TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

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POLAND CHINA BOAR, ALL WILKES 26391 A. R., OWNED BY J. L. SLICK, LANARK, ILL.

OUR ILLUSTRATION.

All Wilkes was bought in April, 1893, from the late J. H. Bebout and Mr. Blanton, of Indiana, who say he is a "very low down hog and extremely long," a "better breeder than Geo. Wilkes," the $750 hog; "has a better head and ear, stands better on his feet, will be bigger and is a better hog than Geo. Wilkes." He was a yearling Sweepstake hog in a ring of 112 competitors. Before two years old he measured: Length, 60 in.; heart, 60 in.; flank, 60 in., when thin in flesh. His ham comes down on the knee. Is a good feeder, active, kind and vigorous. Ten sows bred to him farrowed 79 pigs.

Journal of Agriculture: The Oneida Community, of Kenwood, New York, last winter requested the state inspector to test their herd of fifty-nine cows for tuberculosis, but it was impossible to comply with the request until a week or two ago, when the test was made and thirty-one of the animals were slaughtered as being diseased. Nine were Holsteins, two Ayrshires, one a Guernsey and the remainder were grades and natives. The superintendent of the farm says that the most skillful veterinarian could not have picked out the diseased animals. Some that were suspected proved to be healthy, while some believed to be healthy proved to be diseased.

Orchard and Garden

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

SOMEBODY WRONG.

Mr. S. P. Williams hops onto Orchard and Garden and sharply criticises us because of an extract taken from The New England Farmer on grape pruning. The extract is really from the bulletin of the Mississippi Experiment Station. The difficulty with Mr. Williams is that he does not quote enough of the excerpt which he calls in question. We requote as follows: "The director of the Mississippi Experiment Station says, 'The important point to be remembered in pruning is, that all the fruit is made on wood which grew during the previous season.

"'The natural tendency of the vine is to make its new growth and to bear its fruit at the greatest possible distance from the root. As we do not wish to provide either trellis or land for each vine to grow to indefinite length, we pruned so as to induce as much growth as we can as near the roots and in as small a space as possible.'"

Now, Mr. Williams declares that "everyone who knows anything about grapes, knows that the grapes come from new wood, and not the old, and that the branches nearest the root of the cultivated grape bear the fruit."

Will our critic allow us to hold the opinion: 1st. That the director of the Mississippi Experiment Station knew what he was talking about when he stated "that the natural tendency of the vine is to make its new growth and to bear its fruit at the greatest possible distance from its roots." As the vine grows wild, or in a state of nature, unpruned, it produces its new wood at the end of the vines, and on these terminal branches bears its fruit. Who ever saw a grape vine growing wild in the woods bearing its crop of fruit near to the ground? We freely say we never did, and dare say Mr. Williams cannot produce a single instance of the kind. The cultivated vine is closely pruned to prevent the formation of fruit so far away from the roots of the vine. 2nd. Mr. W. declares that the grapes are all borne on new wood. Here he is again mistaken. The fruit buds are already produced on the last season's growth, just as the fruit buds of the peach or apple are produced on last season's growth. When the warming rays of spring sunshine starts the flow of sap these fruit buds are quickened into activity, and one or more bunches of grapes are developed from the bud of last season's growth. And 3d, we take issue with Mr. Williams' statement that "the branches nearest the root of the cultivated grape bear the fruit." "Everyone who knows anything about grapes" has observed that a properly pruned and trained vine bears fruit both on the branches near the root, and also equally well on the most distant. The first eye which Mr. W. says he leaves on every branch is the fruit bud which produces the fruit, and is of necessity, last season's growth.

The catalogue of P. J. Berckmans is upon our table. It is replete with valuable information for tree planters. Mr. Berckmans stands at the head of Southern horticulturists, and is recognized as one of the best living authorities upon fruit and fruit growing in the United States.

HOW TO PLANT A TREE.

Mr. G. Onderdonk, in his "Hand-Book of Fruits," gives the following directions on tree planting: "Many persons plant a tree very much as they would a post. Others bestow a large amount of not only useless, but detrimental labor We have seen, by way of preparation, holes dug from four to six feet square, and as many feet deep, forming in a retentive clay, a receptacle to retain water, to the injury, if not destruction of the tree. The hole is then nearly filled with bones, rotten wood and various kinds of manure. Soil is then thrown in to complete the filling, after which preparation the tree is planted. It would take more space than we care to occupy to delineate the mischief resulting from both of these ways of planting. Dont kill your trees by either neglect or mistaken kindnesses, and then blame the nurseryman because your trees fail. The plat of ground should be in a good state of cultivation. Dig holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping, and enough deeper to admit a couple of inches of surface soil. Cover the bottom with surface soil till the tree will stand no deeper than it did in the nursery. Introduce the roots and earth to each other with the hands, taking care that each root is given its natural position. When the roots are lightly covered pack the earth around them carefully. We sometimes use water to insinuate the earth and roots into each other. Now fill with any moist soil, leaving the surface loose. Use no manure about the roots of a newly planted tree."

WHEN TO PLANT BERRIES.

Mrs. G. A. Lynch, of San Antonio, makes inquiry of Orchard and Garden when to plant.

"Please tell me when to set strawberries and blackberries and how best to prepare soil; it is 'black mesquite.' Would it be better to mix cow manure and sand with it? Would saw dust be good to mulch them with"?—MRS. G. A. LYNCH, San Antonio, Tex.

The soil should be deeply plowed, and if an admixture of sand and well rotted manure is plowed in it will be beneficial. Most black soils are not naturally open enough to produce berries well, so any application that renders the soil more friable will be of benefit. Strawberries may be set either in fall or spring. With a good season in September or October they can be put out. In the region of San Antonio we should think from October 15th to December 1st would suit for planting strawberries. November or December will be a suitable time for planting blackberries. We should plant strawberries in rows 3½ to 4 feet apart, and 18 to 20 inches in the row. Blackberries should be six or seven feet apart between rows, and three feet between plants in the row. Thorough and frequent cultivation are very essential elements of success in growing berries which it will not do to neglect.

We are glad to learn that Mr. Taber is selling in small lots to our coast country friends the orange grafted upon the Trifoliata or Japanese orange. By this means the question can be settled of how far inland the orange can be successfully grown. Mr. Stringfellow has been testing this question tentatively for several years, and so far has found the Satsuma grafted rather high on the Trifoliata able to resist the cold of the ordinary winters of the coast region. We think Mr. Stringfellow deserves commendation for the unselfish work he has done and is doing toward the development of the frnit growing industry of the coast region, where so much experimental work was necessary, he has made occasional mistakes. These were always the unforseen and inseparable accompaniment of such experiments, never designed to injure anyone, but rather to help the cause of sub-tropical horticulture which he has so successfully pioneered.

We give below an extract from Home and Farm on growing berries:

I would not advise the amateur to attempt to grow too many kinds of small fruit at first, but start with two varieties, such as strawberries and blackberries, and read everything relative to the best way to grow them successfully. The beginner need not expect a full crop of berries the first season any more than he would look for a peach tree to produce a full crop while young; the plants must grow and establish roots and get used to the change in location. The earliest as well as the most delicious fruit we can grow is the strawberry. There is just enough acid in the strawberries to gently tone up the system clogged by the rich heat forming diet eaten during the winter months. Instead of paying a big price for spring medicines, blood purifiers, etc., just send the money to the nearest nurseryman for berry plants. The ripe berries, eaten with cream and sugar and tea cakes, make a dessert fit for a king, or a farmer. If there is more than can be used fresh, delicious jam or jelly may be made of them. No, I dont like them canned, they seem to lose their flavor and become insipid.

There are other berries that ripen before the blackberry, but none can take its place in my estimation, and if I were limited to two varieties, I should select strawberries and blackberries. The latter is an excellent fruit to can or make into jelly, jam, and other sweets, and the surplus may be converted into wine, which is good to "take for the stomach's sake," or cordial, than which there is no better medicine manufactured for derangements of the bowels. The cultivated berries are larger, more juicy and less acid than the wild ones; three things in their favor. Two or three rows a few rods long of each kind will produce enough berries for any family.

Prof. W. F. Massey, Director of the North Carolina Experiment Station writes the Southern Farm on the value of potash to fruit trees, and its prophylactic effect in warding off such diseases as peach yellows. The following is worthy the serious consideration of every peach grower:

PEACHES AND POTASH.

Mr. Smith who has been detailed by the Agricultural department for a number of years to investigate the cause of the so-called "Yellows" in peach trees and to advise a remedy, has, after years of practical work given up in despair. That the disease is accompanied by multitudes of bacterial forms is evident, but that any of these organisms is the direct cause of the disease has not been proved. No remedy has yet been found for a tree really attacked by the yellows, and the axe and fine saw seem the only means of checking it. But in all the peach growing districts there are thousands of unhealthy yellow looking trees that some have assumed to have the disease. But their condition is really due to the ravages of the root aphis or to the exhaustion of the soil of elements needed for the successful growth of trees. Now in all of our coast country the great lack of the old cultivated soils, and in fact of all of our coast soils, is potash.

It is well known that all fruit trees are large users of potash, and when by their continued growth they have drawn heavily upon the supply, already scanty in these light soils, the trees suffer from the lack, and the careless observer at once says "Yellows," while really the trouble is starvation. Now it is also well known that trees and plants of all kinds when in the weakened growth are more readily attacked by insects. And when the millions of root aphis begin to feed upon the roots of the already weakened tree, and it gets yellow and dies, the folks who cannot diagnose a disease correctly, say it is a dead case of "Yellows." Now while a liberal use of potash may not check a genuine case of yellows it is certain that heavy dressings of kainit or muriate of potash will bring into thrifty growth thousands of yellow, sickly trees that are only being starved, and will put them in condition to resist the insect attacks, or even to resist the real disease.

The soil conditions have a good deal to do with the peach yellows is evident. Several years ago when at the University of Illinois, Professor Burrill showed me a tree he had brought from New Jersey, with which all the evidences of an advanced stage of yellows. I saw it in the autumn after it had been one summer planted in the rich, black, prairie soil. It had started a staunch and healthy growth, instead of the wiry twigs on it when it came, and was evidently growing out of it. Professor Burrill showed me a lot of healthy peach trees which he said he had vainly tried to inoculate from the diseased tree. But the disease would not go on in his soil. Of course, I know it is an old story that potash will cure a diseased tree, but I am more and more convinced that there would be less of yellows if kainit was freely used upon peach orchards.

The contention has been made recently by some vine growers, that there is no benefit to be derived by spraying with Bordeaux mixture against black-rot anthracnose, mildew, etc. Our personal experience for three years is quite sufficient to satisfy us that the use of copper salts as fungicides is of great value. To those who desire full information we commend Farmers Bulletin number 19, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This bulletin contains concise, yet complete information on the methods of using sprays, also gives a list of working formulas for various insecticides and fungicides that will enable any one of ordinary intelligence to protect both their grapes and fruits against those very destructive agencies.

CARELESS HANDLING OF FRUITS.

Upon this very important subject the editor of the Prairie Farmer has these timely words of wisdom:

If fruit shippers would exercise a little more care in crating fruit, and then in handling it, there would often be less complaint about insufficient returns. Peaches frequently arrive in an abominable condition, showing clearly the effects of bruises from rough handling. Pickers are apt to squeeze the fruit, little thinking that these bruises hasten decay. Ripening peaches should be handled as little as possible, and pickers should be warned against pressing them in a careless way. After the fruit is picked, it must be handled very carefully, whether it is to be shipped a long or short distance. The packing is very important. Never allow the fruit to press hard against each other. Plums are of a hardier nature, the skins being more elastic than in the case of the other fruits mentioned, but, all the same, there ought to be no careless handling of the fruits. They are most tempting and pleasing in appearance when the bloom that invariably forms on them remains intact, and it is this that should be preserved as much as possible. Curiously enough, judges at fruit shows frequently quite ignore this addition to the appearance of a plum, much-polished fruit being given the prizes for no other reason than because it happens to be fully ripe or extra large, as the case may be. Yet the same men insist upon grapes rightly enough, having a good bloom on the berries.

Apples, like plums, have fairly strong, elastic skins, and therefore are not particularly liable to bruising. Too often, however, this good quality is strained unduly, as the fruit will scarcely stand being shaken down or otherwise roughly handled. When bruised, they keep and are of far less value than would have been the same fruit if less badly used. Pears are among the fruits that are the most injured by being squeezed at the wrong place. At all times they ought to be carefully handled, and when tested as to ripeness, the fruit should be taken in the hand and the thumb pressed against the thin end, next the foot-stalk. If it is soft there then the fruit is quite fit to eat. Should pears not be used at the time they are tested the slight bruise caused will not be noticed, nor will it impair the keeping properties of the fruit. Press them anywhere near the thickest part of the fruit and disfigurement is certain.

FAILURE OF THE GRAPE CROP.

Mr. E. Powell writes to Garden and Forest as follows:

"The vines came through the winter in good form. The canes were clean and healthy. New growth began all right, and buds were formed abundantly. Frost touched a few bunches, but so far all went on promisingly. Then began a continuous rain just as the blossoms were unfolding, a general rain with floods over New York, Pensylvania, Ohio and further west. This protracted down-pour, continued nearly every day in May. The result was that the pollen of the opening flowers was unable to do its work: neither could insects assist as usual. I find Moore's Early, which is very early to blossom, bears a few bunches; and some vines protected on my house, of Goethe, Delaware and Gærtner, are not quite fruitless, but for the most part the grape crop is obliterated. This is a general fact over many grape-growing sections. In other sections frost did destructive work. The question follows. Is it possible for us in any way to anticipate a loss of this sort? I have not a bushel where I should have a ton. Can we devise any protection during the flowering season? Keeping bees in our vineyards, I know to be of great value, but can it save our crops in spite of continuous storms? I do not feel satisfied that we cannot devise simple screens, or a protective lattice. To many persons the grape has become an essential article of food, and in the judgement of many competent authorities there is no more wholesome fruits in cultivation."

Orchard and Garden has observed the failure to set fruit in a few varieties which is doubtless due to the lack of pollenization. We should like to hear from our Texas grape growers upon the subject.

We have just received the catalogue of the Mission Valley Nurseries, of which G. Onderdonk Co. are proprietors. This book is just what it is claimed by its author to be, a "Hand-book of Fruits, etc." Much valuable information to tree planters is given. We cannot forbear giving a few extracts:

SELECTION OF GROUNDS FOR ORCHARDS.

"Prompt drainage outweighs every other consideration, more especially for peaches. Any substratum that constitutes a natural underdrain affords the best drainage conditions. But if we have an extensive clay subsoil and nothing as underdrain in close proximity below it, we must look well to a prompt surface drainage. Soil which is properly drained and is good for corn, will generally be found good for peaches, plums and grapes. The same soil should be richer for apples, quinces and pears. A light sandy loam is best. The lighter the soil, the earlier trees will bear, and the sooner they will be apt to fail. Exposure is of some importance. While at the North a southern slope is preferred, because it is there desirable to get as much of the sun's influence as possible, in our climate the case is different. We

side our little fire, roasting oysters and telling stories. Sometimes the Dago fishing craft would come to Johnnie's shipyard to haul up, and very often they would have a deckload of oysters aboard, for all the Aransas Bay country is full of oysters. The custom in such case seems to be to help yourself. One fisherman, who was repainting at the yard, stayed there for three days, and one of her crew, Pietro, the most villainous-looking—and the most obliging—black pirate that ever was, whatever may have been his nationality, used to open oysters for us. One time we caught him we noticed him sort of wiping the oyster knife on his bare foot, and—though maybe it was very foolish of us to mind a little thing like that—we somehow didn't care for any more just then.

We fell in love with the Novice and made many trips on her, exploring the country about Rockport thoroughly and sailing in all probability between 150 and 200 miles along the shallow waters of the adjacent bays. Mr. Everett and Mr. Fulton made plans to take us on a long voyage up to Hines Bay and over to St. Joseph Island, where we could surely have killed a deer, but the naptha launch engaged for this journey proved unfit and the project was abandoned. Lack of time also compelled us to give up at the last moment our intended visit to the home ranch of the great Fulton property, near Gregory station, where Mr. George Fulton was expecting us, and where we should almost certainly have seen turkey and deer, and have had some good duck shooting. We learned all too thoroughly and to our sorrow that one cannot go down there and see that country thoroughly, and go into all the branches of the sport which is offered, in the space of two or three weeks. One should give himself far more time if he expects to do the subject thoroughly in all its diversity. We worked hard to get a fair knowledge of the country, but found it impossible to engage in all the sorts of sport. For instance, we did not fish at all, yet Mr. Everett, who is an ardent fisher, always got a good catch of trout (weakfish) and other serts of seafish when he went out with us. Mr. H. B. Smith, of Whitewater, Wis., who was at Rockport while we were there, has the best theory of it. He will stay there until next April.

Dick and I realized that we couldn't do everything that we wanted to do, so we did what we could. When not engaged in a half-Nelson hold on some husky oyster we were trying to open, we were sailing, or shooting, or just thinking. I can't remember what I thought. Of course we progressed in able seamanship, and Dick, whom at first we had to correct for calling the starboard locker "that right-hand little cupboard down stairs," developed into a great crew, so that he and Jimmy could take Novice anywhere in any weather.

There are several of these sailing craft at Rockport, and they get a good deal to do in the winter taking out hunting and excursion parties. They charter usually at $8 to $10 a day, sometimes as low as $6 for a mere sailing trip. The passengers furnish their own provisions and the boat company will cook for the party. Some decoys go with the boat, but none of them have sneakboxes but Novice. One of these boats, a schooner-rigged one, is called "Æneid," and the story goes that her owner named her after his daughter, but I'm sure there's a mistake somewhere if that's what his daughter is named. It was this misfit freak of nomenclature, by the way, which made fast at our wharf down at the Shellbanks one day, and she had on board a merry party from up in Texas—Col. Wm. Kelihor, Mr. G. W. Mendel and two friends from Taylor, Texas, and Mr. B. W. Hunter, of Austin, Texas. Col. Kellhor is a devoted sportsman and spends his winters fishing for tarpon at Rockport, and his summers away North in the Wisconsin pine woods. It is thus that extremes meet in the sportsmanship of to-day. Naturally Col. Kelihor and I had a pleasant time comparing notes. He assured me of the excellence of the tarpon fishing at the Aransas Pass, to which he said Florida tarpon fishing could not compare.

HOGG AND CULBERSON AT ROCKPORT.

Corpus Christi Caller.

Governor Jas. S. Hogg and family arrived last night in a special car. They went down to the quarantine station on the schooner swallow, where they will be the guests of Dr. B. W. Bristow for a few days. They will go to Ropesville, when the governor will try his luck with the tarpon. They will return here on the 28th to witness the big yacht races. The governor failed to land a tarpon, and he says that he will stay this time until he catches one.

Hon. Chas. A. Culberson will arrive here to-night and will be given a rousing reception.

The yacht wasp, which is to represent Galveston in the coming regatta, left Galveston this morning and will arrive here about Saturday next. From the present indications there will be large crowds here to witness the races, which will be the most exciting ever sailed on the gulf coast.

The city council has invited President Grover Cleveland to visit this section, and Mayor B. M. Sheldon will leave for Washington to-morrow morning to present the invitation to the president in person.

BIG COTTON CROP PREDICTED.

Corpus Christi Caller.

Col. Gusset says he is of the opinion that there will be a big crop of cotton in this section this year, provided another heavy rain does not fall. He thinks such a rain would cause the black land cotton to go too much to stalk, some of it already being higher than a man's head. He says the smaller cotton is very heavily fruited now and that as some of the branches are already weighted to the ground, a hard rain would muddy the open bolls and injure the cotton no little. Col. Gussett has already shipped several bales to market, all of which averaged high and brought the top market price. "In speaking of of cotton," said the colonel, "I regard this as the greatest cotton country under the sun, the chief trouble being that the stalks sometimes grow too large, making it very inconvenient for the pickers. It seems that our farmers think as I do on the subject of this being a great cotton country, and if the increase in cotton acreage in the next two years is as large in this section as it has been the last two, you will see a large cotton seed oil mill go up in this city." Col. Gusset is very enthusiastic on the subject of cotton planting and says he expects to live to see the day when 50,000 bales will be shipped from Corpus yearly.

MATAGORDA COUNTY, TEXAS.

G. M. MAGILL, in Christian Advocate.

In the coast country of South Central Texas, Matagorda county has a mild, equable climate, a summer land that would be too warm but for the constant sea breeze.

Very little is known of the rich resources of Matagorda county for the reason that no railroad crosses her borders, and until very recently her rich prairies were held in large pastures, and not for sale at any price in small tracts. The county is crossed almost centrally by the Colorado river, and is drained by Caney, Tres Palacios and Caranchua creeks and their tributaries, all emptying into Matagorda Bay, and affording good water, timber and drainage for the county. The face of the county is a level, gently sloping prairie, sometimes too flat, but mostly well drained, with all streams skirted with timber except Caney, which is a forest. The soil of Matagorda county is exceedingly rich and fertile. Crop failures are unknown; more apt to suffer from too much rain than too little. Grass, cotton, corn—everything grows rank and large. In some parts of the county corn crop is short this year, owing to local drouth; very unusual. Generally, corn crop is good, and cotton crop is simply immense. No doubt, county will average a bale to the acre, as most of the Caney crops will go more than a bale. But outside of Caney there is very little farming done in the county. Caney was famous in slavery days for her old sugar and cotton plantations, all wrecked by the war, but it is now being opened up again, mostly by new people, as cotton and corn plantations, and such crops are grown nowhere else in the world, we suppose. The generally accepted theory is that Caney bottom was once the bed of the Colorado river, and is made of alluvial soil, and, it is claimed, actually surpasses the Nile in fertility. Nearly all the prairie lands are black sand and hog-wallow, deep and rich, and grow wonderful crops, too. Prairies, perfectly open, no brush or grubs; fine hay lands as well as pasture lands. Some pastures are being cut up and offered for sale on easy terms, and a good many settlers are coming in. One colony of forty families of Swedes has recently been located. All the counties surrounding Matagorda have railroads, and are rapidly settling, while none are superior and few equal to Matagorda in real resources. Fruits and vegetables do fine. The rapid development of such a rich country will soon bring the railroads. Boats bring cheap transportation to all the coast portions of the county.

An effort is now being made to move the county seat from Matagorda to Bay City, located about three miles east of Elliott's Ferry, near center of county, on Bay Prairie. Petitions are in circulation and largely signed for an election. The town company are putting in a newspaper, and are offering to donate a good courthouse. If successful, the new town and the new people will hasten the development of the county. There are a great many wealthy, well contented people in the county, and old-time Southern hospitality prevails everywhere. Where population is sufficient, churches and schools are well looked after, and the people are good; all the country needs is more good people and development.

There is no healthier county in Texas, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Only people who live in bottoms and drink creek water are sickly. The masses of the people who live right are exceedingly robust and healthy. These things have to be seen and investigated to be understood, and that is what we invite. I will gladly give any information I can.

Corpus Christi Caller: There was great commotion among the fishes that sport in the bay near Central wharf and it was certainly very amusing to watch them in their antics. A big, mournful-faced porpoise rolled over on his back and laughed until his sides were almost split, while a five-foot tarpon cut the pigeon wing and went through several other Terpsichorean motions. A wizened face croaker stood on his head and cast laughing glances at a slab-sided flounder who tried to stand on edge in his exuberance. A man-eater shark and an alligator gar hugged each other in their merriment, and there was certainly great sport among these denizens of the briny deep. And would you like to know the cause of their amusement? It was only this: Judge Lubby was sitting on the wharf telling a crowd of friends about Col. Rentfro's sea-bath at Point Isabell, and the accident that happened to his bathing suit, and it was so amusing that even the fishes that heard him had to join in the laugh which followed his narration. It was certainly rich (that is, the joke) and is one of the best of the many jokes (or truths) with which the judge is always loaded.

ANGORA GOATS.

G. H. Turner, in National Stockman & Farmer.

Answers to queries of John Snyder, Fayette county, Pa.:

1. Angoras will do well either in an enclosure or on unlimited range, but will thrive best on the latter. Unlike the sheep, which prefer to graze, and consequently require considerable grass, goats care nothing for grass as long as they can get the tender buds and leaves of the undergrowth of the forest. Such being the case, your Missouri "cheap brush land" (the brushier, hillier and rockier the better) is pre-eminently the land for goats.

2. "Are they hardy?" In the South and Central States, yes. In the North no. The Angora industry will never be a financial success north of latitude 40 degrees, while with but very little attention (the goat, where climate and general conditions favor, being a very independent customer) they will thrive, and as a financial speculation cannot fail of being a success anywhere south of latitude 38 degrees.

3. "Would they be a success as far north as Springfield, Mo?" With warm, snug, winter quarters, yes, decidedly so.

4. "How much per pound will their fleece fetch in the market?" We have no recent quotations, the latest we have being about 30 cents per pound in New York.

5. "How much do they shear per annum?" About three and one-half pounds.

6. "How much would a full-grown Angora weigh, or how much would they dress?" Except for breeding purposes they are never allowed to get full-grown. The kids at from four to six months old (the favorite age for stable use) dress from thirty to fifty pounds each.

7. "At what age are bucks fit for service?" Nine to twelve months. The females breed at the same age.

8. "We have always heard they were very prolific: how often do they increase and how many kids at a birth?" From one to three (as often three as one, more often two) at a birth; on an average twice each year.

9. "Do you feed them during summer?" No. "What do they need during winter?" We never feed them at all except when the ground is covered with snow (which here in latitude 32-33 degrees is but seldom, and then only for a short period of time) They then get a little hay or "roughness," with occasionally a little salt mixed with meal. Their greatest need the entire year through, is a warm, snug, but very cheap shelter. To this they will come every night, summer and winter, and in stormy weather. It should be built flat on the ground and not exceeding four feet high, with tight walls and a good roof; a dirt floor on the ground, a plank floor four feet from the ground, and a good roof over all.

10 "Will a six-wire fence restrain them?" Yes.

11. "Where can they be obtained, and at what price?" In answer to this last query, we would say: Consult the advertising columns of the various agricultural journals.

September is a favorable time for planting new strawberry beds. Prepare your ground well by thorough plowing, harrowing and rolling. If only a small bed is wanted for family use, the plant may be set in rows two feet apart, and twelve inches in the row. If large patches are to be planted, the rows should be three or four feet wide to admit of cultivation with horse and plow, and the matted row system followed. The plants are set twelve inches apart in the rows and the runners allowed to spread on each side and form a solid mat or sod three or four feet wide.

Thomas Nelson Page, the most popular novelist in the South, begins in the September number of Scribners a two part war story called "Little Darby," in which he again shows his wonderful power of sympathetically picturing Virginia character and scenery. The story contains several very stirring war incidents and is a worthy successor to the same author's famous tale of "The Burial of the Guns."

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

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DERRICK SCHMIDT, B. C. E.,

The First and Only Native of Africa to Matriculate or Graduate at the Texas A. & M. College.

The subject of this sketch was born at Cape Town, South Africa, in 1869. His parents were German, the father going to Africa as a missionary in 1852, the mother following in 1855. In 1870 they returned to Germany on a visit, returning to the dark continent in 1871, leaving young Derrick with his grand parents to be educated. After studying the rudiments of Latin, Greek and mathematics, in the public schools and the "Gymnasium Zum Grunen" in Berlin, visiting Austria, Switzerland and Bohemia during vacations, he attended college in Aurdlinberg. In 1885, while in Berlin on a vacation, he formed the acquaintance of a Mr. Van Schleumbach, a wealthy German farmer of Texas, and formed the design of visiting America, which was carried out in 1886, when he went to work as a hand on the farm of his friend. He soon tired of this sort of amusement and longing for the pleasures of the school room, and the fun of the campus, he entered the Texas A. & M. College in October, 1888, where he remained until June 1892, spending holidays and vacations on the farm of Mr. Van Schleumbach. On the date last mentioned, in company with a classmate, Mr. E. P. Jarmon, he "went after a flock of wild geese" to Central

America, and after reveling for a month or two in chile con carne, or chile con pero, as the case might happen to be, he returned to the United States, and after a year of sober reflection, concluded he had acted the fool in leaving the A. & M. College, and after due repentance and confession, applied for re-admission. Of course he was received, and by hard study, was enabled to graduate as Bachelor of Civil Engineering in the class of 1894. Mr. Schmidt is now in the employ of Paine, Chatham & Co., dealers in gin and mill machinery, Waco, Tex., but expects to take a position with the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. in the fall. It is believed that the subject of this sketch having sown his wild oats in the mountains and valleys of many climes will settle down to business, for which he is well equipped, both by natural talent and a good practical education, and that distinction will wait upon his efforts.

The exceedingly dry weather has placed corn on the top shelf, and judging from the active market, wool is a close second. The dry weather has not been the means of creating the firm market on wool, however, but the cause may be assigned to two reasons; first, upon actual demand by the manufacturers notwithstanding tariff tinkering, and second, on account of the anticipated tariff revision, many millions of sheep have been driven to the slaughtering pen. We are credibly informed by Messrs. Silberman Bros., 212 Michigan St., Chicago, Ills., who, by the way, are one of the largest wool commission houses in the West, that the demands for the best grades of wool at this time is more active than for two years past. Speculators, with an eye to business, think wool is good property and this, together with above reasons, makes a decidedly firm market.

Any shippers having wool to dispose of would find it to their advantage to correspond with the above firm and market their wool in the next two or three weeks while the market is strong, and before there is any possible show for foreign wools coming in free.

PAINT cracks.—It often costs more to prepare a house for repainting that has been painted in the first place with cheap ready-mixed paints, than it would to have painted it twice with strictly pure white lead, ground in pure linseed oil,

Strictly Pure White Lead

forms a permanent base for repainting and never has to be burned or scraped off on account of scaling or cracking. It is always smooth and clean. To be sure of getting strictly pure white lead, purchase any of the following brands:

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FOR COLORS.—National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, a one-pound can to a 25-pound keg of Lead, and mix your own paints. Saves time and annoyance in matching shades, and insures the best paint that it is possible to put on wood.

Send us a postal card and get our book on paints and color-card, free; it will probably save you a good many dollars.

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

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S. C. Br. Leghorns—Stock bred from birds bought of Jas. Forsythe, the noted N. Y. Leghorn man. **Black Langshans**—Kirby & Smith strain. **White Plymouth Rocks, Barred P. Rocks.** Next season Light Brahmas and Indian Games. Eggs any time. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Price, $2.50 per gallon. $1.50 per half gallon.

One gallon makes one barrel of about 40 gallons. Half gallon makes half barrel of about 20 gallons.

Makes a Jet Black Ink. Indelible, and Lasts as Long as there is any Bagging left.

The Simple Addition of Water does it.

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

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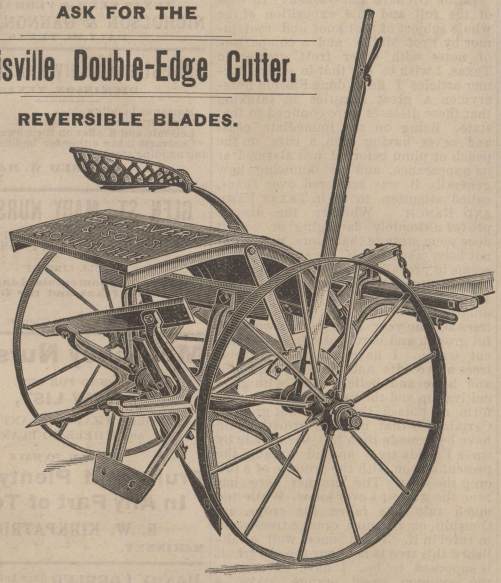

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Agents Wanted for "Striking for Life." Labor's side of the labor question, by John Swinton, the Pillar of Light of labor movement. Send 10c. for agent's outfit. Quick, large profits. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED. Information regarding the whereabouts of Mrs. Laura M. McLeod, of Florida. Anyone knowing anything of her will confer a great favor by addressing R. B. McLEOD, Palatka, Fla.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

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D. B. KEELER, G. P. A., Ft. W. & D. C. R'y, Fort Worth, Texas.

THE BEST PORK.

By James Harney, in Farm News.

Pork is the standard meat food of the farmer of this country, and perhaps, always will be, and it should be prepared in such manner that it will be wholesome and palatable. To do this it is necessary to begin with the pig that is to be slaughtered and feed him judiciously. It is acknowledged that the pork of European countries is more toothsome than that of America, because it contains less fat and is consequently of better flavor and more digestible. The old plan was to feed the hogs until they were nothing but masses of fat, because pork of this kind lasted longer than that which would be more inviting to the palate.

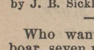
The best pork is of course that made from pigs under a year old, and these should be given such food as will produce muscle or lean meat to the greatest possible extent. It should not be the principal aim to produce fat at first, but to feed such foods as will make growth and keep the digestive organs in good condition. For this purpose a good grass range is probably as good as anything, and plenty of milk where it is obtainable will be found to supplement the grass in the production of muscle.

If the pig is kept in a thriving condition by a course of feeding of this kind it will be ready to finish for the shambles in a short time, when the slaughtering season comes. Bran and shorts are good things to feed growing pigs as they are rich in bone and muscle-forming material. A pig that is fed something after this style will not produce as much lard as one that is kept until a year and a half old, but the pork from it will be sweet and wholesome instead of a greasy mass that is prolific of disease, and distasteful at any time, to a refined taste.

NAVARRO HOGS.

Observer.

Navarro county is raising some of the finest hogs in the United States. This evening Messrs. Barth Bros. and Hester will ship two Berkshire pigs to Monterey, Mexico, by Central railroad express, and one pig to Bell county, via the Cotton Belt. These orders are but a forerunner of the business that our county hog raisers expect in the near future. The firm named above have some hogs nearly as large as the fat Governor of Texas.



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All genuine stamped with this "Trade Mark." Made in five styles at $6.50, $9.00, $10.00, $15.00 and $25.00 per set complete. The best harness for the money on the market. *Ask your harness dealer for them.* Manufactured only by J. B. Sickles Saddlery Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Who wants a registered Berkshire boar, seven months old, for $20? Sire and dam both first-class. First remittance takes him. Address Farmer Shaw, Dallas.

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One breed, the best of the breed, and the best breed for the South. All ages; pairs and trios not related. The great show and breeding boar, YOUNG WHISPER No. 92381 at head of herd, assisted by DOUBLE WILKES 26759 and two other grand breeding boars.
H. E. SINGLETON, Proprietor,
Lebanon, Collin Co., Texas.

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9 Gal. for $6.00
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Made entirely of metal, it will last a lifetime. Has every good point other Churns have, and a great many more. If your dealer does not keep them send order to us. Ask for booklet—free.
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A richly bred son of the great producing Onward; out of Parepa, by Delmonico.

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A son of Reno Defiance; out of Lady Helen, race record 2:22.

George Campbell.

Three-year race record 2:17. A son of Reno Defiance, and out of the greatest producing brood mare in the world, Possum Pie. He is a half brother to Lena Hill, 2 year record 2:12¾, and Judge Hurt, 2-year record 2:14¼.

Judge Hurt,

Two-year-old race record 2:14¼. Full brother to Lena Hill, 2-year race record 2:12¾; sired by Wm. Hill, record 2:20, and out of Possum Pie.

A number of Standard Brood Mares, Colts and Fillies for sale. Address,
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The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. *Impossible to produce scar or blemish.* Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
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REGISTERED IMPORTED HOLSTEIN CATTLE at a great bargain. All acclimated. Am overstocked. GEORGE L. DOYLE,
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Large English Berkshire Swine and Mammoth B. Turkeys. Address W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex.

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All registered and acclimated; six and seven months old. Will sell for cash or exchange for hay, oats or wheat. For further information call on or address LYON & JACKSON, 283 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

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

$2000 Cash Buys Them.

Forty head of Holstein cattle—26 head of registered and eligible to registry, and 14 head of fine grades, all thoroughly acclimated. For full particulars address O. S. HITCHCOCK, Bowie, Texas.

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

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

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

Jersey Cattle

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

FOR SALE.

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

R. S. COOK,
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My Poland Chinas won 7 prizes at World's Fair, more than any single breeder west of Ohio; 5 prizes on 4 pigs from one litter.

Maple Ridge Stock Farm of thoroughbred Poland China Swine. Herd headed by Hill's Tecumseh 6504, assisted by Hill's Corwin U. S. 9835 and Hill's Black U. S. 11882. W. A. HILL, Belton, Mo.

For Sale—Jersey Bull Calves

Eligible to registry in the American Jersey Cattle Club. Also one Smalley No. 10 Ensilage Cutter, with twenty foot Elevator and Sweep Power.
Write for prices to
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Breeder of pure bred Berkshire swine. Pigs from both American and English prize winners. All stock eligible to registry.

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Holstein, Jersey, and Galloway bulls bred by Texas A. & M. College. Pure bred Essex Pigs. Address J. H. CONNELL,
College Station, Texas.

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

RISK & GABBERT, Weston, Mo.,

Breeders of **POLAND CHINA SWINE.** We have 140 choice pigs, sired by four leading boars, "Hoosier Boy" 7830, "Dave Finch" 7829, "Chief I Know" and "Infidel."

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Crown Wood Dale Berkshires as champions of the world. For catalogue and other information address
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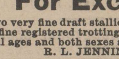
Registered Poland China, Essex and Berkshire Swine; 100 head ready for immediate shipment. The finest collection that ever graced our farms. Animals with individual merit and popular breeding only admitted into our herds. Can furnish any number not related. Come and see our herds and be convinced, or write us.



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G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Kas.
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Two very fine draft stallions, and two highly bred and fine registered trotting stallions. Jersey cattle of all ages and both sexes and best strains for sale.
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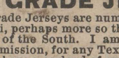

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Grade Jerseys are numerous in East Mississippi, perhaps more so than in any other portion of the South. I am prepared to buy, on commission, for any Texas parties desiring to purchase a carload of good stock of the above named breed. EDWIN MONTGOMERY,
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For Sale—Pure registered stock. I have the best. They are the healthiest, gentlest, prettiest, and fatten on less feed than any hog grown, weighing from 400 to 500 pounds at 18 months old. Are prolific breeders and excellent mothers. Let every progressive farmer try them.
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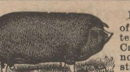

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I will sell, without reservation, to the highest bidder, my entire stock of 40 head of Standard and non-Standard horses, at the city of Fort Worth, on Tuesday, September 11, 1894. Stallions, mares, fillies and colts. Catalogues furnished on day of sale. One-half cash, balance six months' time with good note. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.
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Owing to bad health and lack of means for properly stocking it, I offer for sale one of the most desirable stock farms in West Texas, in 8 miles of Co. site. Contains 651 acres—175 in cultivation, fenced in 3 fields, balance in fine grass and divided into 3 pastures; good dwelling, large cistern, tenant and out houses, and plenty stock water. My neighbors, Col. Cunningham and sons, have in the past 8 years sold $10,000 worth of jacks and mules, and still have a large number on hand, from an investment of $2500 in stock. Would trade place, cattle, farming implements, etc., for desirably situated property in East Texas, North Louisiana or Arkansas.
Address H. V. POPE, Anson, Jones Co., Texas.

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Write for this Valuable Information. Mailed FREE on application. Kindly send address of neighboring farmers who own cows. Address R. LESPINASSE,
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Fat Hogs Weighing 200 Pounds up are in constant demand, and prices obta compare with Northern market quotations. If you have not a full carload of hogs, have neighbor put in and send them here.

Increase your stock of hogs. We have come to stay and need them.

Buy Your Feeder Cattle on this Market.

Write for market information.

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

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Best market price secured—prompt returns.
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In ordering the paper changed from one postoffice to another, subscribers should always give the names of the old as well as the new postoffice.

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Texas Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association—W. M. C. HILL, President, Dallas; S. B. HOPKINS, Secretary, Dallas.

Texas Jersey Cattle Club—J. D. RUDD, President, Waskom; J. O. TERRELL, Secretary, Terrell.

State Farmers Institutes—R. F. BUTLER, Organizer, Waxahachie.

CONGRESS has adjourned, and the people rejoice.

LOW middling cotton is quoted at 6 3-16 at New Orleans; at Galveston, 6 5-16, on August 28th.

THE Colorado Official Railway and Hotel Gazette for August, is elegantly illustrated and filled with choice reading for transient people. Every traveler towards the great West should have it.

BEGINNING last Thursday, the new liquor tax of $1.10 per gallon is in force; but the price of drinks and drunks will remain as heretofore, fifteen cents for the one and $15, including costs, for the the other.

THE Dallas Seed and Floral Company will, on September 1st, remove to the large two-story brick building, 306 Elm street, with commodious warehouse attached, where they will have ample accomodations and storage for their rapidly increasing business.

THE Empire of China contains about 400,000,000 heathens, many of whose customs we ridicule, and all of whom we exclude from our shores. Nevertheless the great Chinese nation has no public debt, to be paid, interest and principal in gold, by the tax-payers.

AMID the general decline in value of all the products of labor, and especially of farm labor, debts, taxes, official salaries and government expenditures not only hold their own, but go higher and higher as the years roll by. This is highly gratifying to those interested on the right side of the subject.

THE tariff bill got through both houses of Congress badly mutilated, and with a loss of a number of important comas. Several sections have been found that must be amended by the insertion of a "dot with a tail to it," before the customs authorities can make sense of them. A casual observer of Congressional events would have supposed that the bill had more stops in it than anything else.

WINDING up the business of Congress kept the President continually in Washington for nearly three weeks. He is now at Buzzards bay, eating tariff crow.

THE semi-annual crop of politicians should be harvested before they go to seed. Cut them down and lay them away on shelves in a dry place—and let them stay there.

WE have reports of damage by bollworms from many points in Texas. The damage in most cases is slight up to date, and the future career of the worm depends somewhat on the weather. How many farmers have tested Professor Mally's trap-corn plan? Echo answers: How many?

NEWSPAPERS and travelers relate that in the drouth-striken regions of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota there are hundreds of farmers looking longingly towards Texas as a place of future abode. If these people, who have so long wrestled with adversity, will submit to intelligent conviction they will cast their lots in the future Empire state of the Union, where Nature has left farmers less hard work to be done to secure prosperity than anywhere else on the continent.

CONGRESSMAN Sayers, of the Ninth Texas District, chairman of the House appropriation committee, has by his efforts saved to the government about $40,000,000 without imparing the efficiency of any of the departments, and consequently a united effort is being made to defeat his re-election. Jo. Sayers should be kept in congress as long as there is enough of him left to respond to roll call. In no other way can the voters of the Ninth do themselves political justice.

P. N. MINEAR, of Neville, Gonzales county, called on TEXAS FARM AND RANCH during the week. He reports good crops in his section for farmers who farm, and the country wanting for nothing but more good citizens. Mr. Minear is experimenting with irrigation by pumping from deep wells, and is so far satisfied with the results that he will put in several irrigating plants on his lands. Water inexhaustible in quantity is found at a depth of 100 feet, and he is working on the problem of bringing it to the surface and storing it at the least possible cost. The signs of the times indicate that farmers in the near future will depend more upon their own enterprise for water for growing crops, and less upon providence.

THE tariff bill which has just become a law without the approval of the president, although it is not claimed by its most ardent advocates as a redemption of the pledge of the dominant party, is a considerable stride from the McKinley law toward freer trade and lower prices for the necessities of life. In the woolen schedule we note blankets taxed by the new law at 25 per cent. advalorem, while under the McKinley law they paid a compound duty from 16½ cts. per pound and 30 per cent. advalorem to 38½ cents per pound and 40 per cent. advalorem. Woolen clothing taxed by the McKinley law 40½ cents per pound and 60 per cent. advalorem, is reduced to a uniform rate of 45 per cent. advalorem. The reduction on cuttlery, crockery, table ware and tin plate, is about 50 per cent. There has been a general reduction in most of the schedules, varying from 5 to 50 per cent.

ROADMAKING BY STEAM.

In many portions of Texas, and especially where road improvement is most needed, the surface soil is of such character, suitable stone so difficult to obtain, and the cost of hard roads necessarily so great, that tax payers oppose any general system of macadam highways at public expense. It has been demonstrated, even in the black prairies of North Texas, that good roads can be made by proper grading, rolling and draining, and that this system gives the best results for the labor and money expended. In parts of Illinois, heretofore afflicted with what were supposed to be the worst roads on the continent, this system has been adopted with satisfactory results. Last fall they tried the experiment of working a road-grader, by the use of a traction engine, such as is used for hauling and operating threshers. The trial was so successful that the plan was repeated and enlarged upon last spring. The expense is given at four dollars a day, including fuel, water and the hire of two men. The result shows that the work can be thus done more rapidly and satisfactorily than by the use of men and teams, and at about half the cost. It was estimated that all the roads in a township could be worked over in two weeks with such an outfit. If these be facts, and they come in a form that precludes a reasonable doubt, then it would be profitable to abandon the present absurd labor-tax law, and collect all the road tax in cash and to hire the work done with engines and graders. According to the Illinois experiment, an engine and grader would be practically all the outfit needed for a county. The Texas prairies are well adapted to the working of this class of machinery, and we will be glad to hear of some county trying the experiment of making good dirt roads by steam.

The descendants of Davy Crockett, one of the heroes of the Alamo, will have a re-union at Humboldt, Tennessee, on September 5th. The citizens of that town have made preparations for entertaining 10,000 people.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT, U. S. Commissioner of Labor, declares that he can, without special effort, arbitrate impartially between the Pullman Company and its employes while traveling on a Pullman pass and enjoying Pullman hospitality. We fear he is permitting the Pullman Company to pull the wool over the eyes of his understanding.

A one-sided but notable naval engagement recently took place about fifty miles from New York, in the Atlantic. A wrecked schooner was floating around loose, bottom side up, and hardly reaching above the water. She was dangerous to navigation, so the war ship Atlanta was ordered to go forth and sink the derelict. The Atlanta found her enemy, gave her two ineffectual broadsides, and rammed her twice, and then put back for repairs. If the schooner had been right side up, perhaps there would have been another wreck floating around. Our war ships are terrible in the matter of cost, and dazzling in their splendor of polished brass, oil finished rosewood, and red tape, but that is about all they are good for.

TEXAS is the greatest State in the Union, in several particulars. She contains more territory; more fertile lands; more timber; more sea-coast; more cattle, and more variety of climate than any of her sister states. But she is behind all other states in fostering her fundamental industry, agriculture. Her legislators have never seemed to realize the importance of this great industry or the necessity for following the customs of states more progressive, at least in this respect. This is a neglect which the people pay dearly for. It has never occurred to our legislators that sound public policy requires legislation to encourage agricultural and horticultural development. We have a department of which the word "agricultural" forms a portion of the combined and comprehensive title. But the name is all.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ABOUT GRASSES.

BY GEO. H. HOGAN.

E. B. Scott, Thorp Springs, Texas: The specimen sent is Tricuspis Sesleriodes of the botanists. The common name is "false red top," or "Southern red top." This is a valuable grass in its habitat, is easily propagated by gathering the seed and sowing broadcast in September. It is a lazy man's grass, as, if sown on sod land in favorable latitude, it will make good hay as well as pasture. It is one of my favorites for the timber sections of North, Central and South Texas. I do not know what it would do out west. I have never found it west of San Saba county, but its habitat seems to be such country as the Cross Timbers and contiguous country, in sandy soils, where it seems to luxuriate. It is a perennial, therefore will stand grazing. It holds its own with the sedges, and at this season of the year rears its beautiful purple panicle above most of its neighbors, thereby making a shining target for amateurs. The heads of this beautiful grass gathered now and carefully preserved, make nice ornaments for winter in the home decorations for the corners of the room, and there are so many combinations to be made in selecting a winter bouquet of grasses. I wish our TEXAS FARM AND RANCH cousins would catch the grass infection and build beautiful bouquets for winter decorations. If they will do this and send me a small seed head of each, numbered, I will relax my rule about the stalks, roots, etc., and think I can name most any sample sent by any boy or girl reader of our paper, so they may be able to know the name of the grasses thus preserved.

THE GEYSER CITY.

Recently business called the writer to Waco, and while there he availed himself of an opportunity to investigate the Cotton Palace enterprise, and was surprised to find that such headway had been gained in so short a time. The magnitude of the exposition, as well as its originality, will attract visitors from everywhere, to whom the novel displays will prove interesting and instructive. A beautiful situation has been chosen for the Cotton Palace, which is easily accessible from all depots, hotels, etc., and excellent transportation facilities—one of the prime factors of success in such enterprises—are at hand. Good judgment, business push, and a broad liberality has characterized the efforts of the citizens who have taken this matter in hand, and all Texas should feel an interest in its complete success. The directors are determined to have everything ready to throw the gates open on a finished show promptly on the day and hour advertised, a fact which in itself will prove commendable and rare. Later in the day the writer also visited Mr. C. Falkner's extensive fruit farm on the east side of the river, where can be seen splendid orchards of pears, peaches and plums, and it is Mr. Falkner's intention to make the capacity of this orchard at least three carloads per day during the shipping season. Waco's solidity and push is never questioned until one is compelled to cross its wagon bridge between the city proper and East Waco. The only security one can find whose business calls him across the bridge is in a large accident policy.

BAD MAN.

Ft. Worth Live Stock Journal: Mort R. Hoxie, of Williamson county, Texas, writes the Drovers' Journal from his San Gabriel ranch: "Our crops are all good this year, just such as Texas can produce in a year, when most needed and when it does the most good. We raised this year on our place 1500 acres of corn, which will yield not less than 65,000 bushels. A great deal of this corn is as good as any I ever saw grown in Central Iowa. You see we can raise hogs as cheap here as they can be raised anywhere. We now have 1000 hogs on hand and about 300 sows to pig within the next ninety days."

parts of the state, and anything that will cause a disturbance of the equilibrium of the temperature will bring about a rainfall. It has been frequently observed that the evaporation from an apparently dry water-course, or a small area in cultivation in an open prairie will chill a passing cloud sufficiently to cause a heavy local shower. A naked sandy tract of land, absorbing more heat than the surrounding dense grass lands will frequently cause local winds to rise, which, coming in contact with a passing cloud will cool it by evaporation of part of the moisture of the cloud itself, and cause a general disturbance of the equilibrium of the temperature and bring about a heavy rainfall, extending over a considerable area. A prairie fire extending over a few square miles has been frequently observed to have a similar effect.

From August to December the rainfall gradually decreases in Western Texas. The highest elevations west of the Pecos river—5000 to 6000 feet—lose their heat first. Their ability to attract the moist winds from the Gulf decreases and the rains become fewer and lighter, and after August very little rain is expected. On the Staked Plain heavy fall rains are usually expected up to the middle or end of November, subject to the semi-monthly northers. In the sub-humid region heavy rains will generally come until the middle of December. In January, February and part of March very little rain is expected. The routine work of the norther is occasionally disturbed by a general rain covering all the Gulf states, but these, as a rule, are too irregular to cut any figure in the general weather system of the state.

According to the foregoing observations, there is a period of very dry weather, lasting from one month to three months, in the humid and sub-humid regions, and one lasting from three to six months nearly every year in the arid and semi-arid regions. East of the Brazos river the dry time usually comes in mid-summer; between the Brazos and Colorado rivers, in December, January and February, and in bad years also March and April. In the country beyond the Pecos river it generally lasts from September to May, being somewhat modified in the Panhandle and on the Staked Plain. It is not intended to say that there is no rain during these dry months, but that it is insufficient or too irregular to be of practical benefit.

If agricultural operations in Texas are to be profitable, in the sense that they are profitable in an irrigated country, these dry periods must in some manner be avoided. There are practically no fall crops grown in the humid region of Texas, because it is too dry in July and August to plant them. Such crops as cotton and corn are always in danger of drouth, and are frequently cut short in the yield. In the sub-humid region it is the small grain that suffers from drouth, yet occasionally, under usually favorable conditions, enormous crops have been grown. In short there is too much uncertainty about the yield, and this could and should be overcome.

If we will figure a moment we will find that we dont get nearly as much rain for our crops as we think we do. Out of an annual rainfall of 50 inches, .. per cent runs off to the stream; of 40 inches .. per cent; of 30 inches, .. per cent; of 25 inches, .. per cent; of 20 inches, .. per cent of 10 inches, 10 per cent. So what actually remains on the grounds with the various rainfalls in respectively .. inches.

The growing crop itself needs at least 12 inches. The evaporation is variable, but is greatest in mid-summer, when plants need moisture the most. It increases rapidly as the total annual rainfall decreases. According to observations made by Prof. Thomas Russell, of the Signal Bureau, published in the report on "The Climatic Conditions of Texas," [Senate Ex. Doc. No. 5, 52d Congress, 1892] the evaporation at the following named places approximately amounts to the following: Shreveport, Louisiana, 45.6 inches; Galveston, 46 inches; Brownsville, 37.00; Corpus Christi, 38.8 inches; Rio Grande City, 53.1 inches; San Antonio, 52.4 inches; Ft. Elliott, 55.4 inches; Abilene, 54.4 inches; Palestine, 47.1; Fort Davis, 96.4 inches; Fort Stanton, New Mexico, 76 inches, and El Paso, 82 inches; the evaporation in some localities being from six to eight times the rainfall.

Under the conditions mentioned, it ought to be plain to everyone that the run-off waters should be saved and put where they can do some good, and that they would be as valuable in one part of the state as in another.

Dallas, Texas.

IN DIXIE LAND.

Correspondence of Forest and Stream.

AFTER CANVASBACK.

In the account of a Southern trip near Galveston last winter I spoke of the excellent shooting we had. Dick Merrill and I hoped to find the jack snipe in plenty about Rockport, and usually one can do so. The present season was so extremely dry, however, that the coast marsh was quite dried up. So extreme was this drouth in the southwestern part of the state that crops were failures. In Starr county much of the range stock perished and the people were in want. At Paisano, Texas, the summer drouth and the cold northers of the winter combined caused the people to issue a public call for aid, to which Corpus Christi responded nobly. The water courses and lagoons of a large section of the country were utterly dried up. It is to be supposed, therefore, that the present was hardly a fair season to judge of the snipe shooting, the marsh duck shooting, or even the quail shooting of that part of the state. Under the circumstances Dick and I concluded not to try for quail or snipe, but to stick to the deep-water duck shooting. Moreover, we wanted something even better than the fine redhead shooting. Nothing but canvasback would do us. So one day we went aboard the Novice and started for Puerto Bay, some twenty miles or more distant from Rockport, where our guides told us there were a great many canvasback, and where they had been less disturbed than at Hines Bay, still further east along the coast, at which latter bay most of the heavy market-shooting had been done, until the drop in the market made it profitless to kill the ducks for shipment.

"There is celery in the Hines Bay," said Johnnie, "and there isn't any in the Puerto Bay. Hines Bay is very shallow, and it is hard to get in there with a sailing boat. There is no place to stop at Hines Bay, nor at the Puerto Bay either, unless Mr. Kemp will take you in." (We had letters to Mr. Kemp, who lives on the shore of Puerto Bay, but never found opportunity to present them.)

It was noon when we got out of Rockport, and the air was so light and baffling that it was sundown when we got around the horn of the long and beautiful Live Oak peninsula, around which we had to double. We crawled on in the dark, the boys following the tortuous channel among the shoals and keys by instinct. Once we went hard and fast aground on a reef in the dark, and it took us an hour to hedge off, but finally we made our way into the wide waters of the Puerto Bay, dropped anchor, cooked a rattling good supper on the gasoline range in the cabin, and slept soundly till early dawn.

PLENTY OF BIRDS.

In the night a stiff wind came up and it was much colder than on the day before. The face of the bay was covered with white-tipped waves, enough to make a man look twice at a sinkbox. Johnnie and Jimmie said it was all right, though. After breakfast our two parties took a skiff and a sinkbox apiece and fulled out for the head of the bay with the wind directly astern. The boxes towed all right, and the wind helped us so kindly that we made two or three miles over the rough water almost before we knew it.

Johnnie and I were ahead, and as we went we could see great bodies of ducks on all sides of us, floating out in the open. Most of these were redheads, with some bluebills (dos-gres). We saw a few canvas flying about. At length, as we passed the mouth of a shallow side bay, we saw a great body of birds whose white backs were so apparent that we looked twice at them. Once in a while one would sit up on his tail in the water and shake himself; also, we could see how high and straight they held up their heads. There was no doubt of it, it was a raft of those rare and much prized birds, the canvasback ducks. There were acres and acres of them, bobbing around and feeding in a great long line. We thought there were probably 2000 at least in that one body, and more were continually dropping in.

Dick and Jimmie were about half a mile back of us, and at length we saw that they had located the same body of birds. We decided to pass on and let Dick have that lot, as he had had poor shooting on the Shellbanks trip. Presently we saw them put up the birds, put out their decoys and get in position. "Yes, and he'll kill fifty canvas in there before noon," said Johnnie, "if the birds begin to work at all."

Johnnie and I kept on further toward the head of the bay, passing innumerable brush blinds which had been made by the market-shooters out in the open water. The great bulk of the birds put up by Dick had left the bay and gone out inshore.

"There's a big dam and a tank of fresh water up at the head of this bay, on the Fulton Ranch," said Johnnie; "that's what they call the 'port,' or 'puerta' of this bay. Some call this 'Purdy Bay,' meaning Puerta Bay. The ducks go over to that fresh water once a day, and if a fellow had decoys and cover there, he might get shooting, though they come in high, and mostly at night when they are disturbed a good deal. A canvasback duck is going to have fresh water once a day, somewhere or other. Those birds 'll come back from there pretty soon, and they'll come in here high. If they go back to the bay where we put them out, your friend will have good shooting. We may get a few down in here. Anyhow, we'll put out and try it."

So we did put out, and Johnnie left me tied to a stake, out in the middle of the ocean, with the wind getting higher, and the waves growing whiter, and the pitch of the rolling sinkbox so sharp that I wouldn't have sworn I could have hit my decoys with a rest.

DECIDED A QUESTION.

I was square in the course of the incoming flight, but the birds would not decoy. Canvas and redheads crossed over me, but said only "ha-ha!" chucklingly as they passed. It was a perfect duck day, but the ducks wouldn't do their share. They went on by and massed up in great bodies on the other side of the bay. Dick's gun spoke back of me only rarely. Johnnie's blind showed only an occasional puff of smoke. In despair I began to shoot bluebills, and every time I unhitched and went out after a dead bird, I had ten minutes of fight trying to get back against the wind to the vague spot where my wooden anchor was awash. Only one canvasback came in to me, a solitary, desolate old hen, which conceived an affection for my decoys. Flickering up and down the water with uneven wing along the water, she evidently meant business. I lay low, and she lit among the decoys. With a slow, careful motion, I got a bead on her long, snaky neck, which she raised to its full limit as I sat up. Then I joyfully swatted her as she sat, and taking no chances, swatted her again, for I thought maybe she moved a leg after the first time. Then once more I rode the sidling seahorse of a sneakbox out, and picked up a very dead canvasback. I was in no mood for foolishness. The question whether it is even right to shoot a duck on the water may now be considered as settled. It is right, when they're working as badly as they were that morning.

NOVEMBER THE BEST MONTH.

Johnnie and I now laboriously pulled back against the wind to where Dick and Jimmie were located. We found them complaining bitterly and with only half a dozen canvasbacks in their boats. They said the birds had all gone across the bay and banked up in great rafts, not working at all.

"That's the trouble," said Johnnie, "It's too late in the season for good canvas shooting now, unless you hit a very hard norther. The birds have been shot at so much by this time that they are educated. The whole bay is full of feed, and if you put them up out of one cove they just go over and light in another one as good.

"You may think it odd," he continued, but the best time to get canvas shooting here is from November 16 on for thirty days, just about when you are having your shooting in the North. It doesn't take the birds long to cross the country clear down to this place. When they first come in they are not wild, and will work to the decoys nicely. Very heavy bags are then made here and at Hines Bay on canvasback. I have known of one gun killing 167. Jimmie and I have between us killed some pretty good bags in this bay, 60 to 100 a day.

"The total number of canvas shipped out of Rockport every winter is very large. Over 50,000 were shipped last winter in less than two months. I suppose there were 30 or 40 market-shooters shipping then. This season there was no price at all for birds, and the shooters all quit shooting. One man told me he shipped 430 canvasbacks to New York at one time this winter, and he only netted $5 above the ice and express. Of course he quit shooting. Nelson, of Galveston, one of the best market-shooters there, came over here to shoot, because their best water was closed up there, but he's gone back home now. I think Nelson is the best duck shot that ever shot here. He made the big bag I have told you about, 167 in one day."

While we sat in the boats and talked, Jimmie, quiet, faithful Jimmie, had pulled clear back to the Novice and cooked a fine fat canvasback for lunch. In about an hour and a-half he came skating down over the white-topped water with a basketful of good things to eat. Then we concluded we would all go back to the Novice, as there was no flight at all. This we accomplished at the cost of a good deal of labor for the wind was dead against us, and increasing. In the middle of the bay I broke an oar-lock on the sinkbox I was rowing and was helpless till Johnnie picked me up, after which we found it all we could do to row the skiff and tow the box. Dick was still worse off, for he was taken suddenly indisposed, and had it not been for Jimmie's tough young muscle he would have had a hard time in getting his iron ship home against the wind and sea.

We rode out a roguish night, all snug and warm below. In the morning Dick did not feel well enough to go out again, so we left him to keep ship, Johnny going toward the head of the bay, while Jimmie went back toward the foot, into a cove, where we put out fully 5000 birds. On all sides we could see great rafts of birds, fully 1000 in a bank, apparently, and among them many rafts of canvas, but though the weather was good and rough, we got no work out of them, and only killed a few stragglers. The best fun I had was in running the little sinkbox, in which I had now gained the greatest confidence as a sea boat. It always kept right side up, and even the heaviest seas broke harmlessly around the coaming, and did not come inboard. With a proper apron, one of these boats would be practically unsinkable. It sits so in the water that at a distance it looks as though the occupant were sitting flat on the water, and rowing himself without any boat at all.

It now seeming to us that we could have more certain and satisfactory shooting at the Shellbanks than in the Puerto Bay, we weighed anchor and made for town, going under reef, and tearing along at a great gait, which landed us home early in the evening.

SAILING AND SHOOTING.

In one of the two following articles of this series I wish to describe the sporting situation at Rockport fully, as I believe it is a point to which the attention of the Northern shooters may well be turned. It will be well to make brief the personal experience of my friend and myself there, which could be indefinitely expanded.

It did not take us long to learn that we could easily have all the duck shooting we wanted if we cared to go after it. One day we heard of a bag of 61 redheads made off the peninsula point, only three miles from town. Another day we heard of one gun killing 88 redheads on the channel below the quarantine station. One evening we and the two Bludworth boys picked up 52 fine redheads in about an hour down at the Shellbank, most of them on the pass, not over 300 yards from Johnnie's house. Sometimes we would take the sneak-boxes and drag them around on some of the shallow flats of that locality, and get some rapid fun of a morning or an evening while maybe in the middle of the day there would be no birds moving at all. Then there would be whole days when everything was quiet, and when the birds kept bunched up on the flats, not stirring a wing. One squally day Jimmy and Dick and I took the Novice and sailed 20 miles down the coast to the Shamrock coast, at the edge of Corpus Christi Bay, hoping to get heavy shooting there. We got very little shooting, though we passed flats where thousands of pintails and redheads were feeding. We sailed down in half a gale of wind making the 20 miles in less than two hours, the Novice apparently needing every ounce of her 6,000 pounds of ballast, but traveling like a witch, with the rail under. We had a wildish night that night at anchor, and the next day had to reef down four points. How Jimmie ever kept her in the narrow, crooked, dredged channel I can't say, but Dick and I exulted in the way Novice ran and was handled. We put out the decoys once for the ducks that day, and again they were disinclined to come to us. That day I again had the misfortune to break an oarlock on my sneak-box, though fortunately to windward of the Novice. Dick and Jimmie couldn't for a long time make out why I didn't row, but at length Dick put out with a skiff and saved my life. If I had missed the Novice in my drift, I should have had six miles of wild water to cross before striking land, and hungry as I was,

Poultry.

What can form a more attractive sight than a flock of pure white fowls on a well shaven Bermuda grass lawn?

Use plenty of lime about the fowl house, water closet and pig pen, for the sunshine will generate miasmatic odors about these places unless they are kept clean and disinfected.

A writer in one of the poultry journals declares that Hamburg fowls in the South die after they are hatched. That is not as bad as dying before they are hatched as they do in the North.

Andalusian fowls are the most neglected, according to merit of any breed. They are equal in all respects to the Leghorns, and besides have a style of beauty that is catching and rare, which ought to recommend them.

"Fine feathers make a fine bird," should be amended so as to read: Fine feathers make a fine looking bird. If more attention was paid to fine work and less to fine looks, hens would be more profitable than they now are.

It has been discovered that tuberculosis is a common affection of fowls. It seems the scientists are doing their level best to cut off our food supply by finding this dread disease in our steak, our milk, and butter and cheese and now in our chickens and eggs.

CHICKEN POX, OR SOREHEAD.

H. B. GEER.

This is the time of the year when the younger chickens—those about half grown—and particularly the large comb breeds, suffer from the chicken pox, or sorehead. The disease, if we may call it such, is undoubtedly the direct result of mosquito bites. We believe this to be so, because we have never known the sorehead to prevail among the chickens only when the mosquitoes are abundant, or very shortly after frost, and they have become extinct. A few weeks after cold weather sets in the sorehead disappears, and we never knew it to prevail in the spring of the year or the early part of the summer. Hence there can be no doubt about it being started by the mosquitoes, and, again, we have noticed that it is always the worst in localities that are rather low and damp, and where the mosquitoes are most numerous.

Sorehead is a very bad thing to have among a flock of Leghorns, Minorcas, or Black Spanish, as it soon makes the chickens a very unsightly lot to look at. It goes for the tall-combed birds simply because their large, tender combs are good foraging ground for the primary cause, the mosquitoes.

The only successful way to treat sorehead is by local application to the parts afflicted, and that is one thing that makes the disease such an unwelcome visitor, it is so much of a bother to treat it. But with fine chickens we must put up with the trouble, and do the best we can.

We have tried several remedies, but the best one and the one most easily applied, may be prepared as follows: Take a quart cup and fill it two-thirds full of water just comfortably warm; add to it two heaping tablespoonfuls of table salt, and stir it up until the salt is all dissolved. Then put in a spoonful of kerosene oil, which will, of course, float on top of the other solution. Then take the afflicted chicken and dip its head into the mixture two or three times [illegible] for a few seconds at a time. A [illegible] usually effected in two or three [illegible] salty solution has a very [illegible], while the oil has some-[illegible] tendency by excluding the [illegible] odor of it makes the general [illegible] of the chickens that time, and [illegible] had its beau[illegible] worst month of all and disagreeab[illegible] It prevails quite A mixture of la[illegible] South at this on the comb and fa[illegible] chicken has good, but it is much [illegible] welcome apply than the other rem[illegible] [illegible]ubbed [illegible]lso

Nashville, Tenn.

OSTRICH FARMING.

The Irrigation Age.

Ostrich Farming could, no doubt, [illegible] to yield profitable returns, even i[illegible] [illegible] more extensively than at [illegible] United States. Several [illegible]rich farms are to be found and it is beyond question that many parts of Arizona, New Mexico and Southwestern Texas are well adapted to the business. According to a late South African paper, some 20,000 ostriches are to be found on the farms in Cape Colony. It is alleged that each bird there nets about $40 per year, which must be regarded a good profit for almost any animal kept about the farm. In Cape Colony the birds are plucked about every eight months, and yield nearly a pound of feathers at each plucking. Artificial incubation is practiced in Africa as well as in California, and it is found to be of great advantage in the propagation of the bird. The ostrich is expecially adapted to the arid region and requires but little care. It is estimated that 1200 tons of ostrich feathers have been exported from Cape Colony during the past thirty years, valued at $50,000.

PRACTICAL POULTRY TALK.

Colorado Poultry Journal.

What is practical in poultry journalism? We have recently received one or two letters asking for practical letters to benefit beginners. Now we are glad to receive such letters and we will try to comply with their requests, and shall devote a little attention to what may be considered practical, but in doing so I would like to comment on the mistake so many make who start to raising poultry. One class of beginners think there is nothing to learn, and soon fail and quit the business; but there is another class who attach perhaps too much importance to feeds, and remedies, and diseases, and who are magnifying their need of instruction from their journals and their fellow breeders. My dear friends, the All Wise Creator of heaven and earth gave to the fowls a certain amount of instinct and to you and I a certain amount of brains. We often use our brains to trammel the hen's instinct, but if we have brains enough left to recognize our mistakes we are not long in learning to walk alone without leaning on someone else for support. One great difficulty in following the advice of many practical poultry writers and poultry journals is, that what is the law and gospel one month is rank heresy the next month. It is true that there are many things to learn, things to avoid, but do not sacrifice your own wisdom born of your own experience, for the wisdom of some writer who probably does not, and perhaps never did own a fowl. If you are in the poultry business for keeps, here are a few hints that will help you, as applied to your fowls:

Keep good stock.
Keep clean.
Keep coal oil handy.
Keep nests changed frequently.
Keep warm in winter.
Keep dry in spring.
Keep cool in summer.
Keep BUSY.

And you will keep them well; dont doctor much, and dont waste time on runty, delicate chicks; kill them off.

LET THE HENS SCRATCH.

Mirror and Farmer.

The natural food of fowls consists mostly of seeds, insects and grass. It is not a natural condition when the birds have but one kind of food. The birds that build in trees and feed their young would be unable to supply them if only seeds could be provided. As the concentrated foods must be given, the variety is also to be considered. Such substances as grass and the shoots of tender herbage are intended as much for dilution of the concentrated foods as for the nutrition to be obtained therefrom. The work of feeding her young is not incumbent on the hen by bringing the food to them, but she is intended to lead them, guide them and scratch for them. The feet of the hen perform the same duties as the wings of a flying bird, and her feet are well adapted for providing food for her young. Hence we may rightly conclude that scratching is a natural function of the domestic hen. The hen, however, performs greater work than the birds on the wing. Birds seldom lay more than two or three eggs before beginning incubation, but the hen may lay from fifteen to fifty, or even more. She must produce these eggs, as well as maintain herself. In the natural state [illegible] lays fewer eggs, but has greater [illegible]ulty in procuring food and resisting [illegible]s. An egg is a composite sub-[illegible]d cannot be produced from a [illegible] of food. The hen requires [illegible]ood in order to fulfill her [illegible]ular and persistent layer. [illegible]ore, conducive to egg [illegible] hen is deprived of [illegible] of scratching. She does best when she is compelled to scratch and work for her food, and she will always select the kinds most suitable for her purpose. When hens are confined in enclosures they may be fed too much while in a condition of idleness. A hopper that is kept full of food where the hen can always reach it induces her to desist from work of scratching, because the necessity for so doing then ceases and she becomes too fat. Nature teaches, therefore, that hens should be so fed as to compel them to scratch and work for their food, which keeps them in health and leads to greater egg production.

SOREHEAD.

Southern Poultry Journal.

We have for the past two weeks had frequent inquiries from all sections of Texas, for a remedy for this disease, which is properly called chicken pox. It usually appears rather late in August, on until about the first of November, but this year it has come earlier.

The well fowls should have about one and a half tablespoonsfuls of Epsom salts put into a quart of their drinking water, and allowed none other to drink. The sick should be removed at once to another yard, their drinking water also have salts put in it. Head, comb, face, and wattles greased with turpentine, or turpentine and oil or lard. Some use five per cent. carbolic acid and ninety-five per cent. oil. When we have a very valuable fowl we touch each pustule with tincture iodine, being careful not to allow it to get into the eyes. In using turpentine it will do no harm if it gets into the eyes.

This disease will run its course in seven or eight days, and if the fowls do not take cold or roup very few will die. But they take cold very easily, and care to roost them comfortably and where no drafts of air pass over them is of great importance. Nor should they be allowed out of the house or roosting place until after daylight. Dont crowd them on roost or in house, and when weather is dry give them a run, it is much better than cooping them.

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The richest, the grandest, most awe-inspiring range of mountains in the known world, is the Rocky mountain range, extending entirely across and beyond the state of Colorado. Grand old Pike's Peak at the foot of which is situated the marvelous Cripple Creek gold camp, is here. That great national illustrated weekly family paper, the Rocky Mountain Sentinel, published at Denver, Col., (established 1887), illustrates this grand scenery each week, and tells all about the wonderful West. Also, true stories of love and adventure. This big weekly, containing eight large pages, forty-eight long columns, will be sent on trial three months (13 weeks), for only 10 two-cent stamps. Handsome solid gold rings, set with brilliant Rocky mountain gems, are given free as premiums. Address as above and mention TEXAS FARM AND RANCH when you write.

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No man who raises corn can afford to shell it by hand. Time and cuticle are both too valuable to be wasted when there are so many ways of saving both. There is no more profitable thing for a man to own than a Black Hawk Corn Sheller. It is thoroughly made of the best material, can not get out of order, and is so simple and easily handled that a child of six years can run it as thoroughly as a man, and with just as good results.

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My Breeding Fowls at $1.50 to $2.50 each, to make room for young chicks. Address J. W. SMITH, Jacksonville, Texas, at once or you will miss the bargain of your life.

S. P. KING, Sherman, Texas, breeder of pure B. P. Rock, light and dark Brahma, Buff Cochin, P. Cochin, Blk. Minorca, Silv. and Golden Wyandotte, White Leghorn. Eggs now ready; $2 for 15.

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From all leading varieties of thoroughbred poultry. Pit Games a specialty. Price list on application. Stamp if convenient. B. F. CARROLL, Blooming Grove, Texas.

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AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
APIARIAN SUPPLIES.
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Our own make. Magic Food and Egg Producer, Magic Lice Killer, True Slag Grit, Bone, Mineral Food, Shell Cut Clover Hay, etc. Write for special circular. Everything guaranteed. Agents wanted.
UNION FEED CO., Chattanooga, Tenn.

BARGAINS! One-half our breeding stock for sale cheap. Choice Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Ply. Rocks and Pit Games. Also eggs for summer hatching at reduced prices. Catalogue free. Address H. B. GEER, Nashville, Tenn.
Or, GEER BROS., St. Marys, Mo.

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Early spring hatch Brown Leghorn Cockerels, B. B. R. Game Cockerels and Pullets.
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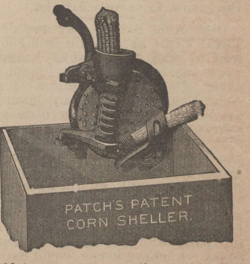

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A. H. PATCH, Clarksville, Tenn.

seed for next year also, I shall try the wonderful pea next year for I am very favorably impressed with its behavior so far. E. A. JOHNSON.

AN ANCIENT FABLE.

With No Bearing Upon Recent Events.

ROCKWALL, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Once upon a time a Fox called on a Pig who dwelt in a snug fox-proof house and asked to be admitted. But the Pig said, "In view of the past I am afraid to let you in." Then the Fox replied, "In the interest of harmony, just let me put my nose in and have it counted." The Pig thought this a fair proposition, so he opened the door a little way, whereupon the Fox inserted his nose and said, "Let the roll-call proceed." And by the time the Foxes "no's" were all counted, the Pig discovered that he had not only worked himself in, head and tail, but that he had actually gone to keeping house.

RAMROD.

MR. JONES' PEARS HEARD FROM.

The box of pears from the orchard of Mr. J. H Jones, Hardin, Texas, were forwarded to Mr. H. A. LaFetra, of the Royal Baking Powder Co., N. Y. The subjoined acknowledgement tells the rest:

F. P. Holland, Manager TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas, Dear Sir: —The box of pears arrived this morning, all sound, and sufficient of them ripe enough to be sampled. They are very fine, and you have the sincere thanks of the writer, Mr. Call, and all the rest of us. With highest regards, I am very truly yours.—H. A. LAFETRA.

SHORT CORRESPONDENCE.

I wish to sow some grain early this fall for grazing purposes and would like the experience of some one in regard to turf oats. Will they stand hard freezes or not and where can I get seed?—J. F. COOK, Pearl, Texas.

Inclosed you will find one dollar to pay my subscription to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I think it a splendid paper, so much valuable information to be gained by those who read it, and would not like to do without it.—W. B. SCOTT, Texarkana, Ark.

As I have noticed much inquiry about how to keep peas and beans, I will give my experience in this latitude. I never put away to keep for winter or spring use only those setting on after the first of August, and in doing so I have never had a weevil to my knowledge. Have kept them for two years. This is my experience for six years. Long live TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—J. A. HIGHTOWER, Clarendon, Donley County, Texas.

HEIRS WANTED!

I want to find the heirs of the following parties: Josiah Pomeroy, Wm. W. Hampson, George Cumberland, Milton Perry, Peter Maas, Nehemiah Hawkenberry, Robert T. Walker, and Levi P. Scott, who were all early settlers in Texas and entitled to property. Address, R. H. Hanna, Houston, Texas.

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

Mr. J. A. Blow, of Nebo, Cherokee Co., Texas, is now actively engaged in raising registered Poland China hogs. His breeding stock was secured with much care from the very best herds of experienced breeders in Illinois, Indiana and Texas. He understands what it means to breed successfully registered swine and with his admirable location he is quite sure of raising good healthy hogs of which any one may be proud.

EXCURSION TO PITTSBURG.

The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R'y will sell excursion tickets, September 5th to 10th, to Pittsburg, Pa., account G. A. R. National Encampment, at special low rates, good returning until September 25th. Best line from St. Louis, Springfield, Louisville or Cincinnati to Pittsburg.

For rates or further information apply to any agent of the B. & O. S. W. R'y. or address H. C. Archer, Southwestern Passenger agent, Dallas, Texas.

Like your correspondent, M. W. Smith, of Sedan, Texas, I too sent to Hastings & Co. for some "wonderful peas," and duly planted them in sandy land, about latter end of March last, in drills and cultivated twice—lots of vines but nary a pea pod, so far, in the whole patch—while the common speckled peas planted over a month later have afforded an abundance of peas for some time past. As your correspondent remarks, "they truly are wonderful—have got a wonderful amount of advertising too—free and otherwise, and the dear public as usual gobbled the bait with avidity.—P. W. H., Kirkland, Texas.

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Sewing Machine manufacturers say we were insane when we sold our best Alvah sewing machine for only $2.48 each in 10 different states. We may be, but we advertised the best sewing machine made, and neighbors who call and see the quality and value of the machines sold at that low price ARE MORE THAN WILLING TO ORDER FROM US at our regular price of $20.50, 21.50, 22.50. We want more territory at once and offer another lot of our Best High Arm, High Grade Alvah Sewing Machines (weight crated 120 lbs.) in Antique Oak or Walnut wood work, as you select at the UNHEARD OF PRICE OF $2.66. NO MONEY IN ADVANCE. Send your order and state that you will deposit $2.66 with bank or reliable business house in your town, and after machine is received and tried for 30 days, if found as represented, satisfactory and fully equal to any $65 sewing machine made, you will have money forwarded to us $2.66. NO RISK. NO LOSS. Also you must agree to allow neighbors to examine machine we send you and assist us in making sales to them at regular price $20.50, 21.50 and 22.50. Full set attachments and Ten year guarantee with each machine. Do not delay your order, as we will select localities from early replies and shall not place more than ONE MACHINE IN ANY CERTAIN LOCALITY. Will place machines in at least 10 STATES and TERRITORIES and likely in all. YOU RUN NO RISK. NO MONEY until tried and tested. Do you need a machine, if so take advantage at once. Dealers, agents or parties having machines are not wanted. We want to place them in homes where a first-class machine is needed. Cut this out and send with order to-day. **ELY MFG. CO., Chicago, Ill.**

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Colorado Poultry Journal	50	1 30
Cosmopolitan Magazine	**1 50**	**2 00**
Dallas News, semi-weekly	1 00	1 75
Detroit Free Press, weekly	1 00	1 75
Fort Worth Gazette, semi-weekly	1 00	1 50
Farm Implement News, weekly	2 00	2 50
Farmer's Call	50	1 25
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CAUSE FOR JOY.

SHE: "I hear that George and his mother-in-law are getting along nicely since her illness."

HE: "Yes; you know she had part of her jaw-bone removed."

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Weighs 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 [illegible] said in favor of the machines. [illegible] given as a new subscriber to FARM AND RANCH.

Household.

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

CHAT.

Lee Jenwyl, please accept our regrets in misprinting your name, which, being somewhat out of the usual style we deciphered incorrectly. We like interrogation points; they are wonderful keys to unlock stores of treasures sometimes, and our Household is but the vestibule to a long corridor through whose doors we may find access to valuable stores of experience and wisdom. So write them often, sisters.

Old Cotton Planter thinks that early marriages are unwise. We think when a young man is sober and industrious it is better for him to marry early, and thus, perhaps, steer clear of the thousand-and-one temptations which assail a young man trying to sail the sea of life alone. And if a young man is not sober and industrious, if he has the wealth to live without labor, he is not capacitated to make a good husband, and should be kept at a safe distance by any girl who is pure and good. Many of the happiest marriages we have known have been contracted by the parties in early youth.

An Old Farmer asks to say a few words against woman's rights. While it is true the possible situation he describes is revolting to any woman of ordinary refinement, it is very humiliating to know that jurors are of such a low type that even in a locked jury room, for the purpose, presumably, of deciding upon a man's guilt or innocence, his life or death, have time or inclination to be vulgar. But we live and learn.

Lalla Martin answers Wandering Bachelor.

Baby Ed makes his appearance in this issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and timidly creeps up to our side, while he tells the story of his short life, in babyish simplicity. As we look into the clear depths of his dark eyes, we are constrained to hope for a bright future for the little one. May he be a blessing and comfort always, in the home into which he has come, where by right of being a baby brother to a lot of grown up brothers and sisters he is the sunshine and center of the home circle, upon whose merry prank, or tearful eye depends the happiness or sorrow of his loving slaves.

KIND WORDS.

GERTRUDE BELL.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I have been thinking of writing to your Household for a great while; so, here I am, knocking for admittance into your happy and interesting circle, hoping that my letter will not reach the waste basket. I admire all the letters and enjoy the good advice that is given in your most useful and instructive department, and think it valuable to every boy and girl, and can say that I agree heartily with Mattie Daniels in every word that she has said in regard to the training of boys and girls. And I think that there should be as much pains taken in the care of boys as girls. I admire Stella's style of writing. She writes such cheerful good letters. They are like a ray of sunshine after a rain. I also agree with Mrs. Belsher in every word she says, and think her letters are very instructive to every one who reads them.

I guess I had better not write too much this time for fear my letter will not be appreciated.

Farmersville, Texas.

A SAD PREDICAMENT.

POOR OLD FARMER.

Mrs. S. E. Buchanan: Will you permit a Poor Old Farmer to enter the Household? As A Tramp has been admitted I shall not despair. As all of you Household talk very learnedly, I shall not select any one in particular to have a chat with, but as woman's rights and woman's suffrage seem to be first, I will have to ask a few pertinent, or may be impertinent questions and make a suggestion or two. Was the dear creatures who wished to have the privelige of casting their vote know or understand the responsibility of full citizenship, or franchise? Now to the point, all the point: all voters that are land holders or house holders are qualified jurors, i. e., if of sound mind and can read and write. Now ladies, think for a moment of being summoned on a special venire to try a criminal of the worst kind, and oh, horror, the idea of the mother of a family to be locked up in the jury room for days and nights with a lot of vulgar men to deliberate on a case of the kind mentioned above, to say nothing of the revolting testimony that is likely to be drawn out in a criminal case of the worst type. Would your household be in good order when you returned from such a den? I dont wish to encroach on your rights, "be sure you are right and then go ahead."

Crosby, Texas.

BABY ED.

Hark! was that a rap at our door? It sounded more like the flutter of a baby's tiny hand. The door of our Household swings slowly open and lo, upon the threshold stands a golden haired, black-eyed, white robed little one. And we know in a moment that Ed "our Household baby" has come from his far away Dakota home, to sunny Texas for the express purpose of seeing the dear aunts and uncles of the Household, and if he gains as warm a welcome as his mother always has, he must surely be more than content. To your loving care I leave him while he tells his own story of baby life.—Mamma.

I am only a very small baby yet, and I expect I should be afraid of all these strange new faces, but mamma says I kind of belong to you and must try to see how nice I can be while I stay. When I was a wee baby, I heard them say that I had been adopted and was now the Household baby of TEXAS FARM

AND RANCH. Oh, wasn't that an honor, and didn't I know by the "happy" in mama's eyes how she appreciated the compliment. I have lived in this nice world such a short while, I am afraid I have not much to tell about myself. But mamma says my life is just the same as the rest of babies lives are—made up of smiles, and tears, and bumps and tumbles and cure-all kisses; of a vain trying to be king, "monarch of all I survey;" of a yielding to love and patience, although to tell the truth, I think my own way is much the nicest. I was only eight months old when this picture was taken and I dont always look so cross, but I wanted my mamma to stay by me and the horrid man who took it nearly frightened me to death. He talked so loud, and snapped his fingers and winked, and yelled boo-boo at me and all to try and have me look sweet and good natured. I am sixteen months old now, and play out of doors and have such fun seeing the pigs, colts, calves and chickens, and many a nice ride I get with papa or those dear big brothers of mine. Oh, I tell you it is a nice thing to be the baby where there are no other babies, all so much larger than I am, everyone so good to me and loves me so much. And now as my mamma isn't here I'll crawl up into Aunt Sallie's lap and lie down for my after dinner nap. She looks so good and kind I know she will be so good to me, and now I will do to each one of you as I do at home, throw you a kiss and wave my hand to say bye-bye.

Montrose, S. D.

SORE-HEAD AND BALLOT REFORM.

MRS. M. T. IKARD.

Mrs. Buchanan: I would like to ask Uncle Snort, or some other poultry authority if they can tell me what is the matter with my chickens and turkeys. They have great scaly sores on their heads, generally beginning on the eyes and mouth and spreading almost all over the head. I have been thinking it might be lice, though I have done so much to keep them off my fowls. I first washed the roosts with strong salt water and white washed, cleaned out the house several times and made new nests each time. They never had this or any other disease before, and I've raised chickens several years.

I appreciate your kind invitation to write for the Household, but so many have so fully expressed my views on the leading topics—love and woman's rights—that I think it is unnecessary for me to repeat them. Oh, I do not see why women think the ballot will reform the country. I think the reform had better begin in the raising of our boys. If it cannot be brought about there, I can't see how the ballot will; and then I think it would look so unladylike for women to vote. I hope it will be two hundred years in the future. Please excuse me for writing.

Naples, I. T.

SATISFIED.

BESSIE.

Dear Editress and Household Friends:

I wonder if there is a corner for me once more? I have been away so long that I fear I have been forgotten, but I have been sitting still and giving strict attention to what others were saying. Dear sister Patsy let us shake hands through the Household. You are right, we have enough to worry with, without politics or voting. I have given the subject a good deal of study, and I think we are better off if we only would think so, without the ballot. Of course I want my rights; oh, yes, I want all the rights my brother can enjoy, except two. These are voting and holding public office. As a general rule, we farmers' daughters get our rights without fussing for them. I have never seen but two who did not get their rights, and their Johns were so narrow minded they did not think their wives should claim the chickens or have any control over them. They always said "my poultry," and the wife says "his." Now sisters, I think such as these are the ones to beg for woman's rights, not us who can have our chickens and gardens to do as we choose with. As to women driving men out of employment by working for less, that is too thin. Let men change their mode of living so they can live on less. The idea of a man saying it takes more to keep him up. I tell you young men, if you would spend less for cigars, stop drinking whisky, and stay away from billiard halls you would be surprised at how much money you could save, and would see why women can live on less than men. I think if a woman does as good work as men, and as much, she should have the same pay. There are too many men like Mr. D., who said to me some time ago in speaking of a man who was chopping cotton for him and who did not do as much as his wife, he said, "I do wish I had hired a woman; I could have gotten her at a woman's price," as if her work was not worth as much as his. I do hope something will happen to settle the squall without giving us the ballot. I want to extend my thanks to Wandering Bachelor for the course he has taken. I wish there were more like him. I think Stella just a little hard on him. Dont be alarmed, Stella, he has not captured all the hearts in the Household yet.

Rain Drop, will you tell me what you found in Don Quioxte that children should read. I read, and reread it closely last winter, and it is the first book I ever read I could find nothing good in.

Well, I declare! I must go, Mrs. Buchanan; please record my vote for a blue ribbon for Mrs. Vanderhoef, on her letter headed "Our Boys."

Archer City, Texas.

A SUPERIOR WOMAN.

LALLA MARTIN.

Dear Household: In the Household Department of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for July 14th, Wandering Bachelor requests A Woman and myself to favor the Household with a definition of what we think constitutes a superior woman.

Now, W. B., you write just a wee bit like you think my ideal woman might be one that is too pure and good to come in contact with sin or suffering; one of those superior minded creatures who think it her duty to go around showing other people where they are remiss; who is continually advising other women to "stand up for their rights;" or one who spends her time in advocating some pet hobby. If you think I call a woman of that kind superior, your not wanting to follow A Woman's advice and marry one of them is not to be wondered at. I, like you, dont know exactly what sort of a woman our friend, A Woman, calls superier, still, I believe I have a fair idea of what she thinks constitutes superiority. I dont believe she would advise any man to marry a woman of the Mrs. Lease type. Then, there is that other type of woman that is almost as objectionable as the one just mentioned: the "sanctified, superior woman" that you wrote of in your letter. We meet this woman, I am sorry to say, rather often. She passes us by—all but the selected few, with elevated head and an "I'm-better-than-you" expression that makes us wish she were not our neighbor. The "woman with a mission" is not quite so unpleasant to have around, yet we are nearly all perfectly willing for her to be some one else's mother or sister. She neglects the duties at hand, while she looks for something higher. I believe in the "woman with the mission," if it is the right mission. My superior woman has a mission. It is to make the best of her surroundings; to make life brighter and better for those around her; to be a woman whom we all love and respect; one who is ever ready to raise the fallen and help the afflicted; who believes in the goodness of human nature and knows how to bring the better qualities of those around her, consequently making them think better of themselves and people in general; who is forgiving, kind and sympathetic; who doesn't condemn because the world condemns, but who is willing to allow repentance and present good conduct to atone for wrong doing in the past; who tries to make home one in which love and peace shall reign supreme. This, I believe, is woman's true mission. If a woman is all this, and with it is even tolerably well educated, if she reads and keeps up with the times, she is superior, whether she realizes it or not. My ideal woman is not perfect; she often makes mistakes; she would be more than human if she did not. Yet she is always ready to rectify them. She is not an angel, but is a woman in the noblest, truest sense of the word.

Do I favor woman's rights? Well, to the extent that a woman should have the same wages a man would receive for the same work. Really, I dont think women being allowed to vote would have much effect on political affairs. Women are as much divided politically as men. The ballot would be larger without being materially changed.

It does seem a little hard that women have to comply with laws which they have no voice in making. Yet, if men fail in making laws what they should be, what can women hope to do? Woman is man's equal morally, perhaps is his superior; mentally she is, I think, his equal, yet to straighten out the affairs of government, she would have to be mentally his superior. Women have more rights now than most of them maintain. Nearly every field of labor is open to her. Her sole grievance seems to be that she is not allowed to vote. I

HOMES! FARMS! For all in far-famed **SOUTH TEXAS.** Farm, fruit and vegetable lands, in 10, 20, 40 and 80-acre tracts, near Houston, at $15 to $25 per acre. One crop will pay for these lands. I also have large tracts suitable for subdivision. Write or see me. R. B. GAUT, 310½ Main St., Houston, Texas.

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The Kickapoo Country, Oklahoma (garden spot of the world) will be opened to settlement soon. For particulars read the "Oklahoma Farmer," $1 a year. Oklahoma City, O. T. Sample copy, 5c. Kickapoo Map, 50c.

FOR INFORMATION about Calhoun County and Southern Texas, the "New California," address the *Port Lavaca*, Port Lavaca, Texas, for sample copy. Southern Texas possesses wonderful possibilities of soil and climate, and attracts wide attention. The *Lavacan* will be replete with information for the home-seeker.

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Of 207 acres, 7 miles west of Fort Worth, on gravelled road, valley land prairie, good black and chocolate soil, all fenced, 107 acres cultivated, small house, shed, crib and well. Price, $20 per acre. Same land in Lamar, Fannin, Collin and other thickly settled counties sells for $30 per acre. Send for my illustrated circular about Tarrant County and the Fort Worth Packing House, Stock Yards and Flour Mills.
S. M. SMITH,
Board of Trade Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex.

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

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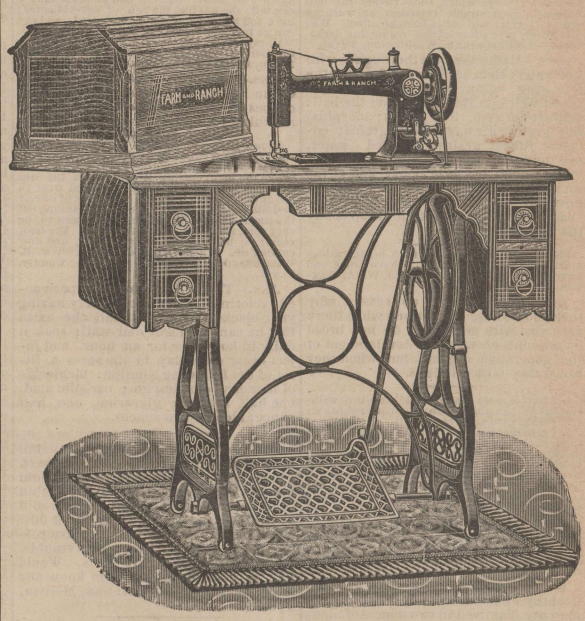
The new improved Texas Farm and Ranch, the handsomest and finest proportioned sewing machine now manufactured, delivered, all charges prepaid by us, to any railroad station east of the Rocky Mountains, and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year for $20.

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



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

Read our ten-year guarantee and terms under which you can purchase one of these machines without a possible risk. We will send every New Improved Texas Farm and Ranch High Arm Machine on trial, and after ten days trial if it does not prove satisfactory in every way may be returned at our expense, and your money will be refunded.

Tr...

G. HOPPER: "Well, I went around to your crack boarding house and got insulted."

G. BEE: "Indeed! How was that?"

G. HOPPER: "Why your landlady said I looked as though I would jump my board."

Do You Want a Country Home?
I have for sale, at a fair price and on terms to suit a responsible purchaser, a 220-acre farm, within one mile of this city, that has fairly good improvements, cistern, well, springs and running creek water, wood and a beautiful pecan grove just beginning to bear. Good houses, barns, fences, etc. Ellis is the banner county, and Waxahachie (the county site) the best town of its size in Texas.
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VETERINARY.

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

I have a cow that lacerated her teat on a barb wire several weeks ago. When I milk her the milk runs out of the lacerated part which keeps the opening from healing up. What can I do to heal it up?—J. R. KRUSE, Iowa Park, Texas.

ANS.—Let it alone till the cow goes dry; then throw her down and secure her. Wash the parts thoroughly in hot water; and then with carbolized water. Make the edges of the fistula raw by paring them with a sharp knife. Then when it has stopped bleeding wash off again with clean carbolized water, and stitch the edges securely with silver wire sutures, taking a good, deep stitch.

We are having in this neighborhood, an epidemic of sore eyes among Jersey cattle, by which many of them lose their sight. The right eye in all the cases noted is first attacked. It begins by running, and then a white spot forms on the eye which soon covers the ball entirely. Such simple remedies as washing with salt water and borax have no effect. Will you kindly give some advice respecting treatment.—A. SUBSCRIBER, Washington, Texas.

ANS.—Bathe the eyes thoroughly with hot water; then apply a few drops of the following lotion with a camel hair brush well into the eye and on the ball: sulphate of zinc, five grains; morphia, five grains; atropia, three grains; cocaine, fifteen grains; distilled water, one ounce. By pressing on the lids with thumb and fore finger and at the same time spreading them, you will expose the eyeball. The eye should be shaded with a dark cloth to keep away the light and flies.

Please tell me whether twin heiffer calves make good milkers or not. I have some and have been told they do not.—MRS. W. A. BAXTER, Leonard, Texas.

ANS.—We know of no reason why they should not. Sometimes when there are twins with males they do not breed on account of want of development of the generative organs, but when they breed they milk all right.

1. I have a mare that has fistula on the withers; has broken and is running matter profusely. Please give me a cure for it.

2. I also have a fine horse that had what I thought for some time was distemper, but was finally pronounced by experienced horse men to be pink eye. Came pretty near dying, but finally recovered entirely, except that one eye has been effected most of the time since; becomes weak and watery and then matters some and sometimes has a bluish scum on it, and sometimes is almost entirely blind in it. The other eye is well and sound. I have cured up the sore eye frequently by cold bathing and other remedies, but it will not stay well long at a time.—BENJ. STUART, Manchester Mills, Tarrent Co., Texas.

1. Inject every third day a small quantity of one drachm of bi-chloride of mercury dissolved in two ounces of alcohol, with one half dram of liquor acetate of lead added to it, and do not let it run down on the shoulder, and wash out every day with soap and water.

2. There is a weakness remaining from the first attacks, and whenever he contracts a little cold, or is exposed to hot sun, dust, or any exciting cause, the inflammation recurs. There is no final cure, as a chronic condition exists that medicinal treatment will not remove, and you will just have to treat it when it occurs. When you have been so successful in relieving it [illegible] month or more. She should be allowed but very little hay, and that of the best quality, dust all shaken out of it; dampened with water, slightly salted and given at night. No hay through the day at all.

Please prescribe for my bull. He stands in a stretched out position; hind legs generally crossed, one foot being behind the other; arises very well but seems troubled about starting to walk; seems to jerk his feet in starting; complains more in one leg than the other; remains on his feet only a short time; seems to become worse gradually.—CHAS. S. JONES, Donahoe, Texas.

ANS.—Give him one and a half pounds of sulphate of magnesia disolved in water, and drench him. After his bowels stop running off, give him two ounces of iodide of potassium and one ounce of nux vomica, made into twelve powders, and give one twice a day.

My sow has been moping around for over a week and she will not eat, except a little slop. About the eighth day she began having something like fits; she would go around in a circle to the left, her whole frame shaking all the time; her fore feet would keep jerking up against her body. She has had no fever that I can tell; she has had the run of several acres; have fed her corn, sorghum and weeds, and she can go to a pool of water when she wants to. Will my other hogs take it? What must I do for them if they do take it?—BROADUS MANSFIELD, Farmersville, Texas.

ANS.—Some conjestion about the base of the brain. Give her two or three ounces of raw linseed or castor oil. Do not think your other hogs in any danger.

About eight months ago my horse got his right fore foot cut on a barbed wire fence. It was cut beginning about midway in front just above the hoof, cutting it around on the out side, about half way round. It healed over in about two months with the exception of one or two little places which have been running all the time. It is badly swollen and seems to be very sore, as he limps all the time. The hoof seems to be growing off gradually, and new coming on. What must I do for it?—WM. R. WITHERSPOON, Lambert, Parker County, Texas.

ANS.—This is a case for an experienced veterinarian's personal. Try having your blacksmith pare off all the extra foot he can, both sole and wall; soak it daily in hot water for an hour, and inject every other day in the sores a little of the following solution: bichloride of mercury, one drachm; carbolic acid, one half drachm; glycerine, one half ounce; alcohol two ounces.

Will some experienced man please tell me a remedy to kill out Johnson grass. I have about six acres of it, and several patches over the field. It is not all solid but scattered. Now what would be the best to raise on it to kill it out? Have had it now for years. Have cotton on it now and part wheat stubble, very black land where it is. Would like to hear from any who know any thing about it.—J. J. MILLER, Melissa, Texas.

DALLAS LIVE STOCK MARKET.

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

Choice fat grass steers	$ 2.00 @ 2.25
Common to fair grass steers	1.75
Choice fat grass cows	1.60 @ 1.75
Common to fair grass cows	1.25 @ 1.40
Yearlings	6.00 @ 9.00
Bulls	1.00 @ 1.25
Stags	1.00 @ 1.25
Choice veal calves	3.00 @ 3.25
Common to fair veal calves	2.00 @ 2.55
Milch cows	15.00 @25.00
Choice fat mutions	2.00 @ 2.25
Common to fair muttons	1.50 @ 1.75
Goats	1.00 @ 1.50
[illegible]d hogs	4.50 @ 5.00
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	4.00 @ 5.00
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fixing the limits of the several areas.

The arid and semi-arid portions of Texas by this method may be classed as that part of the state in which the altitude varies from 2000 to 6000 feet, and in which the rainfall in a number of years, varies between 10 and 25 inches. An irregular line extending south from a point a few miles west of Wichita Falls to Fort Griffin, Sweetwater, San Angelo, Menardville, Fort Terrell, Castroville, Brackettsville and thence to Hidalgo, will about form the eastern boundary line. In some parts of this region the annual rainfall often reaches over thirty inches, and would be amply sufficient to mature any crop, if it were properly distributed. Before the destruction of the grass by overstocking, all the standard crops of Texas were successfully grown as far west as the 102d meridian, but since then the rainfall has been too irregular for profitable cultivation. For a distance of 100 miles west of this limit, all kinds of forage mature fairly well, and, say for four years out of six, crops of small grain and cotton can be grown equal to the Texas average.

The humid region, in which the annual rainfall is from 40 to 50 inches might be bounded on the west by a line extending from Red River south to Pilot Point, thence to Fort Worth, Cleburne, Corsicana, Palestine, Hearne, Round Rock, Gonzales, Cuero and the Gulf near Indianola. Fairly good crops are grown in this region from year to year, according to the Texas average. There is now and then some loss by drouth, and occasionally some by excessive rainfall. The best yield is obtained near the boundary. Farther east the soils being largely ferruginous clays, shed the water faster, and in general they are poorer. What advantage there might be in having a greater rainfall is lost in the enormous quantities of natural fertilizers carried away by the drainage of the country.

Between the humid and arid region lies the sub-humid region with a rainfall varying from 25 to 40 inches. The altitudes range from 1000 to 2000 feet, and ordinarily fairly good crops are grown from year to year. With the exception of a few counties the soils are generally fertile and retentive loams, husbanding for a long time the rains that fall. In the matter of quantity the sub-humid region is as well provided for as the best agricultural portions of the United States, but not unfrequently there is shown a want of discretion on part of the rainmaker in the proper distribution of the same. The conditions of the rainfall in Texas are peculiar and more or less well defined.

I think that most old residents in Texas will agree with me in the opinion that the rainfall comes in cycles of about seven years each, and that within each cycle there are four years where there is a quite heavy rainfall, two years in which there is less than in the four, and one year which may be called the drouthy year. Counting backward we will find that 1893 was extremely dry; 1892 was not so good as 1891-90-89, which were excellent crop years, according to the Texas standard; 1888 was much better than 1887, and 1886 was a drouth year. 1885 was rather dry; 1884-3-2 were very good; 1881 better than 1880, and 1879 was one of severe drouth, and so on. Observations made on cross sections of trees show in the thickness of the layers of the wood a similar record of the rainfall.

The conditions of temperature, alti- [illegible] direction of the winds deter- [illegible] as well as the quantity of [illegible] various portions of [illegible]er in Texas is [illegible]st spring in [illegible]mporary [illegible] South- [illegible] gen- [illegible] the [illegible]ae [illegible]e [illegible]r [illegible]d [illegible]rd, [illegible]s or [illegible]o. In climatic [illegible]ex doc. [illegible] opinion [illegible]cos region [illegible] from the [illegible]y be con- [illegible]for most of [illegible]g winds of [illegible]olorado, Ne- [illegible] southwest, [illegible] of mois- [illegible]e moun- [illegible] Texas is [illegible]n July, [illegible] while the western face is desolate and barren.

The Staked Plain, the Panhandle, where the altitude is over 3000 feet, and the mountain range of El Paso county, and of New Mexico, may be properly called the weather breeders of Texas. As spring opens in Texas generally in February, the low lying lands of the eastern and southern parts warm up first under the genial influence of the sun. The prevailing winds are then from the south, spreading out, fan-like as they proceed northward. They are warm, and carry much moisture, which is dissipated in Kansas, Nebraska and northward, as the cooler temperature of these states is encountered. At intervals of about two weeks during each spring, a norther will sweep southward, pushing before it the moist clouds from the Gulf. The vapors are suddenly condensed, causing a snowfall in Kansas, and a day or two later heavy rains in Eastern and Western Texas. The blizzard will continue on to the Gulf, cause the Mexicans and Central Americans to shiver for a day or two and then return in a greatly demoralized condition. The warm wind is pushing it northward, and the line of contact between the two opposing winds is the source of another rainfall; a wet norther generally brings with it a week's rainfall. For about two weeks following the norther there will be mild, balmy spring weather, and then another norther may be expected, bringing with it another rain or cold, windy and disagreeable weather. During February and half of March the humid region gets nearly all the rain that falls. In March and April the sub-humid region begins to share in the rainfall and by the middle of April it has warmed up sufficiently to attract a goodly portion of the rain clouds. The winds have shifted more to the westward, and carry much more moisture there than they did the month before. The direction of the wind is largely determined by the degree of heat peculiar to a particular region. When the plains of the sub-humid region get thoroughly warm they cause considerable local atmospherical disturbance, creating at times sand storms, or, at least, heavy winds. The air over these areas becomes warm and light and rises. The cooler moisture laden winds from the Gulf rush in to fill the vacuum, incidentally carrying more or less real estate with them. If they encounter a norther or cooler winds from the mountain region, heavy rains usually result.

Vegetation in Eastern and Southern Texas has generally obtained a fair start in March, and corn is well up. The sub-humid region shows signs of awakening about a month later than the humid region. Between April and May the Staked Plain, a semi-arid region—altitude 2000 to 3000 feet—has warmed up, and partakes copiously of its semi-monthly potations of rainwater, and about the end of May wears its Sunday clothes, large portions of the Plain being a carpet of flowers, consisting of hundreds of varieties, many of surpassing beauty. Between June and July the moist Gulf winds have reached the mountain ranges of El Paso county and New Mexico, and the heavy rains of the arid part of Texas may then be expected. In the interval between February and June the greater portion of the precipitation is dependent upon the northers, which seem to come about twice a month, bringing with them a sufficient lowering of the temperature to cause precipitation. Between June and September a change of temperature for a day or two is noticeable in the humid and sub-humid regions, but the change is not sufficiently pronounced generally to cause rainfall. As the southeast trend of the wind causes its passage over larger areas of land, say Louisiana and parts of Mississippi, less moisture is gathered and deposited in the humid region during June and July. The winds originating in the Gulf, opposite Texas are, during these months, diverted so far westward as to avoid the humid region altogether. Their moisture is abstracted by the cooler mountain tops of El Paso county and New Mexico, where one single rain often amounts to 12 to 18 inches. Robbed of their moisture, they are deflected northeastward, and become the dreaded hot winds from the southwest in the northern Panhandle, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. Earlier or later in the year, the mountains do not abstract so much moisture, and the southwest wind affords heavy rains in the same states.

Between June and September much of the precipitation in Texas is largely subject to purely local causes. During mid-summer rain bearing clouds are nearly always in sight in nearly all

know it doesn't sound progressive, but I believe that women ought to be content with the rights they have, make use of them and use the right kind of home influence, and woman's life can't be quite a failure under such conditions. Home influence is what we need; the right kind of influence. Home reform is what is needed, rather than government reform. If the right sort of home influence is used, it will be felt in political affairs; or, at least, this is my belief. My motto is, "Begin at home." It seems to me that women are neglecting the real source of trouble, and are trying to cause a reform at the wrong place and time.

Missionary, La.

THINK TWICE, YOUNG MAN.

OLD COTTON PLANLER.

Mrs. S. E. Buchanan: I am induced to write an article on hasty or imprudent marriages, by request of a young man about twenty-one, who has entered the list of those who are trying to get one hundred subscribers to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, with a view of winning the very handsome premium, a bicycle of fine finish and latest pattern. He is at that age when one begins to revolve in his mind, whether it is wise to follow the advice of Ben Franklin, "to marry early," and take the consequences, or rather to defer taking so important a step until the later period of twenty-five to thirty years old. The present age in which we live is so different in many material respects from the time of the great American philosopher, that we contend it is unwise to follow his advice in the premises. The Union then constituted very little more than the original thirteen states, with a sparse population, of probably not more than five million, possessing none of the wonderful inventions of the nineteenth century. Higher style of living makes things necessary, which in that early day were considered luxuries, that only the rich few could afford. In those colonial times the cost of the frugal living was very inexpensive when compared to our progressive era. Just as we are nearing the end of this the nineteenth century, what stupendous achievements do we behold, a nation of nearly seventy million people, with 185,000 miles of railroad, lined with as many miles of telegraph, and innumerable lines of telephones connecting our commercial and manufacturing centers with their perfect spider web of wires, giving rapid communication exceeding anything in the history of the world, so far as to border on the marvelous, excelling many of the fairy tales of the Arabian Nights. We live truly in a fast age.

The girls who were content to feed upon sentiment and be satisfied with plain food and raiment and to become subservient to mans' wishes in the seventeenth and even up to the eighteenth century, have broken the fetters that bound them, and exact a fair compensation and decent support before they will surrender their maidenhood. The day was when brass buttons and fancy dancing was thought capital enough to induce a young girl to enter marriage with a dude, but such foolishness is now exceptional rather than the rule. I am one who delights in the idea that woman is demanding merit and real worth in the young man who is wooing her with an eye to marriage. No young man nowadays ought to think of marrying before twenty-five to thirty years of age, when his character is better formed and he has some visible means of support.

The idea that love may be sufficient to supply all the wants of two young married people, is too weak a proposition to be considered; for just so certain as poverty comes in at the door, sentiment goes out at the window. Education has radically changed the marriage state. Religion has elevated to a higher degree the standard of matrimonial happiness, and when two parties are unequally yoked, contention is the natural consequence. A wicked and intemperate man is not calculated to make a christian woman happy. The young fellow who is determined to "sow his wild oats" had better not marry. Above all things, young man remember that marriage is a sacred ordinance and ft should not be entered into hastily.

I am trying in the portrayal of the dangers that confront us by too hasty marriages, to exclude consideration of the very rich and the very poor man, taking rather those of the middle classes. For we find some women are inclined to make allowances for the rich man, who is able to gratify their desire to dress fine and live sumptuously, that martail happiness is made a secondary consideration. It is possible to see the very poor man so extremely kind and attentive to the little woman who shares his poverty, that she practically seems to forget and forgive any improvidence on his part.

I will digress a little, and give the following to prove the premises taken: Yesterday I chanced to wander upon such an ideal poor man, and in a spirit of deep earnestness and sincerity, he said, "I never stopped to consider the responsibilites of marriage, for blindly I leaped into it and took a rib at the early age of seventeen, she only sixteen, and whether you call it good or ill luck, fourteen children were born unto us, and though our life has been a rugged one, still living in the same humble way, my wife appears as happy as other people under similar circumstances." This fact he attributed to his aiding her at the wash tub and cooking stove, dressing the children, and at all times ready to help her at anything that comes to hand, and always being true, faithful and kind. Such a life only verifies the old adage, "where little is expected, little is needed." The young man whose habits are good, with a fair education, ordinary capacity, who is willing to forego expensive clothes, smoking cigareties and segars, and indulging in buggy hire, the bicycle craze, base ball or rowing matches, with an eye to laying by his surplus earnings, may risk matrimony at the age of twenty-seven or thirty, without any serious danger of starving some good woman to death.

In summing up the whole matter I would advise all young men of the average class to weigh well the responsibilities and environments before taking so important a step. Remember that there is more luck in leisure than haste.

McKinney, Texas.

CRUELTY TO THE "LITTLE CRAPS."

Farmer's Director.

A comical misunderstanding was that which occurred at a private residence near Madisonville recently. Several visitors from town had carried out their children with them, and one of the oldest boys was appointed to superintend the games and plays of the little ones. He grew tired of this, and finally came into the house, throwing himself on a sofa.

"What have you done with the other boys?" inquired his mother.

"Why," he said, "they're out in the barn shooting craps."

"Oh, how cruel," cried the mother. "You ought not to shoot those little things;" whereupon the boy broke into Homeric laughter.

LAUGH.

Home and Farm.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine. Learn how to tell a story. A well told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick room. Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in the world, keep the bad to yourself. Learn to hide your pains and aches under a pleasant smile. Learn to meet your friends with a smile. The good-humored man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic or hypochondriac is not wanted anywhere, and is a nuisance as well.

An eminent surgeon says: "Encourage your child to be merry and to laugh aloud. A good laugh expands his chest and makes his blood bound merrily along. Commend me to a good laugh—it is the best of all music."

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TEXAS FARM AND RANCH
Dallas

Correspondence.

HARD TIMES.

SALADO, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Yes, times are hard and have been for over sixty years, that I know of. Some of these years times were really much harder than others; but the complaint has been about the same each year. The question is, are the farmers using the means within their reach to help prevent really hard times? When I look at agricultural reports and see that the farmers of Texes are purchasing two and a half million dollars worth of bacon and lard per annum and two and a half million bushels of corn, and some years more, and many other things in proportion, and have to pay for this with six cent cotton, I can say to them ,no wonder times are hard. I know that there are many other things that help make hard times. I speak of these because the farmer can and should stop the corn, bacon and lard leak. Let every farmer determine that he will have plenty of these necessaries at home next year, and some to spare. If they will do this they will find relief at home.

The question is, what breed of hogs is best? That is, the hog that will make the most pork and lard from a given amount of feed. That is the hog for the farmer. Those who have never tried pure breeds, will be astonished at the great saving of feed when they do. I have tried several different breeds, and my experience is the Essex is the hog for the farmers of Texas. They fatten at any age; their meat is not excelled by any; easiest hog to control; no hog so gentle and kind. I have never had one diseased; never had one that caught chickens. I have never raised them for sale but I think I will. Any person desiring to give them a trial, I would refer them to Maj. W. R. Cavitt, Bryan, Texas. I purchased mine from him. He will treat you right, and I believe you will be pleased as he keeps on hand none but the very best. I am astonished when I hear a farmer say he can't raise his meat. I have been in Texas thirty-seven years, and out of this time have purchased pork four years, caused by changing my location. I sell bacon nearly every year. I know that farmers can and should raise their own pork. If they will do this it will be one great help for hard times. I know some will say I have a good place. I say make one and raise at least, your own meat.

A. J. ROSE.

A NEGLECTED EDEN.

ELLIOTTS, Matagorda, Co., Tex.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

You dont often hear from old Matagorda county, but she is just beginning to come to the front, and from this on you will hear more of her. A new town by a new town company, to be called Bay City, is just being started about two miles east of this postoffice, and an election has been called for September 18th to vote on the removal of the county seat from the old town of Matagorda to Bay City, and a newspaper called the Bay City Breeze has been started to advertise the country. But Elliotts is the present post office, and will be until a post office can be secured for the new town.

Crops are very fine in Matagorda county this year. In fact they are every year, for drouths and crop failures are unknown here—more apt to have too much rain. Old Caney, because of its sugar plantations before the war, is the best known portion of the county, and on account of her alluvial soil is one of the most productive spots in the world. Corn makes 40 to 75 bushels, and cotton one to two bales per acre, and everything else in proportion. The Colorado river runs almost centrally through the county, and also has fine bottoms, while the fine open prairies of the county are black sand and hog wallow and just as rich and productive as can be. In fact, Matagorda is one of the richest and best counties in Texas, but few people know it as the county has no railroads, and has been a stock county until very lately. Now farmers can get small tracts and they are coming in rapidly. Water and grass always plentiful; game, fish and oysters world without end; also, vegetables and fruits do well. Nobody could believe there is such an overlooked county in Texas until they come and see it.

Col. David Sunchheimer, the mining millionaire of Denver, and president of the Enterprise Land and Colonization Company, of Beeville, Tex., is president of the new Bay City Town Company, and success seems sure. Undoubtedly Matagorda county is on the eve of a wonderful development and settlement boom. Any information gladly given.

G. M. MAGILL.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

ENNIS, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

I have noticed the trend of some of our Southern papers of late in copying from the Northern agricultural press on agricultural matters, but especially on forage plants. The agricultural papers of our northern latitudes are doing a good work for their communities, but are entirely misleading from a Southern point of view.

I could name many forage plants recommended in these papers that our average planter would be just simply burying his money to invest in, especially in Texas. If our other watchmen in the South will guard the coast in this direction for their respective states, I will try, through the farmers' great educator in Texas, to keep our progressive men from being imposed upon. I have just finished Bulletin No. 18, from United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "Forage Plants for the South," by a grand man, Prof. S. M. Tracy. But he ignores (as far as the good of Texas is concerned), the true habitat of the various plants described. I assume the position that in Texas at least, the locality has much to do with the success or failure of any forage plant that may be brought forward for public approbation. Therefore, as a general warning, do not go too heavily in any unknown forage plant until you test it, or have indubitable evidence of its commercial value. On this line I would like to bring out the best thought in Texas on the different forage plants, and let the readers of our paper see what can be done or not done in Texas. Forage is a factor in Texas agriculture and grass is king.

GEO. H. HOGAN.

THE STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AND BUCKNER ORPHANS' HOME.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Texas Farm and Ranch, Dallas Texas.

At the late horticultural meeting at Houston a committee was appointed to ascertain the number and kinds of trees, plants, etc., necessary to plant a thirty-acre orchard on the grounds belonging to the Orphans' Home. The chairman of this committee, C. Falkner, of Waco, Tex., appointed a sub-committee whose names are subscribed to this report, and who visited the grounds of the Orphans' Home on the 23d day of August, 1894, for the purpose of perfecting a list of fruit trees, etc., adapted to that locality.

Under the instructions of the State Horticultural Society, we appeal especially to the nurserymen, florists, seedsmen, and fruit growers of Texas to correspond with the undersigned, designating such things as they are willing to donate as they are named in the subjoined list, which will be published from time to time until the list is complete. Each contributor will please report immediately to J. M. Howell, Dallas, Tex., a list of the articles he will donate.

We are pleased to state that we found the Buckner Orphans' Home in a most flourishing condition. The hundreds of happy little children, the substantial buildings, the fine location, ample grounds, and the well matured plans of Manager Buckner, all give cheerful and flattering promises for the future of this worthy institution. We hope that every one who can will aid in filling and perfecting this list immediately, so as to be ready at proper season to ship promptly when ordered.

We urge prompt correspondence with J. M. Howell, Dallas, Tex., showing each contribution, thus enabling him to keep the public informed through the press as to who has contributed.

E. W. KIRKPATRICK, J. M. HOWELL, } Com.

STOCK REQUIRED.

Peach trees 1600.—50 Alexander, 20 Hyne's Surprise, 250 Mamie Ross, 30 Bishop, 20 Mt. Rose, 30 Miss Lola, 100 Rogers, 20 June Rose, 30 Family Favorite, 100 Gen. Lee, 20 Chinese Cling, 50 Alice Haupe, 50 Elberta, 50 O. M. Free, 150 O. M. Cling, 30 Thurber, 20 Routh Cling, 30 Boquet Free, 30 President Cleveland, 150 Heath Cling, 20 Admirable Free, 30 Admirable Cling, 100 Caruth Late, 20 Piquett's Late, 30 Salway, 20 Thomas' Nov., 100 Nov. Heath, 30 Raisin Cling, 20 Oct. Indian.

PLUMS—500.

30 Lone Star, 20 Yosobe, 20 Munson, 50 Botan, 30 Wild Goose, 50 Ark Lombard, 30 Botankio, 20 Hytankio, 30 Yellow Japan, 50 Burbank, 50 Irby Sept., 30 Golden Beauty, 20 Cumberland, 30 De Soto, 20 Weaver, 20 Witmeth.

APPLES—600.

20 Yellow Transparent, 30 Red Astrachan, 20 Early Harvest, 20 Family, 30 Red June, 20 Cole's Quince, 50 Bledsoe, 30 Kinnard's Choice. 20 American Summer Pearmain, 100 Ben Davis, 30 Ark. Black, 100 Shockley, 30 Gano, 20 Summer Queen, 30 Jonathan, 30 Wetsel, 20 Smoke House.

CRAB APPLES—50.

10 Hyslop, 20 Transcendent, 20 Quaker Beauty.

PEARS—200.

30 Duchess, 50 Kieffer, 20 Edmonds, 10 Garber, 10 Buerre Superfin, 20 Bloodgood, 20 Howell, 30 Buerre De Anjou.

GRAPES—600.

100 Ives, 100 Concord, 100 Delaware, 100 Niagara, 100 Catawba, 100 Herbemont.

BLACKBERRIES—5000.

3000 Dallas, 500 Early Harvest, 1000 Kittattinney, 500 Lawton.

FIGS—100.

40 Celestial or Magnolia, 20 White Adriatic, 20 Black California, 20 Brunswick.

SHADE TREES—150.

50 Sycamore, 20 Weeping Willow, 100 Hick's Mulberry, 50 Hackberry, 30 Elm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

50 Japanese Persimmon, 100 Arborvitæ, 100 Flowering Shrubs, 100 Ornamental Grasses, 100 Red Cedar, 100 Evergreens, assorted, 200 Everblooming Roses, 1000 California Privet, 1000 Green House Plants, 100 Trifoliata Orange.

SEEDS FOR SPRING PLANTING.

1 bu. artichokes, 1 bu. wax beans, 1 peck pole beans, 5 lbs beet, 1 lb cabbage, 1 lb carrot, 5 bus. early corn, ¼ lb cucumber, 1 oz. egg plant, ½ lb lettuce, ¼ lb pepper, 2 lbs spinach, ½ lb tomatoes, 1 bu. alfalfa, 10 bus. sorghum seed, 30 bus. Bliss Triumph Irish potatoes, 20 bus. seed wheat, 25 bus. seed oats, 20 bus. seed rye, 2 lbs musk melon, 2 lbs watermelon, 2 lbs mustard, 1 lb okra, 2 lbs onion seed, 6 bus. onion sets, ¼ lb parsley, 1 bu. peas, 1 lb pumpkin, 5 lbs radish, 1 lb squash, 1 pk. yellow corn, 1 pk. Jerusalem corn.

J. M. HOWELL.

THE WICHITA FALLS COUNTRY.

WICHITA FALLS, NORTH TEX.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

There is in this vicinity quite a good deal of damaged wheat, probably 150,000 bushels or more. This wheat would make good feed for hogs. Farmers of this section are short on hogs and "long" on wheat. No doubt in other portions of Texas the opposite is the case. Farmers who have hogs to dispose of might profit by shipping them up here. They will find ready sale for a good grade of stock hogs, hogs that can be fed and placed on the market this coming winter.

We not only have this damaged wheat to dispose of, but worlds of good No. 2 wheat, and the best of it is selling for not over 38 cents per bushel. The damaged (by rain) wheat sells for 20 and 25 cents per bushel. Those who have tested it say it will pay to feed hogs on wheat at 50 cents per bushel. Over 250 cars of oats have been shipped out of this county to date this season. Oats bring at present 28 cents. There have been only about 100 cars of wheat shipped, which shows that the farmers are holding fast to their wheat. Thousands of hogs could be fed and marketed here this winter on wheat and corn (we have a fair corn crop.)

Some of our farmers are going to ship hogs from Kansas and Nebraska for feeding purposes.

Mr. E Rexford, of Gilbert creek, this (Wichita) county, has proven beyond any question of doubt that apples and pears can be grown here to perfection. Mr. Rexford is one of the pioneer farmers of this county, and he has as fine a variety of fruit growing as one could wish to see. Mr. Rexford is one of those progressive farmers who says, "I will try," instead of saying, "I can't," and he meets with success. Last week the writer, in company with a few farmers from Illinois, who were prospecting for a home in this county, drove over to Farmer Rexford's (it is ten miles north of town.) It was a surprise to the Illinois farmers to see growing on one farm such a variety of crops.

There was wheat and oats in the granary; corn, cotton, sorghum, millet, watermelons, with a big drove of fine berkshire hogs feeding on them—melons that would weigh from 30 to 60 pounds each. In the garden and orchard we found vegetables of all varieties, and fruit equal to that of California, or any other state. There were apples, pears, plums, cherries grapes, blackberries and peaches. The apple and pear trees were loaded with fruit of the finest flavor. There are many who think apples and pears cannot be grown in North Texas. What one man has done another can do in the same soil and climate, and many of the farmers of Wichita and Clay counties are now turning their attention to the fruit growing industry. Thanks to Mr. Rexford, and a few others like him, for leading the way and showing us what our soil and climate, backed with work and perseverence, is capable of doing.

While at the home of Farmer H. P. Ladd, the smut-proof wheat raiser, the other day, a lady from Wichita Falls, who was paying a visit, asked Mr. Ladd "how he managed to raise such nice tomatoes."

"With a hoe, before sunrise," replied Farmer Ladd. This, no doubt, is the secret in raising a good many things that some people say won't grow.

Mr. Ladd was formerly from Iowa, and in that state, as in most Northern and Eastern states, the people have to use the hoe before and after sunrise.

After looking over the model farm of Mr. Rexford, and inspecting the county generally, the Illinois farmers decided that the Wichita country was good enough for them, and they each bought land for a home, and returned for their families.

The prospects for quite a heavy immigration from the Northwest and middle states to North Texas this fall is good. Many have already bought land and will move on to it this fall and winter.

A great many of the old settlers here are "land poor," and are selling off part of their land at reasonable prices. Farmers who have from 160 to 320 acres, and have the same paid for, and are out of debt, and have a bunch of hogs to eat up their wheat, are the fellows that are in it this year, while life is a burden to the man with the big acres, and it takes his crop to pay interest on unimproved land. Cheap wheat and high priced money dont go well together. The mistake a great many people make in moving to a new country is that they overcrop themselves in buying land and going in debt for it. Three hundred and twenty acres is plenty for the average farmer. Some of our most successful and best contented farmers in this section have but 160 to 200 acres.

OBSERVER.

P. S.—Mr. Rexford is an old subscriber to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

LATEST FROM FLOWER BLUFF.

FLOWER BLUFF, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

Another good shower last night, and not one of the regulation F. B. Fizzles. If this sort of business keeps on we may after all be "in the swim." Please inform the good people of your municipality we shall be able to supply them this winter with sacharine tubers that in point of size will make an average melon look like a wart. Even if we contract to supply the pig tailed warriors of the Orient, shall still have a surplus for State and local consumption.

Is there any Bologna sausage factory in Dallas that could utilize tomato worms, as we are in a position to make liberal inducements? They make elegant canned goods, and it seems to me that owing to the prevalence of hydrophobia, they would make a cheap and desirable substitute for the customary canine article.

J. T.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH PEAS.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Some time in April a friend handed me about a half dozen Wonderful peas. I planted them in my garden and when they began to bloom freely I counted forty-seven flower stalks on one hill of two vines before they had run two feet, the little red ants attacked them and bit off the blooms before the pods started. I dosed them with Paris green and flour—fifty to one—and succeeded in nearly killing out the—peavines. The crab grass got pretty thick among them and in cutting it out I cut off a fine section of peavine. I cut it in lengths of two leaves each and set them out, to see what they would do. The cuttings are now in bloom, with a fair prospect of their making seed for next year. If M. W. Smith will do likewise he can save

Cousins' League.

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

Well, cousins, I received four articles from four of the League, competing for the book I offered. I shall not decide myself who is to win the prize, but will leave it to two gentleman friends, and will abide by their decision, and send the book to that one they think most worthy. I am sorry, Cousin Fanny, you did not send in the promised sketch; "the more the merrier," you know, and the greater the credit of winning. I am going to start on my vacation to-morrow—will make a short visit to Galveston and one or two points along the line. I hope to see something interesting to write about to you, and hope, too, that when I return I will find quite a large pile of good letters, very good letters, charming letters, full of sparkle and fun and bright ideas from the cousins. I shall be gone two weeks, so put on your thinking caps and do your best.

Pearl Evans has had such a nice visit to grandfather and grandmother. Isn't it the nicest thing in the world to go to see grandparents? I wish every boy and girl could experience this great pleasure. But I know that some of the cousins' grand-parents are far away in distant states, and all they know of them is what papa and mamma tell them. Some are "beyond the river," and their names are all that is left for the little ones to reverence.

You shall not be disappointed this time, Mattie; you shall have the pleasure of seeing your letter in print.

You may consider yourself one of us, Tempe. I do not remember that you have written before. It must have been when Aunt Emma presided over the League.

A little girl, 9 years old, who can write a letter as good as yours, Pearl Miller, need not fear to get into the waste basket, I do not think. I know I would have said, "This pie is splendid, Pearl; give me another piece."

A real string of Pearls to-day; here is the third one, Pearl Rawson, accompanied by Julia Waller. Oh, me! how I wish I had some of that fine fruit. You are right; nice, fresh fruit is scarce in the city, so is fresh air and pure breezes. Get all the pleasure you can out of the season, and when school opens bend to your books, and get all the good you can from them.

Dear Aunt Sallie: We have been reading the cousins letters a long time but have never written until now. We are cousins, aged eleven and twelve, and I (Pearl) have a sweet brother two years old, named George Carlton. For pets we have some canaries. We live in the country and like it better than town. We have had nice fruit nearly all the year, first the mulberries, then plums and blackberries, and now we are enjoying fine peaches and watermelons. We could not have so much of these nice and fresh fruits when we lived in town. If we see this in print we will write again. Guess we have written enough for the first time.—PEARL RAWSON and JULIA WALLER, Campbell, Texas.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I am fourteen years old, and love to read the cousins letters. I wrote to your paper once before, but have never seen my letter in print. My uncle takes your paper. I can wash dishes, clean up a house, raise chickens and cook some. I can also sew. I am very fond of reading. I go to school to my aunt. School is out now. I have a sister. She is sick today but I hope she will soon be well. I must close now, hoping to see my letter in print. Your little friend.—MATTIE S. FRIERSON, Frierson's Mill, La.

Dear Aunt Sallie: My papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and I love so well to read the Cousins' League. I wrote one letter to Aunt Emma, but I never saw it in the League. I guess Aunt Emma had so many letters she overlooked mine. I am a little girl, 9 years old. I have dark brown eyes and dark complexion. I have two sisters younger than myself; their names are Maude and Fay. I help mamma do the work. I can milk, churn, wash dishes, sweep, clean potatoes, bring in water and wood, and mamma let me make a pie the other day, all by myself. I made the pastry and put in my berries and sugar. I believe if you could have had a piece, Aunt Sallie, you would have said it was good. I go to Sunday school every Sunday, and say a verse out of the Bible by heart. School has been out two months. I studied spelling and third reader. My school teacher's name was Mr. Lanham. I like him so much. Mamma bought us a book. I love to read it; it tells all about Jesus. For fear my letter is too long, and will find the way to the waste basket again, I will close. Good bye.—PEARL MILLER, Sherman, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I have just been spending a very pleasant week with my grandma and grandpa Metcalf. They have a daughter sixteen years old, nearly one year older than myself. She is very fond of horses and of course I had a nice time taking fine rides on a pretty pacing pony. There is nothing I enjoy so much as riding. One evening we attempted to climb a very rocky hill on our horses. The brush was very thick and so we had to pick our way. I thought my horse would fall down, but it did not, and so we reached the other side safe and sound. We have a very interesting Sunday school at Salt Creek church. My papa, Mr. L. W. Evans, is superintendent and Miss Bertie Carter is secretary. We live eight miles from Brownwood, a very pretty town in western Texas. Well good bye Aunt Sallie. —PEARL EVANS, Brownwood, Texas.

Mrs. Buchanan: I would like very much to join the League, if you will accept me. I have written two letters to the Cousins League but I never saw but one of them in print. That was the first one. My father takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. We all like it very much. My sister Grace Luna has written several letters to Mrs. Buchanan concerning the chat. I go to school. It will commence next September. I am in the sixth grade. I have one brother and three sisters. I am next to the baby. If I see this letter in print I shall write another soon, so good bye.—TEMPE CLARKE, Terrell, Texas.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I am only 11 years old. My papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I read the Cousins' League. I help mamma in the house, and can wash and wipe dishes, cook and iron.—MAGGIE RILEY, Midway, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: Two little farmers' girls want to join the League. We are 9 and 11 years old. We have all the housework to do by ourselves, because mamma is too sick to work. We have no pets only our little baby brother, 6 months old. We have one sister who is married, and five brothers. If we see this letter in print we will write again some time.—BELLE and MARY MEREDITH, Denton, Texas.

Don't feel well

Why?

Oh! I don't know. Worry I expect.

Worrying about what?

Well, you know the servants are a heap of trouble.

The children worry me a heap.

I am broken down.

In the morning I generally have a headache;

Along towards evening my back feels as if it would break.

Every time the baby cries I nearly jump out of my skin, I am so nervous.

Your system needs toning up. Why not take Brown's Iron Bitters

the best strengthening medicine made. It will give you a good appetite, make your blood rich and pure, give you strength, make life a pleasure. Not only take it yourself, but give it to the children. It is pleasant to take. Small dose. The only iron medicine that don't blacken the teeth. But get the genuine—it has crossed red lines on wrapper.

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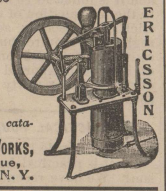

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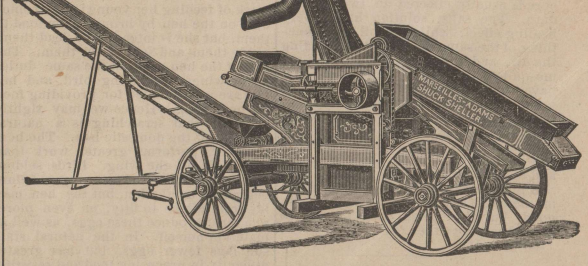

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should have starved to death before I got there. You can't paddle one of these sneakboxes when it is loaded down with decoys, because it would only turn around, and there was no way to scull it. All a fellow could do was to hold her straight with one oar, and let the waves do as they liked about it. Dick sat off in the skiff and laughed at me, and since I couldn't get to him, I had to stand it. The next day we fixed those rowlocks.

A LAZY COUNTRY.

We found that the experience of going out and killing a whole lot of birds every day was not the only possible pleasure to be had on a winter resting trip. When we found the shooting was so easy and so good, we soon lost the edge of our shooting appetite. We ceased to get up at unheard of hours in the morning, or to walk all day long in hunting, and confined ourselves more and more closely to the neighborhood of the Shellbanks, where we put in the last five days of our stay. We told Johnnie he would have to keep us, so Johnnie smiled and consented, and there we larked and loafed away the laziest, preciousest week two mortals ever knew, shooting tin cans and bottles when we got too lazy to go out after redheads, but mostly lying in the sun and letting the universe run itself without our aid. If anybody had told me that I would ever lie an hour on a board and watch a hermit crab, I should have thought him much mistaken, but such I found to be a possible thing for me under the warm sun of a Texas "winter"—which isn't really any winter at all.

We just loafed, and said "to-morrow." We let the great banks of white pelicans alone, and didn't even wish to break the law by murdering the gulls. When the evening flight of redheads began to scurry over the bank, we would pull across the channel, just ninety-five measured yards, and knock out a few of them as they crossed. The rest of the day we watched the porpoises and the hermit crabs, and the gulls, and ate oysters, and wished it was time for the next meal. Dick began to have cheeks like a ground squirrel, and both of us had long since been baked and burned to a red-brown color.

We discovered a bed of oysters in a little bayou not a biscuit toss back of the house—Johnnie just happened to mention it; they cared nothing for oysters and could not realize why any one should—and from that time on Dick and I always had a job on our hands when nothing else was urgent. We would go over to the bayou and pull up a double armful of the great oysters, and carry them over to the edge of the beach, where a shell ridge broke off the wind, and build a little fire of chips and blocks. Then we would roast the oysters till they fizzed, take them out and have a morsel fit for the gods. Sometimes it was toward midnight, and everybody else was in bed, when Dick and I would be sitting out in the dark, be-

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

Counties on San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway.	Am't Collected for School Fund, 1893.	School Fund Apportioned by the State, 1893.	Am't of Taxes per $100 Valuation, 1892.	Assessed Value of Counties.	Amount of Farm Mortgages.	Acres in Cotton and Bales Produc'd, 1893.		Acres in Corn and bus. produced, 1893.		Acres in Other Crops.	Av. Assessed Value of Land.
						ACR'S	BALES	ACR'S	BUSH'LS		
Aransas	$ 2,022.47	$ 2,485.00	$ .55	$ 2,230,910.00	$ 83,321.00	74	25⅓	96	1,355	455	$ 5.14
Austin	8,312.62	20,555.00	.50	4,023,036.00	16,279.45	54,820	25,510	31,438	691,550	7,084	5.55
Bee	5,393.11	7,175.00	.37½	3,853,145.00	146,055.00	14,207	4,488	18,670	99,670	4,099	4.06
Bexar	44,154.39	70,875.00	.61½	30,031,552.00	1,720,176.14	15,526	6,739	21,462	216,027	15,827	5.54
Caldwell	7,662.96	21,120.00	.65	4,424,004.00	99,840.00	43,834	24,671	22,737	563,359	3,468	6.77
Colorado	9,971.19	23,530.00	.50	5,807,840.00	101,892.00	44,356	26,418	30,065	699,818	3,450	5.57
DeWitt	10,420.51	19,035.00	.46	5,893,932.00	177,168.20	19,126	15,821	29,333	569,150	4,658	4.96
Fayette	18,558.97	45,395.00	.50	8,413,323.00	65,721.77	96,146	54,832	53,236	1,039,084	9,739	6.93
Falls	12,010 22	32,745.00	.57½	8,009,550.00	219,346.76	77,037	38,274	42,228	1,139,366	9,048	8.77
Fort Bend	6,746.76	12,765.00	.50	5,107,990.00	23,205.51	20,653	17,153	16,978	464,350	6,239	4.91
Gonzales	8,937.90	25,305.00	.50	5,693,321.00	121,293.13	44,381	22,648	36,505	708,027	4,532	4.52
Harris	30,029.90	53,650.00	.65	25,886,244.00	850,000.00	5,661	3,509	10,407	166,873	7,852	6.14
Karnes	4.766 44	5,590.00	.42½	3,198,204.00	24,932.45	10,261	4,749	9,150	148,450	586	4.62
Kendall	2,766.09	4,125.00	.37½	1,702,113.00	27,518.67	3,337	1,627	4,832	93,942	3,476	2.04
Kerr	3,030.23	5,450.00	.53	1,965,626.00	5,627.50	2,815	780	2,217	32,600	2,174	1.95
Lavaca	10,765.54	26,130.00	.52½	5,201,015.00	75,106.00	50,631	27,765	29,451	620,143	5,748	5.17
Lee	5,252.32	15,510.00	.32½	2,883,310.00	16,530.20	29,953	15,116	18,451	342,395	2,489	3.92
Milam	11.829.22	32,070.00	.60	7,565,107.00	226,271.82	49,968	25,989	31,347	790,789	5,360	6.13
McLennan	30.308.97	54,790.00	.34	20,631,319.00	1,269,481.00	79,807	40,527	58,825	1,726,230	31,041	10.04
Nueces	7,947.72	13,350.00	.49	6,220,442.00	369,751.00	2,322	775	3,040	25,000	644	1.70
San Patricio	2.330 57	2,600.00	.33	2 478,814.00	101,132.00	3,296	1,026	695	3,292	702	3.61
Wilson	4,915.77	14,485.00	.65	3,938,330.00	85,221.00	29,814	9,811	6,276	259,979	1,945	5.49

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

Farm Machinery.

A big immigration to the state this fall and winter will largely increase the demand for implements and machinery of all kinds.

Stalk cutters will be in great demand after crops are gathered, and the stalks are so very large this year that none but first-class goods will be able to stand the service required.

It is said that the gang who floated a big mechanical cotton picker enterprise (?) in Texas a year or so ago, are now in Pittsburg on a similar scheme. The Pittsburg sucker will need protection.

It was Saint Patrick who drove the snakes and frogs from Ireland into the sea, and now the DeLamater Iron Works, of New York, propose to drive the snakes from the inflamed imaginations of the bibulous the world over, by furnishing the means of replacing the insidious "essence of flat grain with pure and sparkling water. The DeLamater-Ericsson Hot Air Pumping Engine and the DeLamater-Rider Hot Air Pumping Engine are the means by which they propose to accomplish this benign reformation. This Company has succeeded wonderfully in cheapening the process of bringing water up.

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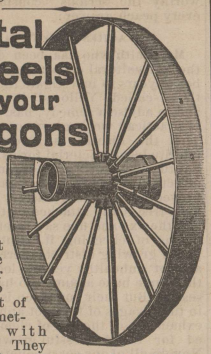
The Excelsior Incubator has grown from the mere gem of an idea to the most perfect apparatus of its kind possible to conceive. Perfect in every detail, automatic in operation, never-failing in results, it offers possibilities to the enterprising poultry raiser which but a few years ago were unthought of. The greater percentage of eggs possible to hatch, and the great reduction in cost over all methods makes the Excelsior Incubator the best assistant that a poultry raiser could possibly employ. Another reason for the great success of the apparatus is its remarkable durability and the comparatively small price at which it is sold. Those who are now engaged in poultry raising, and those who are studying its possibilities as a source of profit, will do well to send 6 cents to Mr. Stahl for his catalogue. It contains much valuable information about incubators, brooders, and poultry raising in general.

Metal Wheels for your Wagons



The season for cutting corn fodder being close at hand, it may be well for farmers to get a set of these low metal wheels with wide tires. They can be had any size wanted from 20 to 56 inches in diameter with tires from 1 to 8 inches wide. By having low wheels enables you to bring the wagon box down low, saving one man in loading fodder, etc. It is also very convenient for loading and unloading manure, grain, hogs, etc., and will save in labor alone their cost in a very short time. These wheels are made of best material throughout, and have every possible advantage over the high wooden wheels with narrow tires, and will outlast a dozen of them. There will also be no resetting of tires necessary, and consequently no blacksmiths' bills to pay. Wide tires save your horses and prevent cutting up your fields.

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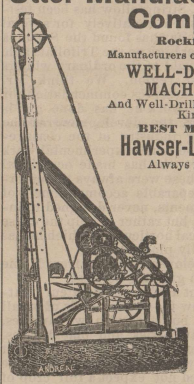

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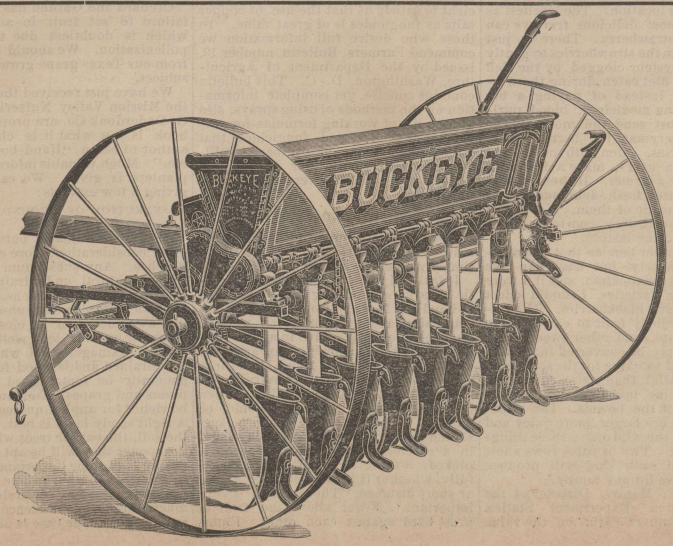

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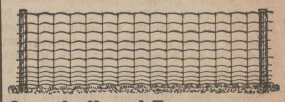

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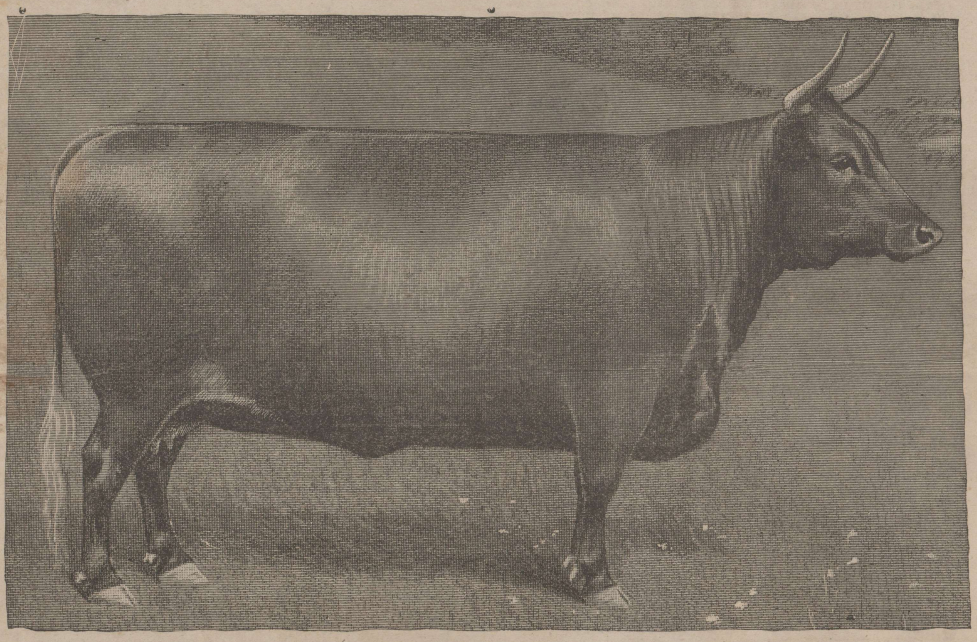
Farm and Stock.

If your supply of fodder is short, you will find a fall crop of Hungarian millet a valuable reinforcement. Sow on rich land and it will grow large enough to mow for hay before frost comes.

Have your land thoroughly broken and smoothly harrowed down before you sow your fall grain crops. It will always pay to drill your grain in preference to the old style of broadcasting.

Keep the turnips as clear of weeds as possible. Some weeds grow rapidly in the early autumn, and if your turnips are sown broadcast, you can still do valuable service to them by pulling up the largest weeds.

For autumn planted asparagus beds, two-year old plants are preferred by gardeners. As with strawberry beds, deep and thorough plowings and harrowings are necessary to a perfect pulverizing of the ground. After setting out the plants and covering them with two or three inches of soil, cover the bed with a good coat of stable manure. The plants may be set in rows about four or five inches apart, and placed twelve to fifteen inches in the row. Next spring when growth commences, sow on the bed four or five pounds of nitrate of soda to the square rod and repeat the dose every year. A covering of manure every year three or four inches thick will be beneficial. Nitrate of potash can be used instead of nitrate of soda if the latter cannot be had.



Myrtle 17th 9539, calved March 30, 1891, Champion Devon, female class, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill., bred and owned by John Hudson, Moweaqua, Shelby Co., Ill.; weight, 1500 pounds. The Woodland Herd won 35 prizes at the World's Fair, including three sweepstakes, and now numbers 125 head.

GRINDING FEED.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

We cannot, at least to any considerable extent, control the market price of what we have to sell, but we can to a very considerable extent control the cost of production. To realize the best possible profit it is very essential to reduce the cost of production as much as possible. One of the ways to do this is to avoid waste in feeding. It is desirable to feed so as to push the growth as much as possible, and to do this with out wasting feed. In doing this it is essential to supply the food in a way that will secure the best digestion and assimilation. One of the most serious losses in connection with the feeding of stock of all kinds, and especially in fattening for market, is the loss of feed by it not being properly masticated and digested. One of the principal advantages in grinding or rolling grain before feeding is that it puts it in a much better condition to be well masticated, and the better it is masticated the more thoroughly it will be digested. With corn, the advantage in grinding corn and cob together is that it makes a more bulky ration. The cob meal mixed with the corn meal helps to keep it loose and more accessible to the action of the gastric juices, and hence will secure better digestion. Bran meal when fed alone is too liable to make a heavy, compact mass in the stomach, hard to digest, and it is often the case that in feeding corn meal alone there is a considerable loss by it not being properly digested. In addition to putting the food in a better condition to be masticated and digested, grinding affords a much better opportunity of making up complete rations. Whole grains of no kind can be mixed to as good advantage as if well ground, and in feeding economically a mixed ration will nearly always give the best results at the lowest cost. During growth the rations should contain a larger proportion of muscle and bone forming foods, while when fattening less of this and more fattening materials should be supplied. Bran and middlings, as well as oil meal can be used in connection with corn meal, and will often reduce the cost as well as secure a better quality of meat. When every item of cost is to be considered, and the hogs fattened economically, grinding the feed can nearly always be done with profit.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a list of Texas transfers of Jersey cattle for week ending Aug. 7 1894, taken from report of the Secretary A. J. C. C.:

BULLS.

Billy Breckinridge 37226—W J Croom to R E C Wilson, Houston, Texas.

Prickly Ash of Brushley 18864—M A Hamilton to S L Burnap, Austin, Texas.

Day Break of Austin 32577—C Jones to H A Buaas, Austin, Texas.

Fritz Furtur 37224—J H Bentley to T J Lynch, Carroll's Prairie, Texas.

Koko's Jim 35625—G W Cross to J H Wilbanks, Mt Sylvian, Texas.

Palestine Pogis 20974—C H Herrick to O W Williams, Fort Stockton, Texas.

Pogis Neyman 37061—W B Montgomery to J M Martin, Minter, Texas.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Mica St Lambert 80862—I N Cross to C W Bradshaw, Mt Sylvian, Texas.

Pride of Alabama 80365—C M Thomason to B Campbell, Houston, Texas.

Pride of Alabama 80355—B Campbell to T S Meyer, Houston, Texas.

Pride's Fancy Pogis 61318—C D Holmes to T J Ballinger, Galveston, Texas.

Pride's Fancy Pogis 61318—T J Ballinger to G C Duncan, Wharton, Texas.

Silver Melrose of C H 88722—J C Elstner to Mrs V G Kidd. Sealey, Texas.

Adagio 79575—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to W Von Rosenburg, Halletsville, Texas,

Eck S 79150—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Barth & Hester, Corsicana, Texas.

Edith Granger 96893—J M Boyles to F Campbell, Livingston, Texas.

Fancy's Darling 72721—M W Raley to Barth & Hester, Corsicana, Texas.

Lad's Swan 73325—Terrell & Harris to W F Coates, Will's Point, Texas.

Laughing Leah 96084—W Gettys to J F Lowery, Troupe, Texas.

Miss Mac 64951—J J King to W R S Johston, Mt Pleasant, Tevas.

Mollie S Lamberta 96579—W B Montgomery to J M Martin, Minter, Texas.

Polly S 72292—J B Smith to J Long, Crockett, Texas.

TO SWINE BREEDERS.

W. H. PIERCE.

The Texas State Fair agrees to give us fair premiums on hogs, and at our request has appointed Uncle Snort as superintendent, and at request of Secretary Cour I sent them a plat of hog pens as agreed on by committee appointed by the State Swine Breeders, which I suppose they will construct in accordance with said plat. The Fair Association having treated us in this manner, I think it the duty of every swine breeder to fit up his hogs and bring them out to the Fair and help us make the best exhibit of swine ever seen on the fair grounds. The Fair Association agrees to pay fifty dollars towards getting an expert judge (not score card) to judge the swine, and the committee have procured the services of Mr. G. W. Berry, of Kansas, who is said to be the best judge in his state. So bring your stock out and I am satisfied you will get justice. Success to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH the best advertising medium in the state.

Denton, Texas.

FORT WORTH STOCK MARKET.

W. E. SKINNER.

This afternoon in conversation with a gentleman from the vicinity of Waxahachie, on the hog market at these yards, I was very much surprised to find such a feeling of prejudice against the market as he explained to me, existed among the people of his locality. He said the claim there is no competition at Fort Worth is made, and, upon asking him how I could reach these people best, he said through your paper; so that is what I am after now, and if I am fortunate enough to reach any who feel this way about us, I will endeavor to explain to them as fully as I can what this market is, if you will give me the space in your valuable paper.

There are two hog buyers on this market at the present time, who are buying all the hogs offering; but, even should there be only one buyer, the shipper is safe, he loses nothing by trying the market, and, as the buyers are paying Kansas City prices for hogs, they will gain by stopping here.

To those who are not familiar with the change that has taken place here, permit me to say that the packing house located at these yards is looked upon by the Yards Company simply as a buyer for anything they may need. It is the duty of the Stock Yards Co. to keep a supply of all classes of live stock coming to the market at all times for all buyers who may congregate on the market, and, if the buyers do not buy all offered there is no charge against you for stopping unless you feed, and then only the usual stock yard charge for feeding, in other words "no sale, no yardage," and you go on to another market; but the chances of sale here at satisfactory prices is almost certain, there not being anything unsold of our receipt in a month.

This market is run on the same principal exactly as the large northern centers, having these advantages to a Texas shipper:

A shipper living anywhere within two hundred miles, leaves home in the evening, is on the following morning's market; sold out; money in his pocket, very light shrinkage on his stock, and will be home same night, only losing one day from his work. All it needs is a quiet and thoughtful consideration of the matter to convince all raisers of cattle and hogs in Texas that it is certainly to their interest to foster and aid an enterprise that is surely going to aid them. They must not hold back and say: "These people only want us to come there and then take advantage of us." The people who had the nerve to put their money into such an enterprise (and the owners of this property, some rank among the most honorable men in the United States) in the belief that Texas should have her own market and that the people of Texas would help to create such a center are at least worthy of the support, admiration and respect of the live stock owners of Texas.

Ft. Worth, Texas.

"THE LIFE OF AN IRON ROOF,

or how long will it last," is the title of an instructive little book upon the use and preservation of iron roofing, sent free by the Cincinnati Corrugating Co., Box 28, Piqua, Ohio.

DONT WALK.

Ride a TEXAS FARM AND RANCH Bicycle.

do not want the first warm rays of the sun to start our trees, as they will then push out the young fruit to be in danger of late frosts. We propose a northern slope here as a partial remedy against early growth, but we would yield the question of exposure to any other consideration of importance."

WHEN TO PLANT A TREE.

"Trees should not be hurried out of the nursery for planting before they are properly matured. Some people, in their desire to plant early, overdo the matter by insisting upon their trees being taken up while sap is still moving freely; but after proper maturity, the sooner they are taken out the better. In this climate the sap flows to some extent all winter. Trees are making roots when there are no outward appearances of growth. We can fix no definite date for planting here. Sometimes our trees will do well planted in November, and sometimes are hardly fit to dig at Christmas. [This does not hold good for North Texas. We can plant any time after November 10th, and often sooner. —Ed. O. & G.] It depends upon the season. As a rule we begin to fill orders as soon as possible after the first killing frost, and continue till the planting season is over, which is about the 1st of March, although planting on our grounds continues longer. The condition of the tree is of more importance than a few days time." [As long as the tree remains dormant it is safe to plant. —Ed. O. & G.]

We shall have occasion in subsequent issues of Texas Farm and Ranch to draw upon this most valuable manual of fruit growing. Send a two-cent stamp to the publisher, G. Onderdonk, Nursery, Victoria Co., Texas, and secure a copy by return mail.

AN INCOME.

[Read before the Texas State Horticultural Society, at Houston, Texas, July 11th to 13th, by Jno. S. Kerr.]

"Take no thought for the morrow, as to what you shall eat or drink or wherewithal you shall be clothed, but let the morrow take thought for the things of itself," Was not spoken to encourage the sluggard to sit supinely down, waiting for his daily wants to come to him, but rather to pacify the over anxious, and elicit trust in the Giver of all good for legitimate fair returns for our labor. The great question that absorbs the attention and powers of the great majority of the human race is, how shall I get worldy wealth wherewith to buy food and clothing, comfort, pleasure, fame, the perishable valuables of this world? So much so, that the sentiment that wealth buys all things, is as prevalent as it is false. That fallacy appears when we remember that wealth possesses no character, and character is the true priceless value of this life. It is clearly apparent that wealth brings little real satisfaction, for little wants much, much wants more, and so on into insatiability. Truly we are impressed with the truth and force of the divine injunction that "a man's life consists not in the abundance of the things he possesses," but rather in the acquirement and possession of those priceless balms, virtue, love, truth to God and man. Character, which can only satisfy his higher instincts in this life and secure happiness evermore in the life to come.

Yet, our surroundings and our natural tendencies are such as to make these great principles obscure, and the force of our daily necessities, and our efforts to supply them overpower us, and our income, the proceeds of our toil and investments, swells to paramount importance, almost to the exclusion of our higher interests. Then beware of overestimating an income to the exclusion of eternal interests. But no one will deny the great importance to every one, of making due provision for the support and comfort of himself and those dependent on him.

The amount of income necessary to afford a comfortable support varies greatly according to the widely varying stations in life and tastes of the people. The million dollar income of a Vanderbilt or Rockefeller, or the princely inherited annuities, are no more satisfying than the average one thousand a year, or even the one fifty per day of the thrifty, sober wage earner.

The bold truth stands forth that, demands increase with station, and that contentment with what we are able to possess is the great gain, allowing that there is a limit beyond which to lower the income, brings penury, want and degredation. For instance, twenty-five per cent. of the social evils of the large cities is chargeable to inadequate support and idleness.

A large per cent. of existing evils is due to concentration of capital, with power to dominate over the interests of weaker classes. Also much is due to concentration of our people to the cities rife with anarchy, idleness and intemperance.

Agriculture in all its branches offers the remedy and a wide field of healthy, honorable employment and adequate support. The cultivated lands of the United States in 1880 showed an annual gross income of twenty-four per cent. on the investment, giving fair support to millions of people. In Texas in 1892 there were over 150,000 farms supporting an average of five persons each, besides fifty-seven thousand farm laborers average wages of $13.89 per month and board. Small well tilled farms are more conducive to a high degree of development than the great Dalrymple enterprise with thousands of acres under one management.

Statistics show that fruit and truck farming produce on an average forty dollars per acre, cotton $18.50, and grain $10, besides intensive farming brings into exercise more mental activity resulting in a higher development. This average can easily be exceeded in the first of these. Our berry fields produce one to three hundred dollars per acre. The great Stringfellow pear orchard producing over three hundred dollars per acre is a noted instance of the grand results of fruit growing. James Nimon, of Denison annually sells one thousand dollars worth of fruits and vegetables, besides the home supply, from five acres of land. W. F. Woodward, of Sherman, Texas, says he sells as high as twenty dollars worth of apples each from his old bearing trees. A. B. Richardson, of Sherman, four years ago was peddling fruits and vegetables in a half bushel basket, to day he owns seventeen acres of fine lands inside the city limits, well equipped and improved, handling his products in the best possible manner. Watermelon growing about Hempstead is said to produce to the growers net forty dollars per acre. Irish potato growing in North Texas produces fifty to one hundred dollars per acre very reliably, vacating the land in June, allowing ample time for a second crop of sorghum, millet or stock peas for forage. We might instance a large majority of fruit and truck farming enterprises giving healthy average incomes. Mr. Cleveland to the law makers said, "the great importance of agriculture demands all proper recognition." Well might the same be said to the hosts of those seeking "an income."

AMENDE HONORABLE.

H. M. STRINGFELLOW.

Editor Orchard and Garden: In view of the full and able exposition of the whole subject of root knot and root tumor by Prof. Malley, and a comparison of notes with other fruit growers in Texas, I wish to say that in several former articles I have done Florida nurserymen a great injustice in thinking that these diseases were confined to that state. Being on the immediate coast and never having seen a case on the peach or plum before, I was alarmed at its appearance, and not knowing how generally it was scattered over Texas, called attention to it in Texas Farm and Ranch. Whether the disease proves ultimately damaging or not, it does seem strange that more notice has not been taken of it heretofore as it seems to prevail so generally. As far as our coast country is concerned, it has affected neither the health nor the productiveness of the trees so far. Peach trees set one year have made a wonderful growth and bore quite full the present season. I have examined several trees at Arcadia and find no sign of it and hope and believe that with good cultivation and the use of ashes or some form of potash they will out grow it. Certain it is that no finer growth could have been made than has been made by these Florida trees around Arcadia the present season, with the promise of a full crop the next. The summer here has been the wettest I ever knew. While too much rain has fallen for crops, my Oonshiu or Satsuma orange trees seem to revel in it. When once well established this tree is not near the dwarf it is supposed to be. I have never seen the common sweet orange make a stronger growth. Hundreds of shoots of the present season are four to five feet long and but for the late spring frost would have been full of fruit. There is quite a sprinkling as it is.

Hitchcock, Texas.

Bryan Eagle: In its last issue Texas Farm and Ranch presents the photographs of nineteen representative Texas horticulturists, one of them being a lady. Aside from their look of pronounced intelligence there is not a sinister, crafty or selfish face in the group. A communion with generous nature has left generosity and humanitarianism stamped on every face. The Texas horticulturists are in the front rank of their science.

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Book at druggists, or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago office, 45 Randolph St.; New York, 10 Spruce St.

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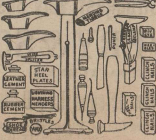

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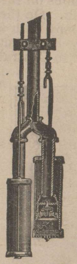
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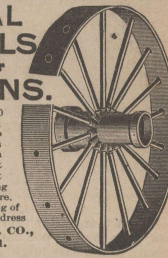
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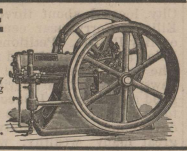

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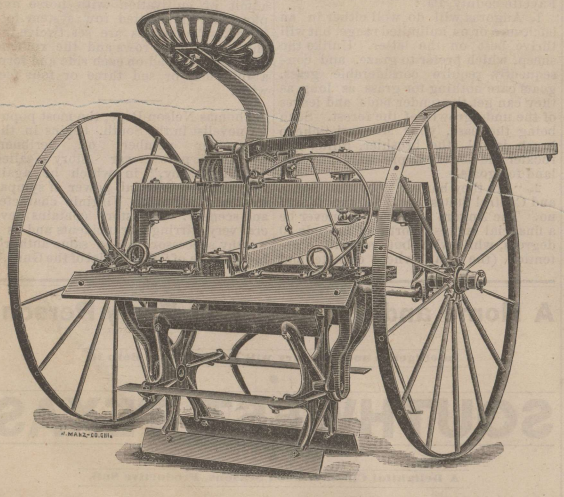

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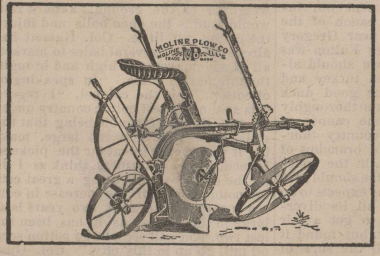

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