly submit to such wholesale slaughter, I cannot. "He that steals our purses steals trash," (for there isn't anything else in them) "but he that filches from us our good names"—well—will have to do some close searching. If I should ever meet that man who is too cowardly to write over his real name, but writes over the nom de plume of Huffman, there will be "wars and rumors of wars." And when I do get at him I will remember how he has tried to make the ladies believe he is championing their cause by trying to make them believe that somebody else is poking fun at them about those cuspidores. Now he knows that was all pleasantry. Suppose our woman do cry. I only show that they have good, sweet, tender hearts. I am glad that my wife does cry sometimes. It gives me such a good excuse to take her in my arms and kiss the tears away. How's that?

Now, Mr. Editor, you did the right thing, I think, in using a little pleasantry with reference to the Woman's Congress which will meet daily at the Dallas Fair this fall. It will do much toward calling especial attention to it, and in bringing our wives and daughters to visit it. Three cheers for the Woman's Congress, and many thanks to the noble ladies who are leading in this enterprise, and away with the idea that our women will meet to flaunt "forty dollar handkerchiefs."

UNCLE SNORT.

BELL COUNTY FAIR.

BELTON, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.
The Bell County Fair meets in Belton on the 12th and closes on the 16th of this month. We would be glad to have Mr. Holland and Uncle Snort with us at that time. Every effort has been put forth by the managers to make this Fair a grand success, and as it is run in the interest of agriculture and stock, it is hoped that the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH will attend, as far as possible, and help to make it a grand success. The premiums offered are liberal, and much fine stock of all classes will be on hand. In all respects the Bell County Fair is only second to the great Dallas Fair. Friends, come in and aid us and benefit yourselves. There will be large exhibits of fowls, hogs, cattle and horses of all the best breeds, and this will be the best place to buy such things, and they are badly needed by our people. The agricultural and fruit exhibit promises to be fine. Come one, come all.
H. B. HILLYER.

MORE ABOUT THE GULF COAST.

We copy the following letter by H. M. Stringfellow, the well-known fruit grower of Hitchcock, from the Aransas Harbor Herald:

HITCHCOCK, July 20, 1893.

Dear Sir:—As you are well aware, I am a strong believer in the future of the whole Gulf Coast of Texas, and I will say that after my visit to Rockport I am strongly of the opinion that the prospects brighten as we go South. Of course in horticulture, as in every other business pursuit, the main object is to make money, and experience shows every year more and more plainly, as production increases, that the earlier we can get our fruits and vegetables to market the higher the price. Right here lies the great advantage your section has over the rest of the State. For instance, as near the Gulf as Hitchcock is, on the 21st of June I left my Black Spanish grapes dead green, not a trace of color, and found upon the tables at Rockport the same variety perfectly ripe. Now run the

same parallel through the whole list of fruits and vegetables and you see on what vantage ground you stand. This, of course, applies largely to the whole of Southwest Texas, but the soil of Live Oak Peninsula, above all other that I know of, possesses a kind of sub-irrigation peculiar to itself. I scratched the land a few inches deep and, though it had not rained for weeks the ground was wet. For grapes this is really all the water that is needed, as they mature and ship better grown in dry weather.

I also saw as healthy and vigorous pear orchards as ours here and making an equal growth per annum. For vegetables, the warm sand in spring ought to make it the truck farmer's paradise, and I am satisfied that one acre with one or two wind mills and wells will clear a man more in early tomatoes or cucumbers than the best ten acres in most any other parts of the country.

And now let me say as a drawback that this favored soil of Live Oak Peninsula is covered with a growth of scrub trees that the owners should remove at once, as an inducement to settlers. Few strangers will come in and tackle the job. Fix your land for the plow and it will bring any price you ask, but let me warn you that high prices will keep back your development for years. You want people, and land is too plenty to be asking town lot prices. If large land owners will sell occasional tracts at a very low price, they can easily recover themselves on the balance. Your salvation is car-load shipments, in fact train-loads. When you can do this a few acres lot will be a fortune to any man with your peculiar conditions of soil and climate. For grapes, Japan plums, pears, etc., the whole of the Southwest Texas is equally well adapted, and I have myself bought land near Beeville, which I intend, in the near future to plant to grapes.—H. M. STRINGFELLOW.

Please change my paper from Greenville, Miss., to Agricultural College, Miss. When my time is out, send statement. You will remember I am getting TEXAS FARM AND RANCH through Mr. Edwin Montgomery, of Southern Stockman and Farmer. Am so well pleased with it that I will subscribe when my time is out.—W. C. WELBORN, A. & M. College of Mississippi.

ON PREVENTING IMMIGRATION.

Dallas News.

It is a well known fact that for a number of years a very undesirable class of immigrants have been landed at the principal American ports from European countries, and but few have been returned by order of the commissioners of immigration in accordance with the government regulations; and it is also a fact that for some time past there has been a growing conviction—in the minds of even those who consider that the republic was created especially as an asylum for the down-trodden and oppressed of other lands—that there is also the possibility of having "too much of a good thing." Although the figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, last, show a decrease of 120,000 in the number of immigrants landed in the United States, as compared with the preceding twelve months they also indicate a decided increase in the number arriving from Russia, Italy, Hungary and Austria. In discussing the problem the New York Times, while incidentally alluding to the danger of immigrants from these countries in introducing cholera, particularly calls attention to the point that:

"While immigration from all European countries ought to be checked, at a time when more than 50,000 persons who had been employed steadily until a few weeks ago are out of work and many thousands more are working only half time, the prevention of immigration from Russia, Hungary, Austria and Italy is greatly to be desired, because it would not only shut out the possible carriers of infection, but at the same time exclude immigrants of the least desirable and very worst class—immigrants whose habits are repulsive, whose ignorance is peculiarly dense, who are incapable of comprehending our system of government, and whose characteristics may be studied at the anarchist meetings on the east side of the city."

Proceeding with a further discussion of the question the Times believes it to be the duty of the federal authorities to, at present, discourage immigration from all European countries by all lawful methods, and suggests that in countries where cholera does not prevail measures might be adopted to enlighten persons intending to emigrate as to the present condition of the labor market in the United States, and thinks the American consuls at the prominent ports and towns abroad might try to do so, concluding its remarks upon the subject by saying:

"We are confident that no considerable number of persons in this country will

complain if the sanitary laws shall be so severely enforced—within the possible limits of the statutes—that immigration from continental ports will be practically suspended for the remainder of the year, and if effective warning shall be given by authority at other European ports that for the present persons intending to emigrate will best serve their own interests by remaining at home."

While no one who has the interest of this country at heart would advocate the

building of a Chinese wall around it for the purpose of keeping the rest of the world out, it would appear as if the gates had been kept a little too open, and the result has been the introduction of many thousands of as undesirable a class as the Tartar hordes against whom the original Chinese wall was built, and their anarchist and socialist tendencies b11 fair to involve the country in much trouble and perhaps blood before they are settled finally, and it is to be hoped forever.

Your Painter

has often wasted time and material in trying to obtain a shade of color, and has even resorted to the use of ready mixed paints, the ingredients of which he knew nothing about, because of the difficulty in making a shade of color with white lead. This waste can be avoided by the use of National Lead Company's

Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These tints are a combination of perfectly pure colors put up in small cans and prepared so that one pound will tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead to the shade shown on the can. By this means you will have the best paint in the world, because made of the best materials—

Strictly Pure White Lead

and pure colors. Insist on having one of the brands of white lead that are standard, manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process, and known to be strictly pure:

"Southern" "Red Seal" "Collier"

These brands of Strictly Pure White Lead and National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors are for sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere. If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

NATIONAL LEAD CO.,

St. Louis Branch,
Clark Avenue and Tenth Street.

1 Broadway, New York.

METROPOLITAN BUSINESS COLLEGE.

(Successors to Hill's Dallas Business College.)

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

GILLESPIE & HILL, Proprietors, Dallas, Texas.

Old Reliable Pratt Gins

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

THE PERFECT SEED AND MOTE CONVEYER

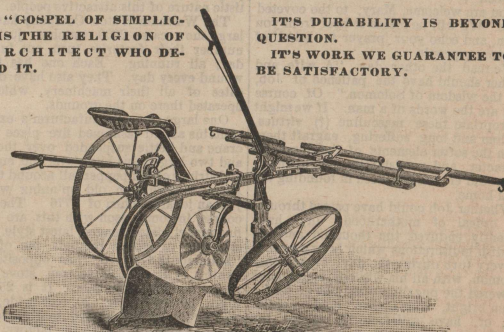
Removes the seed and mote from the gins, as they fall, depositing them separately or together as desired. Can be used with any gin or system for handling cotton. Requires no attention whatever for the best machine of its kind. A trial will convince you that it is decidedly the best. It pays to get the best.

Write HOWARD F. SMITH, Houston, Texas.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN!

THE "GOSPEL OF SIMPLICITY" IS THE RELIGION OF THE ARCHITECT WHO DESIGNED IT.

ITS DURABILITY IS BEYOND QUESTION. ITS WORK WE GUARANTEE TO BE SATISFACTORY.



"THE ROCK ISLAND" HAS PROVEN ITSELF THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL SULKY EVER MANUFACTURED FOR TEXAS TRADE THAT CAN BE SOLD FOR A PRICE THAT EVERY FARMER CAN AFFORD TO PAY WHO HAS USE FOR ONE. WE CAN PUT THE MOST OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE IN YOUR HANDS OF ITS SUCCESS ALL OVER TEXAS, IF YOU WILL WRITE US. NO MATTER WHETHER YOU ARE A FARMER OR DEALER.

Rock Island Plow Co., ROCK ISLAND, ILL. DALLAS, TEXAS.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE HOTEL AT THE FLATS.

A Suggestion to the Governor and the Legislature. How to Reduce Crime in Texas.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

A great many people, who do not travel around much, imagine that drummers, newspaper correspondents and other itinerants, go through life on "downy beds of ease" and "fane sumptuously every day" on the fat of the land. It is my philanthropic desire to dissipate this popular error. My own bitter experience places me in a position to do so, and I would be wanting in patriotism should I fail to correct this opinion. I have had some horrible dreams in my life from which I have awakened in a cold clammy sweat. I have felt myself falling, falling, falling, from some vast height into a yawning chasm, the bottom of which seemed covered with rattlesnakes, alligators and broken bottles. I have always woke up with a sudden jerk and a great sense of relief just before reaching the open jaws of the saurians, and felt thankful that it was only a slight attack of nightmare, caused by an overcharge of heavy diet for supper.

These sensations of dropping through space are decidedly unpleasant, but they are ecstatic visions compared to dreaming of being in "the hotel at the flats." Since it was my dire misfortune to spend a night and part of the succeeding day at that most excruciating hostelry, I have, on several occasions, had most horrible sensations while I dreamed that I was outraging my long-suffering stomach with an inundation of disgusting fluid nicknamed "coffee." In the soft and stilly night I have found myself writhing in agony, as in imagination I wrestled with a hunk of unleavened corn bread or a sole-leather breakfast. My stomach is sometimes so turbed as in my dreams I look out upon the back yard of the "hotel at the flats" and behold the surfeit of filth and inhale the poisonous air arising therefrom. I again see the same three dead chickens lying by the well curb, while scattered about under the scant shade of a few mesquite trees are a-half dozen or more fowls in the throes of death, apparently from Asiatic cholera. I will not attempt a full portrayal of the environments of the "hotel at the flats." The subject is not a pleasant one to pursue. I remember in my sleep that I am resolved not to eat any chicken for breakfast, and I mentally determine not to drink any milk, for I see two forlorn cows moping about in a narrow lot, which is knee-deep in muck; and I lose all appetite for lactical fluid. I resolve to make my matutinal meal on eggs, for I have an instinctive idea that these are bought from the adjacent farms and are probably the cleanest article of diet the "hotel at the flats" affords.

Alas! Alas! "In darkness dissolves the gay frostwork" of anticipation, for when I ask the night-servitor to bring me four eggs, "straight up," he replies gloomily:

"Boss, I'd like to 'commode you, but the alga won't cook straight up dis time ob de year. De wedder's too hot, boss, for straight up alga. We can't reek 'em to stand up, but of you want 'em scrambled, we kin do 'em in dat style fer you."

I remember, too, or hounded, with like charity, often cover a multitude of faults, and I decline eggs in toto, and do my digestive organs a gross wrong by forcing down my gastric tube a leaden biscuit and a-half cup of the imaginary coffee afore mentioned. My dream is a faithful reproduction of my actual experience, but I live in the hope that as the years go by my sleeping moments will gradually cease to be tortured by the horrid visions that fearful experience recalls. I will pass over, without comment, the bed rooms and beds of the "hotel at the flats." The reader may depict any sort of physical torture his imagination is able to invent, but he will fall short of a true conception of the heart-rending agony that these beds are capable of inflicting.

It would seem that the tortures inflicted upon the guests at the "hotel at the flats" should be sufficient to satisfy the most malignant misanthrope in the world; but they fail to satiate the landlord. He adds the coup de grace to human misery in the shape of two dollars a day charges for the privilege of having your stomach disgraced, your arteries outraged, your entire body racked with pain and your soul vered for months afterwards with dreams and memories of what you have suffered.

Now, friends, Texans, countrymen, lend me your ariculars while I make a suggestion. I see from the papers that the prison population of our State has reached almost 4,000 penitentiary convicts. My suggestion is that instead of assessing the death penalty hereafter, our

Legislature pass a law to confine murderers in the "hotel at the flats," for the term of their natural lives. This punishment will have two advantages over the death by the halter. In the first place it will strike terror to the hearts of all evil doers so effectually that the amount of crime will be greatly diminished in Texas. Secondly, such villains as still have the hardihood to commit felonies, will not live so long on the fare that they will get here as they do on the good, juicy beef they now get at Huntville and Rusk. Indeed, it is safe to say that they will not survive in the "hotel at the flats" more than ten or twelve days at the furthest, and at that rate our prison population can be rapidly reduced to the minimum. The "hotel at the flats" can be made a great penal institution—a great crime reducer in fact, and I trust our Governor will at once call an extra session of the Legislature, and lay the matter before the solons of Texas.

DICK NAYLOR.

ON THE WING.

RICHARDSON, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

On the evening of August 29th I left home for the purpose of attending the Georgetown Farmers' Institute. Reached Taylor on the 30th, and while waiting for the train for Georgetown, I met our friend G. E. King, of Poland China notoriety. His home is in Taylor, but his hog ranch is out in the country. He took me up to see a pen which he keeps in town. I saw three as fine gills as can be found in the State, and one male sow which looks as though she was built to order. Mr. King has now on hand seventeen thoroughbred brood sows, and about sixty pigs, headed by his fine thoroughbred boar. He talks of bringing a few of them up to the Dallas State Fair, and if he does Williamson county will be honored with blue ribbons from the State Fair.

I reached Georgetown in time for the opening of the Institute, which was called to order by the president, Hon. J. H. Faubian, and the opening address was delivered by Judge Hughes, of Georgetown, which was responded to by Mr. Faubian. These speeches were timely, pointed, well delivered, and well received. E. L. Huffman, of Fort Worth, was then called for and made one of his happy and very instructive talks on fruit growing in Texas. There was a good crowd in attendance, and every one seemed to heartily enjoy Mr. Huffman's talk.

The next question taken up was "General vs. Special Farming." This question was discussed by Mr. Evans, in favor of general farming, and Uncle Snort in favor of special farming.

This discussion called out several talkers, pro and con, and seemed to be much enjoyed. Mr. Huffman, of Fort Worth, and Mr. Logan, of Taylor, participated in this discussion. These talks were short, pointed, and well received.

The night session was not so well attended, as many farmers went home, so as to be ready for the next day's session. Mr. Evans opened the discussion on the subject of "Hay as a Money Crop." This was a genuine experience meeting, in which much valuable information was given by practical hay growers and hay feeders.

Mr. Evans said, "I have found oats, if mown in the soft-dough stage, and either baled or hosed, to make the very best feed for horses and cattle that I have ever used. I have fed my horses on this feed while keeping them at constant hard work, and they kept in splendid condition. It yields about two tons per acre, and sells readily at \$15 per ton."

Mr. Logan came to the front as a sorghum hay man, and gave much very valuable information. There was quite a diversity of opinion as to the time to cut sorghum for hay, some saying it should be cut while in the boot, others that it should get ripe, that is, the seeds should begin to turn dark.

Mr. Logan advanced the idea that oat straw is worthless as feed, but he met so much intelligent opposition that I hope he is or will be thoroughly converted soon. The night session closed with deep interest among those present.

On the morning of the second day vast crowds of ladies and gentlemen assembled, and deep interest was manifested in the splendid exhibits, which were superior to many county fair exhibits, especially in fruits, vegetables, farm products, ladies' fancy work, jams, jellies, preserves, loaf bread, cakes, etc.

In the ladies' department Mrs. F. W. Caruthers had on exhibition 8 varieties of pickles, 21 varieties preserves, 21 varieties of jellies, and a most beautiful collection of out flowers. Mrs. Judge Hughes had of sour pickles 4 varieties, 13 varieties of preserves, also one dozen napkins in drawn work, and a beautiful China painting. Mrs. Logan had 6 varieties of jellies.

Mrs. Henry Hall had 7 varieties of jellies, 6 of preserves, one of sour and one of sweet pickles. There were also some beautiful oil paintings, hand-made rugs, fancy quilts and crocheting.

Rev. Sam Small had an appointment to deliver an address on prohibition at 11 o'clock, which interfered with the morning session, but the Institute assembled again at 2 o'clock, and heard a talk by Mr. T. L. Burnap on "Dairy Breeds and Dairying," which was well received and full of information. There were several talks made on other subjects. Officers for the ensuing year were elected; committees were appointed to pass on the merits of the various exhibits. Of fruits there was a fine display. There were 53 plates of peaches, 24 plates of apples, 19 plates of pears, 3 plates of quinces. Of vegetables there were onions, beets, potatoes, egg plants, pumpkins, carrots, pepper, squash, beans, okra. Of farm products there was a splendid display of corn in the ear, wheat, oats, barley, millet, prairie hay in bale, cotton, and a bunch of green June corn. There were 18 coops of chickens, 1 coop of turkeys, and 6 of pigeons.

The third day was the day set apart for the fine stock show. Early in the morning the crowds began pouring in, and by ten o'clock the streets were crowded with men and stock. Among the horses I saw a number of thoroughbreds. Most of the stock was in fine condition, and the display was a really good one. There were in all 71 head of horses and mules and 2 jacks. There were 20 head of Jersey cattle, and these drew crowds of admirers, as did the display of poultry and hogs. There were 15 head of fine thoroughbred hogs. The vast crowds of people that thronged the streets, and that gathered around admiring the fine horses, cattle, hogs and poultry, showed the enthusiastic interest the people of Georgetown and surrounding country manifest in their Farmers' Institute. They are making arrangements to hold one on a larger scale in the future, and it is not saying too much to say that their Institute work is proving a grand success year after year, and that it is growing in interest each year. It was suggested that there be an effort made to get the live farmers, stock-raisers, fruit-growers and poultry raisers together for the purpose of organizing on a grand scale a State Farmers' Institute, that we may meet and discuss such subjects as may be of interest to these classes, and that we may bring together the products of the farm, orchard, garden, pasture or feed lots and poultry yards, and make a grand display for the encouragement, education and otherwise improving ourselves in these industries.

Uncle Snort has met many old friends and found many new ones, and was awarded two first-class premiums. One a dozen fine pears, by Jno. Shell, of Georgetown; the other a bottle of 2-years-old grape wine, by J. M. Shell, of San Gabriel Nurseries. How's that?

UNCLE SNORT.

TO KILL RED ANTS.

STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I learn to-day that some of the farmers near Alexander have discovered a very simple and cheap remedy for destroying red ants effectually. The discovery was the result of accident. A farmer had carried some eggs to town in cotton seed. On returning home he threw the seed on an ant hill near the door, and soon after he noted their disappearance. He concluded then to try the remedy on his cultivated land. He dug out some ant beds about a foot square and one and a-half feet deep, poured in something like a bushel of cotton seed to each hole, and then covered the seed with earth. It is said that the seed destroyed the pests. Perhaps some of your readers would like to experiment. Of course I cannot vouch for the truthfulness of the experiment, but the story comes to me through a most trustworthy source, and there may be something in it. At least it don't cost much to test the matter.

JENKS.

A CORRECTION.

STANTON, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

We fellows on the plains, when we write to newspapers, always put our names in testimony thereof. But some people in the country use fictitious names, so that a man answering the same don't know whether he is answering the letter of somebody or somebody else.

I am accused of giving credit to F. E. Roelker instead of W. S. Marshall. I have known them both for years; don't believe Mr. Marshall has lost any sleep, and am sure F. E. Roelker has not. And if that "whatever-it-was" that wrote that letter from Ellis county has, it is his own fault. If I ever said that F. E. Roelker ever wrote an article on sub-irrigation

in the TEXAS FARM AND RANCH or out of it, I never have seen it. Mr. Marshall's name nor his sub-irrigation was never mentioned by me in my letters. Hence I see no reason why sub-irrigation should be substituted for irrigation.

When Ellis County reads any of my future letters, should I write any, I hope he will never prefix "sub" where I say "irrigation," and then say I said it. And if you have a name and cannot spell it, get your neighbor to do it; then we shall know whether you belong to the human family or not.

A. RAWLINS.

AN EXPERIMENT IN COTTON.

GROESBECK, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

A silver dollar enclosed for which please set my subscription to your paper up one year, from September 1, '93 to September 1, '94. You get up a good paper, and I think it is doing more real good and is of more benefit to the farmers of Texas than our A. & M. school.

A farmer should know what it costs to make a crop and then he should know how much it is worth, and balance accounts, and if he finds he has gained he should still pursue his course of work; but if he has lost, he should surely change his plans. I am fifty-five years old and have been farming all my life except four years of war, and I have been successful, not as to wealth, but I have raised a large family and have made a fair living. I will give you a detail of the real experience of making one acre of cotton on the basis of a whole farm and on the ordinary plan of farming, as I see there is a wide difference of opinion as to the cost of making cotton. Here it is:

Rent of land.....	\$3.00
Plank cutting.....	.50
Bed with 3 furrows.....	.55
Re-bed with 3 furrows.....	.55
Pole off.....	.10
Plant.....	.30
Cost of seed.....	.10
Cultivate.....	3.00
Gather.....	4.30
Hauling from the farm.....	.50
Putting up.....	1.50
Marketing.....	.50
Total expense.....	\$15.00

I base the hardening of cotton on a-half bale per acre. If you sell 250 pounds of cotton at 5 cents per pound, and the seed at a bushel of \$9 per ton, you will have \$14.75, and you see we cannot make cotton at 5 cents.

J. B. JORDAN.

FROM THE COAST.

ALVIN, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Here I come again, and wish to introduce to you my friend Mr. A. E. White, of Arcadia, a young village near Alvin. Mr. White has seen a copy of our grand and good TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and in spite of other people's talk of hard times, he planks down a wheel and says: "I want that paper." We know a good thing when we meet it, and by and by you'll see that the most prosperous and happy farmers are those who read and follow the advice of our home papers.

Well, say, is there really hard times and close money now in the United States? If there is, we want it kept away from here. Our people are going right ahead and but for the failure of a two by four banking establishment here some weeks ago, we never would have thought of hard times except when we would read of them elsewhere. You see our people are on hand berries and strangers, and good fresh vegetables, and good beef, and in fact a whole lot of good things—sea breezes, surf baths etc.

Our little city continues to grow and without a boom. The best feature in the future prosperity of Alvin is that a boom has never struck it. Such growth we have here is a gradual and steady upbuilding of a neat little town of 1250 inhabitants, in one of the best fruit and vegetable countries in the Union. Now, if anybody disputes this, you refer them to Uncle Snort for the proof.

FLUNKY.

UNCLE SNORT ON THE WAR PATH.

BEITON, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

There is not a poor sinner in Texas trying harder to do good than I am, and if I could be let alone I do honestly believe I could at least keep out of the reformatory, but I would like to know how a man—a young man like myself, full of ambition—can either be good, do good, or get good when such men did I say men—well, I will have to go, I reckon, as Bud May says. Huffman are eternally, everlastingly, and every once in a while poking fun at me, grinning at me and making ugly faces at me, and that too when they know that I am away from home, and they know that they are out of my reach? And I tell you that it is well that they are, or it might be that two of as precious little women as

WM FERRIS

N. Y. Ledger.

RECEIVED JULY

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

Poultry and Bees.

INTERNATIONAL CHICKEN QUESTION.

B. F. CARROLL.

There's a brood of chicks in the Southern sea,
A-weary of rule-r's high degree.
They've sprouted pin feathers of liberty!
Way down in the Sandwich Islands.

John Bull may roar, and the Dutch may growl—
The Portuguese squeak, and the Natives howl—
We don't give a cuss, says the bantam fowl,
Way down in the Sandwich Islands.

Now it's Uncle Sam's duty, as plain as day,
To gobble those chicks without delay;
Stretch the stars and stripes from the U. S. A.,
Clean down to the Sandwich Islands.

And start an experimental poultry farm
In that far-off land so nice and warm.
And raise sandwiches for Yankee school-marms,
Way down in the Sandwich Islands.
Blossoming Grove, Texas.

Game fowls are unsurpassed for general purposes. They are rather tender for the first few weeks. After this they are as hardy as crows. There are larger, but no better table fowls.

Nothing will promote laying in winter more than a small patch of grain, sown where the fowls can get it and pick it at will. It beats stimulating condiments that wear out the digestive apparatus.

A man had a large lot of sick chickens. In cleaning out an old pump he let some scales of rust fall in the fowls' drinking water, when—presto change—they all got well, and now he announces to the world the discovery of a safe, cheap and sure remedy for "sickness in chickens." Such as this warbles one.

Pekin ducks are the most popular web-footed beasts that ever wore feathers. No objection has ever been urged against them by a person of sound discretion. For the table, forelegs, for feathers, for beauty and amiability, they are first and last, Alpha and Omega, and all the intermediate letters of the Greek alphabet. Get some and try them, become a Pekin duck enthusiast, and be happy.

There was for a long time a prejudice against artificially hatched and brooded chicks. Some eminent breeders held out long and faithfully in the opinion that they were inferior to those hatched and raised in the natural way. No one ever attempted to offer a reason for this faith, but they held it firmly, and defied the advocates of the artificial way to convince them of their error. What nothing else could do, time has effected without friction, and now no competent person doubts that the artificial are in all respects equal to the natural product.

OSTRICH FARMING.

EDWIN CLAWSON.

Ostrich farming is now an assured success in California. We have passed through the experimental stage, and California born birds are not only old enough to lay eggs but are producing feathers equal to anything raised in South Africa, and being protected by an import duty of 25 per cent., find a ready sale in New York at considerably better figures than can be realized by farmers at the Cape.

There have been several difficulties to overcome. In the first place, in making a shipment of forty or fifty ostriches from South Africa—a distance of 15,000 miles, and a journey occupying three months, was no slight undertaking, and besides, the imported birds never recovered from the long journey; so that until the California-born chicks matured there have been no profitable returns from feathers or increase.

When I shipped my birds here in 1887, I was particularly fortunate in experiencing very calm weather from the Cape to Galveston, and eventually landed at Los Angeles forty-two out of an original number of fifty-two. The birds completely filled the hold of the ship, each having a padded box with a door at the back, through which they were pulled out for exercise in a small open space at each end of the ship. I have now seventy-five birds here at Norwalk, all California born, and an equal number have been sold and shipped to various parts of America, and although farmers at the Cape maintained that the birds required a large range and would not thrive in small corrals, yet during the six years I have been here, I have never lost any through disease, the only deaths being caused by unavoidable accidents.

The same system of artificial feeding is practiced here as in Algiers. The land being very productive, ten full grown birds can be fed from the crops raised on one acre of land, the daily rations consisting of four pounds of alfalfa hay cut up and soaked over night, and an occasional feed of sugar beets and grain. Where land is cheap, ostriches can be allowed to

range at will, as they never wander far from the homestead. The amount of land required may be estimated as being the same as for a sheep. It is better to fence the tract with a plain wire fence, a light one being all that is necessary, as an ostrich will not break through unless driven into a corner. The breeding pairs would require about fifteen acres each and should be fed some grain daily—an ostrich being simply an egg machine, the better she is fed the more eggs will be obtained. Contrary to the opinion often expressed, these eggs are not laid and left in the sand with the understanding that the sun will hatch them, but with the help of her mate she sits on them diligently, the cock taking the night watch, and also relieving his better half for about an hour in the middle of the day, and there is great joy in the camp when chicks can be heard squeaking in the shells, and woe to any human being who then ventures too near the nest.

The parents help any weakly birds out of the shell by pressing on the egg with their breast bone, and as soon as the little head is thrust out will seize it in their beak and shake it out. The eggs here are generally hatched in incubators made for the purpose by the Petaluma Incubator Company in this state, and in this way 80 to 40 chicks can be hatched from one pair in the season. If the eggs are left in the nest a hen will begin to sit as soon as she has laid about four.

A cock ostrich is a formidable opponent during the laying season. His legs are immensely strong, and as he kicks forward his sharp claw is very dangerous. The only way to tackle him is to ward him off with a long forked pole. After making a few charges he evidently considers this something "uncanny," and goes his way disgusted. Then the feathers are taken—every nine months. The ostriches are all driven into a small chute, at the end is a solid box with a door at each end. As soon as one is enclosed in this, a sack is thrown over his head, and when thus blindfolded he gives no trouble. So easily can the feathers be thus taken that I have plucked 40 ostriches without any extra help. When we compare the small amount of labor required to take care of a troop of ostriches, the small amount of feed required, the returns from the feathers and the ready sale obtained for them in New York and other large towns, we can consider ostrich farming to be one of the most profitable and interesting industries of the country.

Los Angeles, Cal.

REPLIES TO P. W. ALLISON.

B. F. CARROLL.

Your questions may seem very simple to all bee men, but many, like yourself, may know but little about the economy of the bee. Eggs from a tested Italian queen will hatch nothing but pure Italian bees, and they begin to appear in twenty-one days after the queen begins to lay.

A queen never makes but one, and this occurs about the third day after she comes from the cell, high up in the air, and if she is a pure Italian and meets with a pure Italian male, she will produce nothing but pure bees the balance of her life, which is about three years. A tested queen is one that has been kept long enough to see that her bees are pure—about thirty days. An untested queen is a pure Italian sent out as soon as she begins to lay, which is usually about nine days after mating. A pure Italian queen introduced to a colony of black bees, during the working season, will all be Italians in forty-five to sixty days. The average life of a worker bee during the spring and summer is 45 days. The old queen invariably leads out the new swarm, unless she has been superseded by a young queen. After mating, queens very often contain from one to as high as twenty-five queens.

Blossoming Grove, Texas.

C. J. TARKO.

I will answer P. W. Allison's questions in issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of August 26th:

1. Yes; that is if she has been mated with a pure Italian drone.
2. Yes, as long as she lives.
3. Introducing a queen does not change her blood.

4. The difference between a tested and an untested queen is, a tested queen has already shown full blood bees raised from eggs she laid; and an untested queen has been mated to a drone but has not shown any bees.

If you order an Italian untested queen, you should get a full blood queen, but you do not know whether her bees will be full blood or hybrid.

5. The old queen always goes out with the swarm.
Carmine, Texas.

Southern Cultivator: A red comb and an active, restless disposition indicate a fowl that is in perfect health and that will

give a good account of itself. The slow, fat, sleepy looking hens, if not in good health, are at least not in good condition. A hen that lays a large number of eggs cannot afford to be sleepy or droopy. Nature prompts her to seek for a variety of food. Her needs are urgent, and she has no time to fool away sitting on the roost or lazily lounging in a corner. The activity not only promotes her health, but keeps her in possession of a good appetite. She works off the surplus fat, and converts the nitrogen and phosphates into eggs, where she stores up all the elements necessary to bring forth chicks.

Beecham's Pills instead of sloshy mineral waters.

PROFITABLE POULTRY FARMING.

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

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C. A. DE SAUSSURE, Div. Pass. Agt.,
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Leading varieties of first-thorough-bred Poultry. Largest Poultry farm in the South. A week's supply of fresh eggs. One cent stamps for beautiful Catalogue. Arkansas Poultry Farm, Batesville, Ark.

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

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

WHITE MINORCAS

The most prolific layers. Splendid foragers. Extremely hardy. Non-sitters. Stock from best imported strains; WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE. Eggs \$2 for 13, shipped any distance with perfect safety. Circular free. Wm. M. Robinson, Dallas, Tex.

PURE-BRED FOWLS.

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

FOR SALE Eggs, \$2 per setting, carefully packed and warranted fresh. Chicks birds in the fall. Brown Leghorn Eggs, \$1.50 a set. Pekin Duck Eggs, \$3 a set.

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

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

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Brooders only \$5. Best and cheapest for raising chicks; 40 first premiums; 300 testimonials; send for catalogue. G. S. SINGER, Box 523, Cardington, O.

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

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TEXAS

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In the "Wichita" Country, improved and unimproved, in Wichita, Clay, Archer, Baylor and Wilbarger Counties, at \$2.50 to \$3 per acre. Can suit any buyer on price and terms. Large bodies of wild land from \$1 to \$3 per acre. Arrangements made to refund to all buyers to the amount of \$2,000, their railroad fare on return home, if within 100 miles. Enclose stamp for buyers and maps. L. T. MILLER, Box 143, Wichita Falls, Texas.

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

FARMS

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

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

BLACK WAXY FARMS.

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

BEST FARMS ON EARTH,

write to me for prices and descriptions.

R. E. JULIAN, McLeod Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

Farmers, See Here!

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

YOUR OWN HOME

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

Sold Without Regard to Value.

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

GARDNER WORK, WACO, TEXAS.

whose emblem, I feel, should be something expressive of childish innocence, a cloud comes over the picture, a somber cloud. For weeks we lay on the little trundle bed, side by side, prostrated with fever. Though watched and tended day and night by the same fond parents, while I grew stronger he grew paler and weaker, more patient and more angelic day by day, until one still morning in May, when the fog hung low over the valley and bayou, "God touched him and he slept" only to waken "where never-ending spring abides," in the valley over which the fogs and mists never hang. * * *

Summer came, and every evening in the soft balmy twilight I would wander alone to that little white grave, and after placing with tenderness and tears a handful of sundrops, my little tribute of love, at its head, I would reverently kneel by its side and pray the same little prayer that he and I had been wont to say every night as we knelt at mamma's knee. And there was one particularly bright star that seemed to shine out of the sky directly over his grave, in the early twilight, that I, in my childish dreaming, used to love to imagine was the window in Heaven through which "Buddie Johnnie" was watching his lonely little sister.

A little white grave on the hillside
In memory ever shall dwell
Where a dear little brother was laid
Long ago, yet remembered well.

At the head grew, a drooping willow,
On the grave lay shells white as snow,
Near by flowed the water so softly,
Nearly twenty-two years ago.

The waters of that dear old bayou
Near whose banks I played when a child,
Make music even yet as they flow
By that spot now lonely and wild.

Do the sundrops still bloom where he rests?
I wonder, I wish I could know,
The sweet flowers he loved the best,
The three springs he dwelt here below.

Ever to me their petals disclose
A vision so sweet and so fair:
A dear baby face, cheeks like the rose,
Clear blue eyes and soft sunny hair.

Ah, memories hallowed and tender
Still linger around that old home
Where we played, I just can remember
And his grave is there all alone.

GOLIAD, TEXAS.

A HOME BY THE SEA.

FAIRY.

Dear Household: Will you welcome one who has long been a constant reader of your interesting Department? I live the romantic life of an island girl, my home being situated on an island bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, with its rolling billows ever dashing on the shining shore. Sand hills many feet high tower above the restless waves, and my favorite pastime is to ascend to one of their highest peaks to watch the foaming waves of the grand old Gulf, and listen to their roar, until it dies away into a gentle murmur. Twilight steals gently on the last rays of the setting sun, and all nature submits to the softening influence. The moon just rising sheds a glow of yellow light upon the now gently tossed waters. In the distance a snow white sail may be seen swiftly bearing some lone absent ones to the waiting members of the sweet home circle. The sea gulls swiftly dart by and their shrill scream echoes from behind the sand hills. All, all is beautiful on this secluded island, away from the busy, care-worn world, with its never ceasing hurry. Dear Sisters of the Household, if you are tired, and would like a few months perfect rest, come to this far away island and you will be sure to obtain it. As this is my first visit to the Household, I must not make my stay too long. May I come again?
Corpus Christi, Texas.

WELCOME TO JOIN US.

A NEW MEMBER.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Father takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and I am always anxious for it to arrive in our home. Have often thought I would write and ask to be allowed just a little corner in the Household. I will promise to not cover very much space, but sit quietly in the corner allotted me, and try to profit from the good advice and experience of older ones, and show my appreciation by my occasional presence. I agree with Fannie B. on correspondence, and think the same applicable to the promiscuous distribution of photos. I think flirtation in any form is displeasing in the sight of God, and girls who indulge in these things do not have to wait very long to regret their folly. The subject recalls one incident that occurred about six weeks ago. A young man of a neighboring city met a society young lady of our city. They corresponded were engaged; the day appointed for their marriage, and their future home ready to receive them. But she, thinking it would be romantic married another. Such conduct from one of my sex causes my heart to ache, and I offer a petition to our Father in Heaven

that the Holy Spirit may enter into the hearts of more young people, that there may be more true men and women and happy homes.
Tyler, Texas.

OUR CATALOGUE OF FARM BOOKS.

We are often asked to publish in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH our catalogue of farm books for the information of intending purchasers. It is impractical for us to do this, for the reason that it embraces a large number of valuable books—too valuable and important to be put into a mere line giving the title, as we would be compelled to do if we attempted to put the list in the form of an advertisement. We have told our readers time and again that we have a complete catalogue which we would send free to any one asking for it. This is much better for any one who desires to select books, as it embraces a short description of all the books, as well as their titles and prices, and is in convenient form for the desk or pocket, where it can more readily be referred to than if it was advertised in the paper. There is no charge for the catalogue or the postage; it is sent free to any one who wants it.

AN INTERESTING PROBLEM.

Exchange.

There was once a wise king who was awful curious. He was possessed of a desire to know everything, and was continually asking questions. Indeed, his thirst for knowledge carried him so far that he wanted to know the age of every person he met. But, being a king, he was exceedingly polite, and would resort to strategy to gain his ends.

One day there came to the court a gray-haired professor, who amused the king greatly. He told the monarch a number of things that he never knew before, and the king was delighted. But finally it came to the point when the ruler wanted to know the age of the professor, so he thought of a mathematical problem.

"Ahem!" said the king. "I have an interesting sum for you; it is a trial in mental arithmetic. Think of the number of the month of your birth."

Now the professor was 60 years old, and had been born two days before Christmas, so he thought of 12, December being the twelfth month.

"Yes," said the professor.

"Multiply it by 2," continued the king.

"Yes,"

"Add 5."

"Yes," answered the professor, doing so.

"Now multiply that by 50."

"Yes."

"Add your age."

"Yes."

"Subtract 365."

"Yes."

"Add 115."

"Yes."

"And now," said the king, "might I ask what the result is?"

"Twelve hundred and sixty," replied the professor wonderingly.

"Thank you," was the king's response.

"So you were born in December, sixty years ago, eh?"

"Why, how in the world do you know?"

"Why," retorted the king, "from your answer—1260. The month of your birth was the twelfth and the last two figures give your age."

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed the professor.

"Capital idea. I'll try it on the next person I meet. It's such a polite way of finding out people's ages."

THE NEW SOUTH AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

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

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

The Big Four Route, which is the only line making connection in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with through trains of E. T. V. & G., Queen & Crescent Route, Louisville & Nashville R. R. Kentucky Central R'y, and Chesapeake & Ohio R'y, naturally forms the popular outlet for Southern travel, and to accommodate the business, five elegant vestibuled trains, with parlor cars, sleeping cars, dining cars and elegant coaches are run daily from Cincinnati to Chicago, stopping at Midway Place, the Main Entrance to the World's Fair, 60th St., Hyde Park, 51st St., 39th St., 23d St., and running into the new 12th St. Station on the Lake Front.

All the World's Fair hotels and boarding houses are located adjacent to the Big Four stations, and passengers via this line avoid the long, tiresome transfer across the city necessary by all other lines from Cincinnati. There is positively no other line landing passengers at the stations named, and as it affords in addition to the comfort and convenience a great saving of time and expense, all the people of the South who contemplate a trip to the World's Fair should be sure to ask for tickets via the Big Four Route.

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WHAT THE NAMES MEAN.

There are so many odd names given to colors nowadays that it is well to know just what they mean. These are the names, as they come on French color cards, with their meanings: Angelique, a pale apple green; beige, really a beige drab; castor, a dark beige; castile, a bright buff yellow; coquelicot, a bright red, like that of the poppy; draviole, a bright cinnamon; emerande, a brilliant emerald green; floxine, a brilliant light crimson; geramine, a pale geranium red; mascothe, a medium moss green; paradis, a bird of paradise yellow; pivoche, a deep metallic scarlet; vareche, a deep moss green.

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Makes Hot Bread wholesome,

" Biscuit white and flaky,

" Pastry of finest flavor,

" Cake that remains moist and sweet,

" Griddle cakes that delight the palate.

FARM AND STOCK.

If the price of wool is not satisfactory, it will not make it better to fail to make preparations for wintering the flock.

The bicycle can never supplant the saddle horse while it continues to rain every once in a while and clay and water mix.

Sheep intended for mutton should not be permitted to "take their chances." Rush them from the first, and market early.

No farmer should neglect to sow rye, oats or barley for hog pasture, unless he be one who has no hogs. Then and in that case he should quit farming and take up politics.

The farmer who closely calculates the least amount of feed he can get his stock through the winter with on a tight squeeze, will himself be squeezed as tightly as his stock, when the final settlement is made.

Heavy fertilizing operates in two ways, to defeat drouth; it hurries the crop to maturity before the drouth can do its work; and it causes a heavy growth that shades the ground and prevents to some extent evaporation by heat.

A large majority of farmers can make more on a fifty acre farm than one containing the traditional 200. No farmer should pay taxes on land that he has no use for, nor attempt to cultivate more than he can thoroughly handle in the most un-favorable conditions.

Feed farmers in the Southwest should set their wits to work to have green feed in abundance all the year round, thus discounting the silo. The Alabama Experiment station has shown that rye will afford four cuttings, aggregating ten tons per acre during a winter, and that it is superior to corn silage.

It is said that Canada and Denmark produce the finest bacon in the world, and that which brings the highest prices in the high-toned markets of Europe. This superiority is claimed to be the result of feeding on green food and fattening on green peas and barley to which is added dairy products whenever possible.

A tale is published of a silo in Australia being opened, and as the top was rotten, it was abandoned and finally forgotten. Four years later the pit was discovered by a new tenant, and on removal of a foot depth of silage, the remainder was found good. This story was not originated by either Tom Perkins or Eli Ochilfire but by a hopeful imitator.

It has been claimed that the stability of our republican institutions is secured by the approximate, the even balance of political parties and the perennial rotation in office. If rotation is good for political health, it is equally necessary in farming, for the prosperity of the farmer and the stability of the farm. When cotton has culminated the ground for a year, "turn the rascal out" and try grain there and similarly with the other crops. Let rotation be the watch word.

HORSE NOTES.

A mile in two minutes is within the bounds of possibility, considering the very fast time made this early in the season.

Scrubs are not worth the feed they consume, to say nothing of the trouble of taking care of them.

Shun horses that are not pure bred, and likewise shun those that are not good individuals notwithstanding they may be well bred, and you will make no mistake.

In reducing his record to 2:09, the great horse, Nelson, has made a bold bid for the stallion record during the present year. Many there are who will not be grieved to have him capture this much coveted distinction, after considering the treatment he has received.

Feed the young stock liberally, dispose of everything but the very best females, at the earliest opportunity, and before very long you will have on the farm a class of animals of which you may well be proud, and the poor ones will not have "eaten off the heads" of all.

Palo Alto is not going out of the business of breeding trotters owing to the death of its late proprietor. While the surplus stock which has accumulated is to be disposed of, about 300 head will be retained and the business continued according to the plans mapped out by Senator Stanford prior to his death.

Texas again to the front: At Ft. Wayne, Indiana, on the 14th instant the Texas bred colts Judge Hurr, yearling, and Leng Hill, 2-year old, did themselves, their owner and the state "proud," the former,

by capturing the \$400 yearling, pacing stakes, and taking a record of 2:37.1-2, and the latter by taking in the \$1500 2-year old pacing stake in the fast time of 2:17 1-2, and 2:17 1-4. These phenomena were both staked by W. M. Hill, 2:30, and out of Possum Pie, which is also the dam of Geo. Campbell. Who will now say Texas is not in it with the best of them?

Though the times are remarkably dull and money hard to get, first class horses of any breed will bring the cash at good prices in the markets, while plugs are quoted very low. The Drovers' Journal quotes, good to choice draft horses from \$170 to \$300; drivers \$130 to \$215; carriage teams, \$340 to \$400; saddlers, \$165 to \$300; plugs, \$45 to \$60.

A TIMELY AND USEFUL LESSON.

Stephen Powers in a communication to the Country Gentleman says: "I wish to impress strongly upon the mind of the inexperienced flock-master the necessity of keeping up an even, uniform condition—a progressive growth in his flocks throughout the year. Not only do the horse and steer give quicker note of a falling off (by their hair beginning to stand out, straight and other indications) than the sheep, whose carcass is deeply hidden from the master's eyes in a voluminous fleece, but the horse and steer by reason of their stronger muscular and vascular systems, will also more easily recover from a temporary decline.

After the fairs are all over and the show sheep turned out, the ribboned and busy farmer—busiest now of all times in the year—is apt to neglect his flocks, and they enter upon the down grade. But all the while he is driving his fall work, or perhaps chatting at the corner store, there is a secret recorder that is every day, like the priest behind the wall in the Inquisition, laying up secret evidence against him, jotting down its own record and comment, which the expert may open and read.

What is this mysterious spy? It is the fibre of the wool. Let the sheep be neglected a few weeks in the late autumn and lose condition, let it fall sick, let it even be violently chased by dogs for twenty minutes, and the fibre will be "jointed," there will be a weak place in it which will cause it to break in the cards or the loom. The reader may puff out his cheeks at this as a mere bit of sentiment, but there is a case on record where a Boston expert told the much wondering farmer that he had moved his flock from a wooded to a prairie region, and informed him in what month he did it—all from the simple evidence furnished by the fleece.

CARE OF SWINE FOR THE MARKET.

Marion Rambo, in American Agriculturist.

Prices for hogs are very good, and on account of the conditions controlling the market, they are likely to continue so for some time to come. At the present market price, hogs are the most profitable stock produced upon the farm. Such high prices will give a great impetus to their production, tending to overstock the market, yet from the present outlook it must be some time before the demand can be sufficiently satisfied to reduce prices to the old standard. The different breeds have their several good qualities, and each breed has its own ardent supporters. It will not always do to be guided in the selection of stock by the praise of the breeder. Every man should judge for himself, profiting as much as possible by his observation and experience. The stock of whatever breed should be pure bred, and the breed should be that which is the best suited to the locality where it is to be kept. That breed which does best in one locality may not be the best for another. Poor stock requires as much feed as the good, and profits are much less. The purpose of the hog is to convert feed into pork, and that hog which will produce the most pork out of a given amount of feed is the one wanted. It may cost a little more to get the best, but it will pay in the end. It is not wise to put corn into a hog that will not make pork out of it, producing only snout and bristles.

Improper food is a source of disease among hogs which is overlooked by many farmers. If more attention were given to the proper preparation of the food for hogs, we would have much less disease among the herds. The condition of the pens also has much to do with producing disease. Swine are often kept for months in places that are absolutely stinking. Sometimes it is in pens knee deep in filth and mud, the stench of which is a downright nuisance to the whole surrounding neighborhood. It is no wonder disease among them is so prevalent when their lives must be passed in such places. The hog is by no means a natural lover of filth. In his natural state he is cleanly in his habits. It is only when forced to it that

he becomes the filthy creature often seen. He thrives best near a clean, sandy stream.

THE COW LOST HER CUD.

Drovers' Journal.

A few days ago a neighbor asked my advice as to the treatment of a favorite cow, which he said was sick and "had lost her cud." When asked to describe her symptoms he said she lay moping around with her nose on the ground and did not chew her cud. I suggested the administration of a pint of raw linseed oil, or if that was not at hand, melted lard, as it was most probably a case of indigestion. But, he said, "she had lost her cud, and she must get another before she can get well." I agreed with him. "Then," he inquired, "how can I make her a cud and get it into her?" It then dawned upon me that my friend considered the cud a part of the cow's anatomy or working machinery, and it took some time to persuade him that such is not the case. Finally he went home, acted on my advice, and in a few hours found that the cow had got another cud. For the benefit of others I may state that "a cud" is a portion of food that has been swallowed and deposited in the first stomach. When the animal is resting it conveys this partially masticated food back to the mouth in small wads. This is called "the cud" and can be seen traveling up and down the gullet to and from the mouth. When the action of the stomach is suspended from want of food or indigestion, this passage of the cud is interrupted, and the animal is said to have "lost its cud." The trouble can generally be remedied by giving food or a little simple medicine.

HOW TO PREVENT THE GROWTH OF HORNS.

Prof. Roberts' Bulletin on dehorning, like everything he has to say, is emphatic and to the point. It deals first with the "cruelty" aspect of the question, as it has come before the courts in the United States, Canada and Great Britain, and reaches the conclusion that in cases where the operation is performed with reasonable care and skill, prosecutions are not likely to result in conviction, unless it be in England.

Prof. Roberts has been for some years an advocate of dehorning, but prefers preventing the growth of horns wherever this is possible. To this end various experiments have been tried at the station, which the professor says "warrant the following recommendations:"

1. That for efficiency, cheapness and ease of application, stick caustic potash can be safely recommended for preventing the growth of horns.

2. The earlier the application is made in the life of the calf, the better.

The following are the directions for applying the caustic:

The hair should be closely clipped from the skin and the little horn moistened with water to which soap or a few drops of ammonia have been added to dissolve the skin secretion of the skin, so that the potash will more readily adhere to the surface of the horn. Care must be taken not to moisten the skin except on the horn where the potash is to be applied. One end of a stick of caustic potash is dipped in water until it is slightly softened. It is then rubbed on the moistened surface of the little horn. This operation is repeated five or eight times, until the surface of the horn becomes slightly sensitive. The whole operation need take only a few minutes, and the calf is apparently insensible to it. A slight scab forms over the surface of the budding horn and drops off in the course of a month or six weeks, leaving a perfectly smooth poll.

FEEDING YOUNG ANIMALS.

Country Gentleman.

No greater mistake can possibly be made by one who wishes the most profit out of his live stock than to allow them to become stunted while young through injudicious feeding. Any growing animal needs plenty of good nourishing food to sustain a thrifty growth. A calf or colt once checked or "stunted" in its growth will never make so fine an animal as it would otherwise have been.

From the time a colt is four weeks old, it will begin to nibble at its mother's feed box. I say "at its mother's feed box," for other food, hay or pasture, she needs a grain feeding regularly while suckling her colt in order to keep up the flow of milk necessary for the colt's well doing. As soon as the colt can be coaxed to eat a little ground oats, let it have its own box and be fed at the same time as its mother. Nothing is better than ground oats for the formation of bone and muscle.

Keep the animal growing from the time of its birth and it will develop younger and better for it, and a few bushels of

grain may make all the difference between a finely developed, sleek-coated animal and the under-sized, ill-shaped one which will not bring anywhere nearly as much in the market as it might have been made to.

The same principle applies to calves, pigs and even chickens. The object is—at least with those desirable to dispose of—to get to marketable size as easily and as cheaply as possible. There is no economy in feeding a pig only half what it needs. Let him make his growth as rapidly as possible, and it will be done upon much less feed than if he were scrimped with only half as much.

In raising chickens, a week's delay at marketing time because the chicks are not quite large enough, may mean several cents less on a pound, that might have been realized if they had been fed heavier. It takes a certain quantity of food to produce a pound of flesh, and the sooner that food is consumed without cloying the appetite, the sooner the flesh is made. It is no place for slowness at the feed bin with any kind of animals.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

W. A. Henderson, a sheep man of Waseca, Minnesota, and a speaker at the Institute, in an article on sheep has the following:

1st. The stock in this way makes a ready home market, and a paying one, for all the coarse grain raised on the farm. 2nd. The straw from the wheat crop is readily turned into a valuable manure. 3rd. Sheep are good weed killers; they destroy many weeds when turned on fields after harvest, and into the corn fields when the time is passed when they would destroy the early silk. 4th. The idle winter of a northern climate, that for so long a time has been a Dr. entry in the farm account, is made a Cr. entry by giving a paying employment and making fertility for the fields that will make itself felt in larger crops per acre. 5th. This department of animal industry is not laborious, but it does demand careful and thoughtful care. Sheep are tender compared with steers. A heedless man can make sheep to be a poor investment. Sheep should be kept separate from other stock; they are not adapted to fight their way against horses, hogs and cattle.

A FEW SHEEP OBSERVATIONS.

Not every sheep owner is a shepherd. A young flock, well fed, needs no nurse. While the owner sleeps the flock feeds and grows. They are like money at interest—they make a large return. The flock so handled is an animal machine run by nature for man's profit. The time to raise a sheep is when it is a lamb.

A sheep that loses the growth of its first year loses the thrift of its life.

Poor fed, and then poor sheep, no matter what the breed.

"Grub in the belly" is a good preventative for "grub in the head."

A poverty stricken ewe refuses to raise her lamb because she can hardly raise herself.

An old or sick sheep is poor property. Nursing sheep is doing your work at the wrong end.

A successful shepherd must work his head and hands in unison.

Sheep produce four crops, viz: mutton, wool, lambs, manure, and destroy weeds.

The flock is a mill that takes in bulky grain and hay and turns it into the condensed product of wool and meat.

Wool and mutton is, like wheat—a cash crop.

We close the article by saying that this rosy outline, as it may appear to some, is not the dream of an enthusiast, but is the plan which I have worked, and it has made me, in return, a cheerful and independent farmer.

GROWING BROOM CORN.

Colorado Farmer.

Broom corn requires the same soil and cultivation as ordinary Indian corn. The ground should be plowed deep, harrowed and rolled, and put in good condition for cultivation and irrigation. In the East the seed is planted with corn planters in rows a distance of from three to four feet apart. From two to six grains are dropped at a time, at a distance of six to ten inches in the row. At this rate one bushel of seed will plant from eighteen to twenty-five acres.

If the corn grows too thin, the heads will be too stiff and bushy. It is best to plant double the amount of seed necessary, and thin to a proper stand after the plants are growing. As the plant is tender and grows slowly at first, it requires continuous clean cultivation. Irrigation should not begin till the corn is at least three feet in height. Shallow cultivation is the best and should be kept up till the plants are two or three feet high.

There are two varieties—the standard

FARM MACHINERY

THE COTTON HARVESTER.

MRS. S. E. BUCHANAN.

Said Farmer Bob to Farmer Joe
 "Let's go down to Flynn's today,
 They'r going to pick the cotton out
 In the new-fangled way.
 They'r got a cotton harvester
 That'll make the darkeys weep,
 When they see it stillin' down
 The rows, the open bolts to 'reap'."

"We're sold to 'reap' our cotton like
 The lightning, quick and clean,
 And the darkey with his lazy step
 Is no more to be seen
 He must fit in his occupation
 In the school, or at the bar,
 For the lightning cotton harvester
 Beats the nigger nifty far."

At Flynn's a mity curious
 Crowd was settin' all aroun'
 Some tellin' how they seen the
 Thing just pic' it off'n the groun'.
 Some bettin' on the hary star
 And some bettin' on Sambo—
 Some was wonderin' "if the
 Blasted thing was never gwine to go!"

The men who brought the big
 Machine was steppin' high and light,
 Stoppin' now and then from 'tillin' it,
 To spit or strike a light.
 'It's going to revolutionize the cotton industry,
 And from all extra outgo, the tolling farmer free!"

All the darkeys in the neighborhood
 Were grinnin' 'cause they knowed
 That the cotton harvester would be
 Slow takin' on a load
 But bringin' out the darkey's team
 They hitched 'em to the poll,
 An' givin' the reins to Sambo, cried
 "Hello, now let her roll!"

An' roll she did from side
 To side, her long fingers grabbin'
 At a row, an' stalk an' withered
 Leaf—sometimes a boll a nabbin'—
 Sometimes a bunch of cotton blooms
 She'd stuff into the hopper,
 As if she thought variety was
 Altogether proper.

Tho' the mules was use ter niggers
 Working in a cotton field,
 You couldn't make 'em understand
 That a picker rode on a wheel;
 And the noisy clatter, clatter made
 'Em kinder jump and snort,
 While Sambo hollered "Whos,
 Dar! You got no reason to cavort!"

But they picked Flynn's fleecy cotton
 A is merry-go-round
 Whizzin' in a zigzag fashion, leavin'
 Much upon the ground,
 And the mighty men of wisdom,
 Who patented this
 Classed Flynn's crop of upland cotton
 Mighty poor "dog-tail."

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Harry Bros., Dallas, Texas, manufac-
 turers patent corrugated cisterns, report
 an unusually active demand during the
 summer for their goods.

The wind mill is making converts rap-
 idly, and in a few years its operation will
 be more thoroughly understood and its
 work universally appreciated.

A Dallas man has invented and patented
 a self-cleaning boiler for which he claims
 effectiveness and durability doubled as
 compared with those now in use.

O. K. Harry, one of Dallas' enterprising
 manufacturers, is off for a visit to the
 World's Fair and the manufactories, and
 lets his ad. in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH
 run right along, securing orders while he
 is gone.

By organizing clubs, farmers could pur-
 chase well drilling outfits, which are now
 made simple, practical and cheap, and by
 sifting each other's operating men, be
 enabled to secure wells at small outlay in
 actual cash.

With an abundant water supply and
 proper preparations for sub-irrigation, a
 farmer is in position to bid financial panics
 defiance and let the politicians arrange the
 silver and gold coinage business to suit
 themselves.

The Dallas News reports the arrival at
 Cuero, Texas, on the 28th of August, of a
 car load of cotton picking machines to be
 tested. Undoubtedly, following the ex-
 ample of those before them, the machines
 will be hauled out, tested, certificates se-
 cured and stock offered for sale.

G. Finkles, Dallas, Texas, representing
 the Ohio Cultivator Co., reports a good
 trade during August, and says indications
 all along the line for a splendid implement
 trade were never better. Less croaking
 and more energy is, according to his ob-
 servations, the great need of the hour.

After stocking up the trade to the gun-
 wales with Rock Island sulky plows, Fred
 B. Jones has deserted the field temporarily
 and gone to the coast fishing. Whatever
 Fred does, he does energetically and in-
 telligently, and our Bad Man anticipates
 hearing some fish stories soon that will do
 to exhibit at the Fair.

Alex. McK. Cameron, formerly repre-
 senting the O's wagon in Texas, but for
 the last several years in charge of sales,
 with headquarters at the factory in Fort

Wayne, Ind., leaves about October 1st for
 a visit to his home in Scotland. Alex's le-
 gion of Texas friends will join TEXAS FARM
 AND RANCH in wishing him a prosperous
 and happy trip and speedy return.

J. M. Wendelken, A. B. Taber and C.
 A. Hardy, machinery men of Dallas, whose
 reputations for sobriety, piety and chastity
 in Dallas passes on a one hundred cents
 gold basis, accidentally met at the World's
 Fair, and naturally enough thought that
 three of a kind would be hard to beat, so
 they decided to do the White City as a win-
 ning hand. On a toss-up, Hardy won choice,
 and of course selected Midway Plaisance,
 Taber demurred, and Wendelken actually
 choked down pulling back, but finally the
 trio got even on the traces, and started off
 to the Midway as only Texas machinery
 men can do anything. Taber and Wen-
 delken balked again when Hardy at-
 tempted to lead them out of the Beauty
 Show. Taber was in earnest conversation
 with the Greek beauty, but Hardy broke
 it off by telling her that he (Taber) had a
 family in Dallas. He felt sure all was
 well for continuing down the line until he
 saw Wendelken doing his best to talk to
 every girl in the Turkish harem at one and
 the same time. Both stopped, struck
 dumb at Wendelken's animated eloquence.
 Finally between them they picked up
 breath and other valuables enough to en-
 able them to say: "Ladies, he is a gay
 young deceiver; he already has a wife in
 Dallas, Texas." This did not work as it
 did with the Greek girl in Taber's case.
 They replied that they were accustomed
 to decimal fractions of a husband, and that

RANCH, makes considerably larger esti-
 mates for the same goods.—Correspon-
 dence Farm Implement News.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH has summed
 up the implement and machinery business
 of the past season at 2,912 complete har-
 vests and binders, 657 mowers, 2,910,985
 pounds of twine. It is further stated that
 Deering leads in sales, with McCormick a
 good second. Some implement men here
 do not regard the number of harvesters
 and binders correct. One well informed
 representative feels sure that something
 like 5,000 harvesters have been sold. One
 house here has run almost up to 2,000.
 Otherwise the figures made by TEXAS
 FARM AND RANCH are generally consid-
 ered about correct.—Correspondence Farm
 Machinery.

Anyway, Maxwell is simply honestly
 mistaken. But the fellow who says "One
 house here has run almost up to 2,000,"
 got his information from some one who
 knew he was trying to steal Annanias' rep-
 utation. No single manufacturer has sold
 so many as 1,000 harvesters this year in
 Texas. Pretty soon TEXAS FARM AND
 RANCH Bld Man will tell how many har-
 vests and mowers and how many pounds
 of twine the companies named, in his es-
 timate of sales, are carrying over for next
 season. Then he would like to see some
 galoot claim 2,000 or more machines on
 hand.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AT THE
WORLD'S FAIR.

To those engaged in agriculture the
 building of all buildings at the World's

tion of crowds of farmers, every day and
 every hour of every day, is the famous
 Keystone Corn Husker and Podder Cutter
 or Shredder. This machine is the pioneer
 in this line, and has been introduced all
 over the country where corn is raised, and
 yet there are thousands of farmers who
 never had an opportunity to examine it.

Scarcely less interesting is the Keystone
 Self-Feed, Six Hole Picker Sheller, with
 Ear Elevator attached. It is claimed for
 this sheller that it is not only as fast a
 sheller as can be made, but that it does
 cleaner work than any other machine in
 existence.

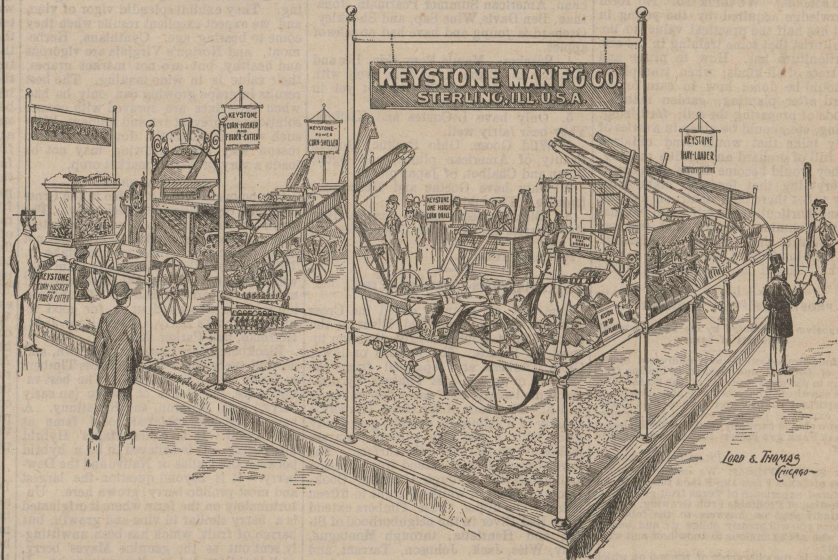
The Keystone X L Hand and Power
 Sheller with Sacking Elevator and Cob
 Carrier is also shown.

A new Planter and Checkrower com-
 bined is exhibited, called Tip Top. It is
 a metal machine, having steel frame and
 polished copper finish. There is no wood
 in this machine at all, except in the tongue,
 and it has an adjustable dropper, so that it
 can be used for either checkrowing or
 drilling.

There is also a handsome and useful lit-
 tle machine called the Keystone One-
 Horse Dropper.

This concern comes right to the front in
 the line of Disk Harrow, with Seeder At-
 tachments. This, too, is a steel frame ma-
 chine. One of its points is that it is pro-
 vided with a double lever device, whereby
 either section can be thrown forward or
 backward, independently of the other sec-
 tion. The seeder attachment has four
 speeds.

In hay machinery the leading feature is
 the Keystone Hay Loader, which, like the



Low & Thomas
 Chicago

the jury would decide in Wendelken's
 favor. Taber and Hardy continued on
 their tour, wondering how much each girl
 would get when they divided Wendelken
 up. They gave up the calculation and
 wandered along until they struck the Al-
 gerian Nautch girls doing the Hula Hula;
 then Taber and Hardy laid down and
 wept a cuspidore, each, full of 108 proof
 tears because so many years had swept
 uselessly by. Hours rolled by, night came
 on, but each stuck to his first love until a
 Columbian guard reminded them that they
 must go outside and wait for the cashier
 to count his money—then they could drop
 a half dollar in the slot and spend another
 day seeing the sights. Wendelken now
 avers that any one who says he stopped to
 buy a harem is not a member of the Siva-
 tion Army in good standing. But he swears
 he sold them a fine bill of Standard culti-
 vators, mowers and hay rakes, and says
 that each one solemnly pledged herself
 that if her decimal part of a husband ever
 used any other implements on his truck
 farm she would sue him for divorce.
 Out from under the spell, Taber affirmed
 that he was merely trying to find relief for
 the Peace Plow being made by his firm,
 while Hardy honestly admitted he was
 stuck on the girls' clothes—because they
 forgot to bring them over when they
 came.

J. M. Maxwell gives the following ap-
 proximate estimate for some of the goods
 sold in Texas this year: 2,500 complete
 harvesters and binders; 600 mowers;
 2,500,000 pounds of twine, of the follow-
 ing makes: D. M. Osborne, McCormick,
 Deering, Wood, Buckeye and Plano Col.
 Frank Holland, of TEXAS FARM AND

Fair is the Agricultural building. There
 is not a man who reads this article but
 will not be amazed and delighted at what
 he sees in that building. Every farmer
 and every farmer's son will view the ex-
 hibits in that building with a thrill of
 pride and satisfaction. The exhibit in
 quality, in artistic presentation, and in in-
 finite variety, are as much superior to the
 best county or State fair ever before seen
 as Maude S. is better than any Indian
 pony.

To see the Agricultural building thor-
 oughly would occupy a full week of any
 farmer's time, and if he wanted to exam-
 ine it all thoroughly, he might put in ten
 hours of every day from now until the end
 of the fair, and then not get done.

Since, therefore, one cannot see it all,
 it only remains to pick out the best things
 and see those without fail. At the risk of
 giving some gratuitous advertising to the
 establishment mentioned, we want to ex-
 press our hope that every one of our readers
 who goes to the fair will manage to see the
 splendid exhibit of the Keystone Mfg. Co.,
 of Sterling, Ill. It is in the Implement
 Annex, where all the farm machinery is to
 be found. The description of this location
 in the building is at Post No. E. N. 6.

We could use a half column in describ-
 ing the beauty of the framing in which the
 exhibit is set. It includes brass posts,
 copper finished arches, handsome railings,
 Brussels carpet, on which the machines
 are placed.

To take space in describing this, how-
 ever, would be a good deal like chewing
 at the outside of a nut when by cracking
 it, one might eat the kernel. What every
 farmer wants to see is the machinery it-
 self. The machine that attracts the atten-

Keystone Corn Husker, is the pioneer in
 its class.

The Keystone Mfg. Company has a his-
 tory that is one of continued growth and
 rapid development. It goes back into the
 fifties, when the firm of Galt & Tracy be-
 gan business. In 1870, this firm was suc-
 ceeded by the Keystone Mfg. Co. From
 time to time the works were enlarged until
 two years ago the works were remodeled
 and largely re-built. They stand on the
 banks of the Rock river, at Sterling, Ill.,
 and are operated by both water and steam
 power. All the parts of the machines are
 made right in the works. An underground
 system of tunnels, containing cable roads,
 are at once a convenience and necessity in
 this immense establishment. The works
 are lighted by electricity throughout, and
 modern improvement for the construction
 of the best machinery at the lowest pos-
 sible cost is in use.

The present officers of the Company are:
 Thos. A. G. Alt, President.

F. M. Tracy, Vice-President and Sec-
 retary.

E. L. Roy Galt, Treasurer.

Geo. W. Packer, Superintendent.

The illustration which we present in this
 issue, although it is the best that artistic
 skill and printer's ink can produce, gives
 but a very faint idea of the magnificent
 beauty and interesting character of this
 exhibit, which every farmer who visits
 the World's Fair will enjoy.

If you have no employment, or are being
 poorly paid for the work you are doing,
 then write to B. F. Johnson & Co., of
 Richmond, Va., and they will show you
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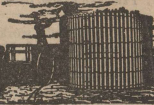
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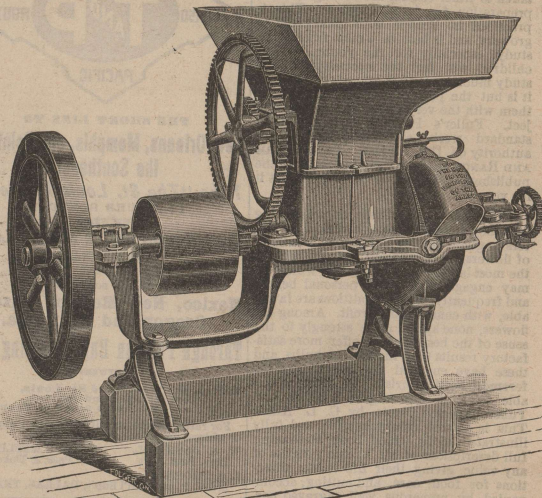
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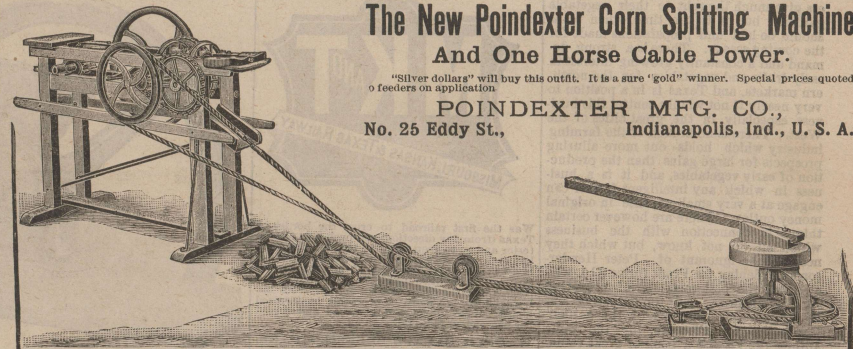
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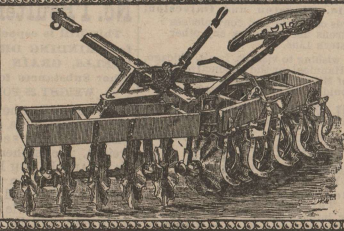
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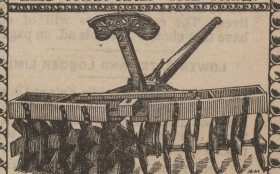
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