

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

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The above illustration represents a scene from a play to be put upon the boards at Fort Worth, March 14th, for the entertainment of the Cattlemen. The dramatis personae are three of Fort Worth's amateurs, whose elaborate costumes were made in London for the occasion. The diamond was also made to order, the whole photographed during a rehearsal.

HOG TALK.

Texas State Swine Breeders in Session at Waxahachie, and what was Said and Done.

When Sam Jones preaches he always takes a text, but when the text and the audience divorce, he follows the audience and lets the text take care of itself. The Swine Breeders' Institute formulated a programme, but enthusiasm sometimes got ahead of parliamentary law, and when that was the case what was nearest the heart (or mouth) got out first. In other words, when a man had anything to say he said it, whether it was under the proper head or not. The main object seemed to be to learn and be taught. The following synopsis will be found to embrace the chief points discussed:

The first topic on the programme was, RAISING HOGS WITH GREEN FEED. W. A. Clark, of Temple—The proper

plan is to let the hog feed itself as far as possible. This is economy at both ends. It saves time and labor and gives hogs the exercise they need. For this purpose plant oats, rye, barley and sorghum, and let the hog wait on himself. I have actually heard that wheat will kill hogs, and sorghum kill cows. These ideas got up like the young man who was drunk the night before, wrong end first. It is the want of these things that is so injurious. All green feed will not do for hogs. Some grain is wanted to hold the valuable constituents of green pasturage together, to make it adhere to the ribs, as it were. Will it hurt the oats to pasture hogs on it? I answer by asking does it hurt meat and bread to eat it? But does it injure the oats for a grain crop? Is the question. I have pastured oats until ready to head, and at harvest you would never know it had been pastured at all. This lasts until about May, and then here's your sorghum. Then after the sorghum comes green corn. Not one man in a hundred has any idea how much good hog feed there is in an acre of green corn, feed ear and all. I have known farmers (that was in the piney woods of North Carolina) to refrain from eating roasting ears, for fear of ruining

the crop. Corn possesses more feeding value green than any other way. The hogs cannot feed themselves on this. It must be cut and taken to them.

Here is a sample of cotton I got of a farmer on the square a while ago. His best offer for it was 7.40. Now two pounds of this would nearly buy one pound of Northern squeezed meat. Remember this 7.40 cents is the gross value of the cotton, which cost nearly that much to make and gather it, and 500 pounds would buy enough meat to supply a family of six a little more than a month. Bermuda grass is superb hog pasture for summer, but hogs, like folks, want some nicknacks occasionally—some desert, such as slops, butter-milk, and such things. Hogs must have something to make pork out of or they do not make it. There is no plant as far as I know that will furnish as much and as good hog feed as the Mangel Wurzel, or stock beet. There are many varieties, and the seed costs fifteen cents per pound. Pasture good hogs on wheat, rye, oats and barley, and corn to finish up on, and you have the thing about right. Artichokes, in my opinion, are no good. The yield has been largely exaggerated. They are not equal to sweet potatoes, and will not

average more per acre. I tried artichokes on my own farm for the Texas Experiment Station, and my advice is, let them alone, because you can raise much better food, especially on black land. They are generally overrated.

H. E. Singleton—With this green feed and good hogs, at what price can an average farmer raise pork?

Mr. Clark—It is hard to tell what an average farmer can do. Pork can be raised here at a cost of from two to three cents. Some can even raise it cheaper than this, and others can't raise it at ten cents. There is as much in the man as the hog and the feed both together.

Mr. Singleton—Mr. Clark is a well-known feeder. Now I ask him, Can a profit be made feeding razor backs?

Mr. Clark—I don't know, but I don't think it would cost as much to make meat of razorbacks as to buy the squeezed meat from Kansas City and Chicago. Razorbacks are better than no hogs. In feeding, shelter helps a great deal. I shelter everything—hogs, cattle, horses, chickens and children—and it pays to do so.

ADVANTAGE OF IMPROVED HOGS. Mr. B. F. Wedel—I differ from Mr.

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The anti-option bill seems to have been Hatched before its time.

If the new administration does not give us more money, what we do get will be a good article. There's some consolation in that.

The Panhandle counties are striving with each other as to which can do most to induce people to come in and populate her plains. The crop outlook is good and the people are enthusiastic.

Come along, everybody, and let's go to the Cotton Acreage Convention and see if we can't induce the farmers to plant less cotton so it will bring a good price, and then let us hurry home and plant a big crop!

ARMOURS, SWIFT & Co., of Chicago, are erecting at Houston one of the most extensive cotton seed oil plants in the South. The object is to manufacture raw material for their "warranted pure leaf lard for family use."

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, has recently purchased a mountain, to wit: Ganite Mountain, in Burnet county, Texas. It is said that he paid \$300,000 for it in cash. He will take it away in pieces, a large amount of it to the Galveston jetties.

The Trinity River Navigation Company has purchased another vessel for the river trade. She is a combined freight and snagging boat, capable of carrying 600 tons of freight. She has been operating in the Mermentau river, Louisiana, and will be brought into the Trinity and probably up to Dallas within thirty days. The price is reported at \$8000 cash, the boat to be delivered at Mermentau, La.

The proposition of Senator Imboden to make hog stealing a felony is absurd. The hogs in the Senator's district, according to statistics adduced in the debate, only average in value \$1 04. The fact is, that some of them are so low a value that the more a man owns the poorer he is. If hog stealing is as common in East Texas as Senator Imboden says it is, this would result in so encumbering the dockets of the criminal courts as to call for more courts, more

penitentiaries and more expense. If the real object is to get rid of the negro according to law, we submit it would be cheaper and more satisfactory to him by a railroad ticket. We want no more misdemeanors magnified to felonies. Its costs too much.

If shipping gold to Europe will force the government to issue bonds, the New York banks will see that these shipments do not stop. A financial system which enables a dozen or two large banking houses to hold over the head of the nation, in terrorism, a financial crisis, unless the measures they propose are adopted, is—wrong somewhere.

PROF. COOPER, Superintendent of Public Schools of Galveston, and Prof. Leslie Waggener, Chairman of the Faculty of the State University, are discussing the question whether that institution is "even a first-class college" or not. The discussion bids fair to be warm and more or less personal, but it will be devoid of slang and bad grammar.

REV. DR. BATEN of Fort Worth, says that municipal government is so rotten that a policeman who does his duty fearlessly is discharged therefor. The mayor denies all and singular the allegations, and defies the alligator. The reverend gentleman says he has the proof and it will be forthcoming, and proposes to use times and places and names. There may be some fun ahead.

THE National House of Representatives being largely Democratic and devoted to economy in public affairs, has recently voted itself the senatorial dignity of a private secretary for each member at \$100 per month. Very naturally there is some curiosity among the people to know how their direct representative voted on the question. For their information and perhaps, benefit, we will publish the vote in full as soon as we can obtain it.

It is rumored that the Governor will veto the provision in any proposed city charter which gives to the city courts jurisdiction of a certain class of misdemeanor cases. City courts desire this jurisdiction that they may shield the offenders from the law. The justice dispensed in city courts is blind in only one eye. All the offender has to do is to get "on the blind side" and escape. How this is done we don't profess to know.

THE present U. S. Senate contains 45 Democrats, 38 Republicans, 1 Populist, 1 Independent and one Farmers Alliance, with two vacancies. If the two vacant seats should be filled with Republicans, which is not considered probable, the Democrats would still have a majority of three over all, with the Vice-President in case of ties. The House of Representatives, as shown by unofficial returns, contains 217 Democrats, 128 Republicans, 8 Populists, with two vacancies.

JAMES H. EDWARDS, County Attorney of Starr County, Texas, has telegraphed Governor Hogg that an attempt to arrest Capt. John G. Bourke, of the U. S. Army, on a charge of false imprisonment, intimidation of citizens for unlawful purposes, and torture of suspects for the purpose of extorting confessions, was frustrated by the Captain's escape from his (the attorney's) jurisdiction. It is also stated in the dispatch that it is understood at Rio Grande City that Captain Bourke has been ordered to report at Chicago for duty, in order to escape prosecution by the civil authorities of Texas. The county attorney also states that he was prevented from telegraphing from Rio Grande City by military interference, and that he was compelled to send his dispatch by mail to Pena Station for transmission. It has been thought that the military was at all times subject to the civil authority in this country. Circumstances sometimes occur which cast doubt on this subject.

STRAIGHT TALK.

President Cleveland's inaugural address has elicited the highest commendation from that portion of the American press which is not wedded to the spoils system of politics. In more than one respect it was an unusual piece of State literature; it expressed in terms easily understood and without reservation or ambiguity the individual views of the author, and the plain duty of both him and his co-adjutors of the different departments of the National Government, in view of the promises of the party upon which the result of the election hinged. The chief issue of the campaign was economy in public expenditures, which includes a reformation of the demoralized tariff laws and the debauched pension system, and the restoration of such business methods in every department, as which will secure the greatest amount of public service for the money expended. The address, of course, will not please those who are partisans for spoils, who think political favors should be awarded according to the amount of political influence brought to bear on the general result, and that those who are loudest in their demands should be first and lavishly served. But the people who are interested solely in good democratic government, such as the President has outlined, and to which he has unreservedly pledged his effort and influence, can very well afford to see disappointment, like a raven, settle down upon the heads of those who do not believe that public office is a public trust. So far the political outlook is full of hope for the future.

TWENTY-FIVE negro families were to leave Kaufman county this week for Brazoria, where they go to work on the sugar farms. The planters of the lower Brazos, it is said, have agents in North Texas for the purpose of securing negro laborers. They will probably meet with but little opposition.

JNO. H. HOGAN, at the Swine Breeders Institute at Waxahachie last week, said that "whenever two or more farmers meet and talk about farming some one will learn something of value—it never was and never could be otherwise." This may not be gospel, but it is just as true as if it was. It also follows as corollary that every farmer who has a chance to avail himself of these benefits and fails to be there suffers a pecuniary loss. W. A. Clarke, of Temple, said, at the same time and place, that he never fails to learn enough at a farmers' meeting to at least pay his railroad fare both ways.

It is amusing to see with what devotion to duty our unformed city policemen can ferret out and radd an out-house where a lot of negroes congregate to bet their dimes on the hazzard of the die, and then observe the sublime indifference with which they pass over the more serious daily and nightly violations of law by saloon keepers, high-toned gamblers and "free-and-easy" beer joints. The fact is, the good citizens of the towns and cities do not know what is going on almost under their very noses, and do not realize the dangers that threaten their own families, as well as public morals. If they did, and failed to cleanse these Augean stables of vice and to scourge with a whip or scorpions those officials who are equally guilty with the vilest offender, because they connive at every species of vice which can be made to return a revenue, then such citizens are not capable of self government.

THE Seventeenth Annual Session of the Northwest Texas Cattle-raiser's Association will be held at Fort Worth, beginning on Tuesday next, March 14. The Association numbers nearly 500 members. Other cattlemen's associations will be largely represented. The Texas Live Stock Journal estimates the probable attendance at 1000. Few people can realize what is meant by the assembling in one city, at

one time, of a thousand cattlemen, bearded bronzed and weatherbeaten, but as full of life as a Methodist camp meeting—though differing from it in some respects—determined to attend to the business of the hour in an hour, and devote the other twenty-three to carrying into effect, each man, his individual will, and to painting the town, if it needs painting, some warm and favorite tint. The men who will be there control immense herds, and handle vast amounts of cash, and the way they handle it is not the way of the niggard, but of the man who carries his heart in one hand and his purse in the other. It is useless to wish them a good time. They will have it at whatever cost. Whenever a number of typical stockmen exceeding two get together in a lively town, whether by accident, incident, conspiracy or catastrophe, and fall to have a good time, let us know about it. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH will have a man there taking notes.

ON THE WING.

While on my last trip from Dallas to Austin and back to Dallas, I saw and heard so much that I did not have time nor space to tell the half that I wanted to tell. I saw enough to satisfy me at last that this little black-waxy strip in which we live is not all the good country in Texas, though we can beat all the world and the rest of mankind blowing.

I looked at those beautiful plums and other fine timber as I went through the piney woods till my eyes have not quit hurting till yet. And that fact was again forced upon me that those fellows have the advantage of us in many respects, and they are beginning to learn to use them, too. And I am now of the opinion that, in a very short time, the sandy land fellows will wake up to the fact that it pays better to raise potatoes, mangel beets, pumpkins, sorghum, etc., and feed them to hogs to make nice, sweet meat for home use than it does to raise cotton to pay somebody away up North to raise it for them at even a low price. Everybody seems to be trying to help wake Texas up. The way those fellows from abroad are making us pay away up in the teens for salt pork is having quite an awakening influence on Texas, and everybody is grunting and squealing, and the first thing you know there are going to be more hogs in Texas than there are to-day (March 4) fools at President Cleveland's inauguration.

And ain't it funny to see how crazy people are getting on the chicken question? Eggs are high, chickens are high, and the poultry cranks are very high. Only think of it, my friend, J. C. Collins, refused, the other day, \$10 for a Leghorn cockerel, and he does not do anything, but stand on the street and talk chicken—and I'll bet he'll be crowing before the season is out! I got a sitting of eggs from him while I was there, and he has sent me another since I got home, and you need not be scared if you hear me crow before the summer is over. I do hope the people will talk chicken and the papers will write chicken until the hotels will get to feeding us on chickens more, and better.

Resolved, that a good chicken, stewed well and well done, beats tough steak mighty bad. All in favor of the resolution say "I." The I's have it.

This reminds me that while in Waxahachie a certain doctor, a great friend of Texas Farm and Ranch, invited me to spend the night with him at his home, and of course I accepted, and when we got out to his home he went into the kitchen to kindle a fire for his wife to cook supper. Pretty soon I heard some confusion in the kitchen. He called to his wife. She hurried into the kitchen, and, behold, she found him trying to kindle the fire with a basket of little chicks that she sat by the stove to keep them warm! I will leave the reader to guess the sequel, but I'll bet that that doctor does not try again right soon to kindle a fire with little chickens.

I had to leave the Swine Breeders Institute one day sooner than I expected on account of sickness at home. When I reached home I found the sick improving, but my poultry somewhat neglected. Wife tried the sweet oil and oil of sassafras remedy on some very fine little fellows, but she got a little too much oil of sassafras in the mixture and a little too much on their heads, and it made seven of them so drunk that they are now numbered among the dead. You can sometimes get too much even of a good thing. At least it is safe to figure that way when treating little Langshan chicks for lice. With oil of sassafras and sweet oil, remember that a very little goes a long way.

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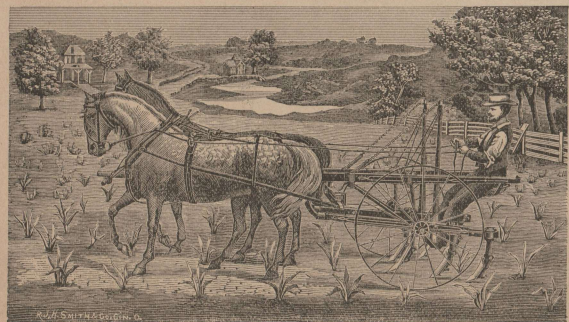
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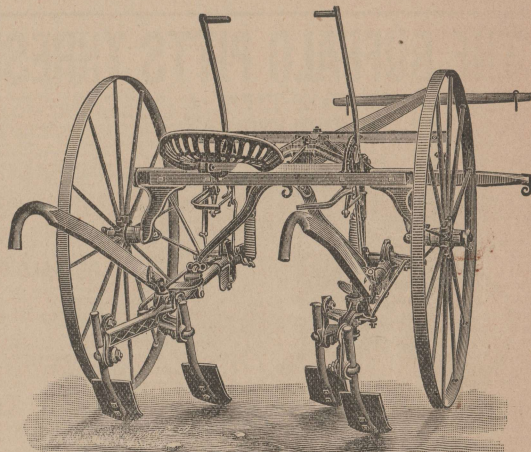
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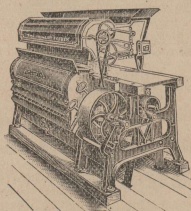


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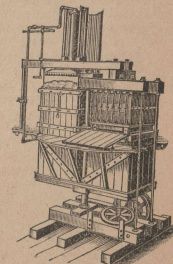
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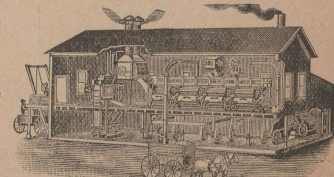


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Orchard and Garden.

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A cultivating harrow may be run between the rows of strawberries, stirring the soil lightly. Of course when a heavy mulch of straw has been used, this cannot be done. Weeds in the row should be pulled by hand, for if allowed to grow they diminish the berries fruit production.

We have received the catalogue of A. W. Livingston's Sons. Mr. Livingston has the distinction of having produced a larger number of really good varieties of tomatoes than any other seedsmen in America. The Acme, Perfection, Favorite, Beauty, Paragon, and others that are standard everywhere, were originated by them.

March ushers in the busy season of the garden and orchard. Work must now be pushed vigorously. The planting of most vegetables will be finished, except for a late crop. The second planting of such vegetables as peas, radishes, etc., for a succession, may be planted immediately. Cultivation must now begin, and no farmer or gardener with his wits about him will allow his young plants to suffer for lack. Frequent stirring aerates the soil, lets in the sunshine more freely and induces rapid growth.

The outlook for a full fruit crop is excellent at this writing (March 2). The fruit buds have passed the winter in good condition, while the winter as a whole has been a mild one in the South. Although this is so, the average temperature has been low enough to prevent early blooming of apricots, plums, peaches, etc. Not a bud has opened yet, and indications are that varieties of fruits mentioned will not be in full bloom before the 15th of March, if then. Of course our remarks refer to North Texas.

IN THE FRUIT GARDEN.

Old canes, weeds and dead grass should be removed from the blackberry patch to some convenient spot and burned. The tips of the canes that are to produce fruit this year have probably a few inches of dead wood, and this should be removed by the pruning shears. The ground should be plowed—not too deeply—bedding to center, then thrown back to the rows of berries. A small harrow that will pass between the rows will finish the work in good shape. All this should be done before the time of blooming.

BEDDING SWEET POTATOES

should be attended to at once. Select a spot sheltered from the north wind, open toward the south and well drained. Prepare the bed by raising the soil six to eight inches above the earth line, with a sufficient slope to the south to shed surplus water; a good, lively sandy loam is best for the purpose. The bed should not be over three feet wide and whatever length is required to produce the plants needed. Some potatoes are much more prolific slips than others, and size of bed must be arranged to accommodate this peculiarity of the species planted. The yellow yam is the poorest slipper of any potato we grow, but the people will have them. The potatoes, in bedding, should not touch; they should be covered about five inches, so when the first coat of grass or weeds appears before the slips are up the top may be scraped to remove them. Frequent and copious watering is necessary as the days grow warm, and old-fashioned people believe that the soap-suds of washing day are very beneficial. They may be correct. Try it. While a little under heat is decidedly beneficial, it is not essential. The use of fresh manure under the bed will hasten the production of slips. The material used should be from the horse stable, but should not be allowed to come in contact with the potatoes; two or three inches of soil should be interposed between.

NOTES FROM DAVID H. WATSON'S FRUIT FARM.

From the looks of the trees, spring is indeed at hand. This is the season when the fruit grower is partly compensated for his labor and disappointments. As he walks among his trees he is rejoiced at the beautiful sights that meet his vision. Nature is beginning to put on her spring garb and flowers and leaf buds are bursting open. The fruit grower is rejoiced. He forgets his disappointments and feels that his lot is not any worse than that of other vocations, and in many particulars is indeed a pleasant life.

Prospects for a large fruit crop were never better. Trees are well set with healthy fruit buds which are now opening on most varieties. Nearly all varieties of

peaches will be in full bloom in a few days. Even Alexander, which is usually much later than other varieties, is beginning to bloom. The blooms of all varieties look unusually healthy. The Japan varieties and Honey family have been blooming since January. Seedlings have been blooming since November, but still have enough flowers left to make a heavy crop of fruit. Among plums, the early varieties of Chickasaw, such as Lone Star, Early Red and the Japan varieties, Hansburg and Bunge are in full bloom. Kelsey, planted on black land and on a hill top, are in bloom, while those planted in deep sand and lower down on a hill side are still dormant. Wild Goose, Robinson, Wooten and late varieties of Chickasaw plums are not yet in bloom. The Japan varieties, Satsuma, Burbank, B-Yan, Chabot, Hatanaka, Botaniko, Etsukayo and others, which Kelsey do not show any blooms yet. Le Conte and Kleffer pears are beginning to bloom, while other varieties such as Bartlett, Howell, Angonleme, Bosc, Belle Lucrative, Edmonds and that class have not waked from their winter sleep. Kleffer, which is usually later than Le Conte in putting out is just as early as Le Conte this year.

Grapes are more backward than other fruits. They are not budding yet. Apples, of course, show no signs of life yet. They are always very late in budding out.

A freeze would be very disastrous, but I am hopeful that the fruit will not be destroyed this year. Every few days during this month, we have had a norther, but have had little frost with them. While other parts of the State have been wrapped in snow, we have had only cool spells; but these have been of unusual frequency, rarely ever more than two days intervening between northers.

Brenham, Texas.

ROOT-PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

H. M. STRIN-PELLOW.

I notice in your last issue, of Feb. 25th, that Mr. Lesheen seems to have had bad luck with my method of root pruning. I say "my method" though really it is as old as the hills, for root grafts are simply "root-pruned" trees, only the union has not yet taken place between the top and root. The root graft is a three or six inch root with six inches or a foot of top, and my root-pruned tree is the result of the root graft, only the top and root have united and the top been cut back to eighteen inches, and the original root to about six inches in length, and all side roots to one inch. If Mr. Lesheen treated his trees thus and they failed to grow, then a root graft would not grow in his soil, nor ought a cutting or seed either for that matter, for neither have either root or top to start with. He certainly has very extraordinary soil. He is the first man who has, so far, reported a failure with the method, while at least fifty have written me accounts of their success. The experimental station at Washington and also in Florida, gave it a thorough test on many kinds of trees, and endorsed it fully. Mr. I. H. Hale of Connecticut, the famous peach grower, set 100,000 peach trees thus treated in Georgia last year, and claims not to have lost a tree, and all made a splendid growth. I have had endorsements from Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, and one from "mine ancient enemy," Dr. Stell, of Paris, that gave me great pleasure. The doctor kindly sent me a dozen apple trees grown the past season, from root, or rather whole stock grafts that were beyond comparison the finest one year apple trees I ever saw, both in root and top. I examined the trees carefully and found that the doctor had cut the seedling stocks back nearly to the collars and inserted a clone about one foot long and had trimmed the side roots closely. The result was that the stock not only had the energy to unite with the clone and then throw out a perfect system of strong, penetrating roots, but also to send up heavy tops, as straight as an arrow and fully six feet high. Evidently the doctor's soil is very different from Mr. Lesheen's, for these were practically simply "root-pruned" trees. While the "whole root" and "piece root" people are squabbling as to which method will make the finest one-year trees, they both claim to make good ones, and thus endorse my method. I simply take their trees at the end of the year, and prune them about as they do in the beginning, and with the same excellent results, for certainly no man could find any fault at the end of the season with the extraordinary growth made by the trees which Dr. Stell sent me. I never claimed that trees with long roots, as a rule, did, but that they made surface-rooted systems, and were more subject to the drought and cold and ultimately made inferior trees to those "root-pruned." By the way, as I never root-grafted an apple tree in my life and grow none at all, I

might be considered a disinterested party to make an experiment. If any of the whole and piece root people choose to send me, say six uniform trees about one-half inch in diameter near the base, and about three feet high I will root-prune half of each and set balance with roots, say eight or ten inches long, alternating the piece root and whole root, and pruned and unpruned at intervals of one foot, so as to give all an equal chance. I will then keep your readers posted from time to time as to growth, and at the end of the season ship the whole lot, correctly labeled, to you, Mr. Editor, to decide as to their merits.

Hitchcock, Texas.

THE PROFIT IN ASHES.

N. K. HAINES.

Ashes used as a fertilizer are generally very profitable. They supply potash to stimulate the nerves of the growing plants and are thus a true manure. In contact with the clay soil they liberate the phosphate of lime; with manure they hasten decomposition. It does not pay a farmer to produce less on his land than it is capable of producing. A large crop exhausts its fertility more than a small one, but the cost of harvesting the large one is very little more than it costs to harvest a small crop. Part of the profits from the larger crop can be used in restoring the fertility of the land. It is only when there is a profit from crops to restore fertility that failure in farming can be averted. To get immediate returns, potash is necessary in some form, and if properly used, it will enable the farmer to have a succession of large crops, thereby leaving him profitable returns, a part of which can be used in restoring the soil. With small crops and no returns, the end is failure and ashes help to supply a strong and quick growth.

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF PRUNING.

A paper read before the American Pomological Association, by L. K. Taff, Lansing, Mich.

Few of the operations of the horticulturist are of more importance, and none require greater judgment or more delicacy in their performance.

All of the vital actions of plants are based on the laws of vegetation, and any interference with their functions can only have an injurious effect.

When wisely performed, pruning, like all similar operations, will contribute to the benefit of the horticulturist. He can regulate the quantity of fruit, and extend the bearing age, and even the life itself of a plant. "The growth of a plant, the size of its flowers, and the number, size and quantity of its fruit depend to a large degree upon the arrangement and health of its branches and leaves," says Mr. London.

The number of the branches and leaves is reduced by pruning, and as this modifies the structure of the plant, and interferes with its functions, it should be performed with more than ordinary care. It is often the case that the saw, axe or knife are used when no definite reason can be given.

No operation requires greater foresight than does pruning, and the successful pruner can see in imagination before removing the branch, the tree as it will appear long after the operation is completed. The doctor's often disservice as to the best methods of pruning, but we can safely say that no branch should be pruned away for whose removal a good reason cannot be given.

For our present purpose we may consider that plants are pruned for any one of three objects. First, the removal of dead or dying portions; second, to thin out plants in which too many branches have been allowed to develop; third, by the removal of one portion to affect in some way the development of other portions of the plant, either branch or fruit. The first of these operations is comparatively simple, and may be done at any time without affecting the tree, and but little skill is required.

For the proper performance of the second a knowledge of plant physiology is desirable, as well as an acquaintance with the peculiarities of growth of the different varieties to be pruned, while in the third every one will find abundant opportunity for the exercise of his best judgment. The fact that by the removal of a portion of the branch of a plant, various changes can be produced in its internal economy is no new one, as more than three thousand years ago the Egyptians and Greeks were aware of it.

The value of removing a portion of the wood of a grape vine was brought to public notice by observing the effect produced by the browsing of a goat, or of an ass, as some have it, while the singeing of the branches of a rose lead to the pruning of that plant.

For a long time the art was an empirical one, and even to-day with many per-

sons it has hardly passed beyond that stage. We still apply the saw to our orchards at certain seasons, but have but little reason for it—no more than could be given for going to mill with the grain in one end of the sack and a stone in the other.

The development of a plant is due to formation of cells within its structure from various outside materials. A portion of these come from air, but others are taken up from the soil in solution in water by the roots. Passing up to the leaves they are thus assimilated and transformed into substances that can be utilized by the growing cells. The leaves also serve the plant as organs of respiration and excretion, and a plant can no more live if its lungs, stomach and kidneys are removed than can an animal.

On the other hand a few well developed branches are of more value to a plant than three times as many crowded together, and each deriving its neighbors of needed air and sunlight.

Although the removal of these surplus branches will be injurious to the tree, the benefit of the removal will greatly exceed the injury.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DIFFERENCES IN GRAPES.

Rural New Yorker.

The skin of the Niagara is a trifle firmer—more papery, so to speak—than that of the Concord. The seeds vary from one to six in the Niagara; from one to four in the Concord, the size being about the same. The pulp of the Concord is tougher than that of the Niagara; the seeds do not separate so readily and there is more acidity in the pulp around them. The flesh—"flesh," as it is often called—attached to the skin of the Concord is rather sweeter than that attached to the skin of the Niagara. If, however, the seeds of each are rejected, the Niagara is the sweeter grape, because, as above stated, the acidity of the pulp next the seeds of the Concord is more pronounced than in the Niagara. If the seeds are not rejected, the Niagara is somewhat more spicily than the Concord. The muskiness or foxiness of the Niagara is more emphatic than that of the Concord, both as to taste and odor. The berries of the Niagara are more liable to rot than those of the Concord. Both vines are strong growers. The Concord is the harder.

IS PEAR GROWING RUNNING OUT IN ILLINOIS?

T. E. Goodrich, in Fruit Grower's Journal.

Is pear growing running out in Illinois? It would seem so. The ravages of blight have been so great, and many of the best varieties like Bartlett and Osborn's Summer, are so very liable to it that the acreage of pears is not as great in this State as formerly.

This disease kills on my own place from 4 to 12 percent of trees annually. Whole rows in the orchard will need to be removed this spring.

For some unexplainable reason it is the best varieties that are most liable to blight. Many of the best growers in the State have told me they would never plant another Bartlett tree. Until some better sort than Keiffer, Bartlett or Early Harvest, or other so-called blight-resistant kinds were originated, they could use the ground to better advantage than attempting to grow pears. Bartlett, Osborn's Summer and Louise Bonne are good fruits, popular with consumers, and sell at the top of the market, but how does that benefit us if we can't make the trees live long enough to bear? Unfortunately, all the efforts at improvement have been directed on the line of hardness of tree rather than quality of fruit. Of the two millions of fruit trees planted in Illinois in the past five years, not 5 per cent are pears. Peaches and apples are planted by the hundred and pears by the dozen.

In view of the above facts, it is not at all surprising that pear planting is comparatively at a standstill.

Farmers and Fruit Growers Journal: Will the Wild Goose plum bear without being pollenized by some other variety, was a question that received some attention at the last meeting of the State Horticultural Society, and it has often been discussed before. The answer seems to depend upon the correct answer to another question. Is there more than one kind of plum that passes under the name of Wild Goose? We have more than once affirmed that we have the Wild Goose; and it bears heavy crops in a bearing year for plums; and there are no trees near of any kind that would, or could pollenize them. A. D. Webb, of Bowling Green, Ky., an old fruit grower and nurseryman, and an experienced teller of the readers of this journal two or three years ago, that there are two different varieties of plum passing under the common name of Wild Goose, and that one of them

and two-thirds oats and bran, the hog has no right to complain—nothing to squeal about. The boar should be kept strong and active without too much fat.

Mr. Singleton—Many don't want a boar too heavy. Will a hog breed as well if he has been stunted?

One gentleman thought stunting would not injure a boar for breeding if he was all right otherwise.

Mr. Pearce—When a boar's digestion is impaired his vigor is impaired, and he is injured for breeding purposes. Many exhibition boars are thus injured. And this accounts for the fact that often the finest exhibition boars are not good breeders.

Mr. Hogan—I believe in sticking to blood lines. It makes me tired to hear men say they have as good hogs as anybody—a cross between Berkshire and Poland Chinas. It is a mongrel instead of an all-purpose hog.

Mr. Gentry—You can't succeed by crossing, but by breeding up—getting better, better, nearer and nearer to the full blood. I knew a man who had a Berkshire sow that ate her pigs. He crossed her with a Duroc-Jersey to get sows that would not eat pigs. These pigs were as spotted as a coach dog, and not much better for pork.

ON CARE OF BOAR

Mr. Singleton—You can safely use a boar, if well grown, at nine months, by letting him serve one sow a week—not more. I would much rather not use him younger than ten months.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.

The Swine Breeder's Institute assembled at 10 a. m. The President, W. H. Plator, being absent, Mr. G. E. King was elected to the chair. The first subject on the programme was:

HOW MANY LITTERS A SOW SHOULD BRING IN A YEAR.

Mr. V. A. Davis took the position that although a sow, under some conditions, might do a little more than that, it was not advisable to require of her more than two litters in a year.

In the discussion that followed by breeders and farmers present the consensus of opinion seemed to be that two litters a year—one in February and one in August or September—was most profitable.

On the topic, "Which is most profitable, to sell on foot or butcher at home?" a paper was read by Mr. W. A. Clark, which brought about a heated discussion, Mr. Singleton taking the position that, by marketing our dressed meat at home, preparing the products in a neat and attractive manner, the greatest profit can be realized. This would apply especially to feeders with a small bunch of hogs. Mr. Clark admitted that if farmers had time, or would take time, to prepare their hog products in the manner indicated, it would be selling on foot. But with all his time occupied growing and picking and marketing with his big cotton crop, where would he get time to save his bacon?

Mr. Singleton addressed the meeting on the "Value of a pedigree." He first undertook to show farmers the value of a pedigree to them as a guarantee of purity of their hogs. He then showed in a forcible and lucid manner the benefit to the feeder of using a pure-bred male, and surprised some of the farmers present by recommending to the pork producers, in selecting their foundation stock, to take sows of good vigor, and of any breed or mixture of breeds or grades, and then use only pure males, to select from their progeny his brood sows, secure another pure male of the same breed as before, and continue in this line, rather than to buy thoroughbred sows. This only applied to pork producers. Further remarks were addressed to breeders, and the value discussed of a pedigree to them as security for the purity of their stock and as assisting in mating for best results.

"How to secure a better market for our hog products" was discussed by Mr. G. E. King, and others, in an intelligent and interesting manner. The conclusion was, that the product would produce the market, and the more and better there is produced the better would be the market.

At the afternoon session the book was opened and quite a number of new members were enrolled, and the Association was found to be in a flourishing condition. A constitution and by-laws were adopted.

After a friendly and informal meeting of the assembly, Mr. Singleton introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we the visitors in attendance on the State Swine Breeders Association at Waxahachie, tender a vote of thanks to the good citizens of Waxahachie and Ellis County for courtesies extended.

After which the Association adjourned. Several of the visiting stockmen accepted an invitation from that whole souled stockman and liverman, J. B. Wilson, for a drive to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH Experimental Farm.

HORSE DEPARTMENT.

Edited by J. E. LITTLE, Waxahachie, Texas, to whom all communications pertaining to this Department should be addressed.

Official paper of the Texas Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association.—S. B. HORN, Secretary, Dallas, Texas.

Common sense beats imagination in any business.

By offering liberal stakes for geldings of different ages the use of the knife would become so much more frequent that low grade stallions would become scarce, which would be of much benefit to the breeding interest in general.

Make it an invariable rule to convert all the colts not eligible to registration and first-class individuals, into geldings, and send them to market the first chance that offers. Keep the best fillies for brood mares, and you will soon be producing only first-class goods.

Instead of trying to get as many different strains of blood as possible, the majority of breeders will find it to their interest to as near as possible, breed a single type. By so doing they will have less trouble in producing well mated teams, which are very much in demand at good prices.

Turf, Field and Farm says: Col. Walter Cutting will give \$500 to the owner of the first colt sired by Aristides, 2:20 1-4, that gets a record of 2:30. Let the owners of stallions in Texas be as liberal, and some of their horses will soon have a creditable list of sons and daughters in the charmed circle.

There may have been a time when the people of Texas could be satisfied with the refuse stock of other states, but that such is not the case at the present, we think many who have recently imported and offered for sale plainly-bred and poorly conditioned animals are now convinced to their sorrow. Our advice to all who contemplate seeking this market with their stock would be to have first-class breeding, good individuals, and last, but not least have them well broke and in good condition. The "frange business" is in vogue no longer in these portions of the State where improved stock is wanted.

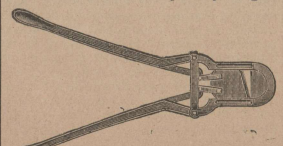
CATTLE HORNS—THEY SHOULD BE REMOVED.

Danger to human life! How many human beings have lost their lives by being gored by ferocious bulls! Almost every one can call to mind some friend or acquaintance who has been the victim of the horns of some of these animals. How many farmers are there who have lost a valuable horse, colt or other animal from being gored by some of their cattle! But some one will say:

"God put them there, and you should not try to improve on nature."

"Very well, then," said a prominent minister in reply, "if you are going back to nature, take your clothes right off, quit trimming your finger nails and cutting your hair."

And he was right, for we are perpetually trying to improve on God's handiwork, and in fact, He put us here to "till the soil" and destroy the weeds, and according to His word, He "Delivered the cattle into our hands to do our will with them." It is not only beneficial to human life to have the horns removed, but it is money in your pocket to have them dehorned. Why? Because it makes the bullfinch steer, when dehorned, as gentle and timid as a lamb; they are not fighting each other at every opportunity, but on the other hand, are out grazing together like peaceful sheep; hence they feed better, fatten quicker, are easier to handle and bring a better price. Stock feeders prefer them and will pay more for dehorned cattle than those that are not. B-sides, shipping cattle in cars or confining them in circumscribed spaces, the long horns are not only dangerous, but take up a great deal of space. You save in freight rates, 20 per cent more cattle can be stored in a car by having their horns removed. In view of this fact, some quick, ready means is desirable whereby the horns can be cut off in a few seconds, saving is tedious and troublesome. An instrument especially designed



for dehorning is here illustrated, the result of many years study and experiment; invented, patented and manufactured under the supervision of Dr. H. W. Leavitt, V. S., who has made dehorning a special study for the past twelve years. All vet-

ernarians endorse it. The opening in the instrument is of a size to admit the largest bull horn, which is embraced between two shearing knives, and the swing levers are so short furnished as to push the slide knife with tremendous power. The knife slides in guide-grooves, so that it cuts in a true plane and cannot be faltered by a sudden movement of the animal.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale five young, finely bred trotting stallions, combining the blood of Wilkes, Almont, Aberdeen, Mambrino Starke (Bonner's), Abdallah, Messenger Chief, Happy Medium, &c., from 2 to 5 years of age, and upon the most favorable terms. Also some geldings, matched and single harness, and some tracts of the finest lands in Texas—the best bargains to be had. Will take pleasure in showing to purchasers. Come quickly while extra inducements are offered. Address

GEN. R. M. GANO,
Dallas, Texas

Oats is the best general grain food for colts as well as grown horses, and give them all they will eat without waste.

Have It Ready.

The liniment, Phénol Sodique, is so good for a wound, or worn skin, or skin disease, that it ought to be kept by a horse-owner.

Equally good for human flesh.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.
At druggists. Take no substitute.



SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.—Casius M. Clay, Whiteside, Ky.

J. S. GRINNAN, Terrell, Texas, Breeder of the Hereford Cattle. Full-blood and grade bulls for sale. Correspondence solicited.

Wm. FOLSETTER, V. S.

Office: 240 Main St., DALLAS, TEXAS.

Can be consulted on all diseases of domestic animals.

PARK HILL STOCK FARM

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. LANGFORD, Manager, WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

TURKEY CREEK HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND CHINA PIGS.

Have a few high pigs from Mix Dorr No. 721, old enough for service. Also a few nice girls old enough to breed—all full blooded. My stock is of the best blood. Write for prices. Orders looked for spring pigs. G. E. KING, Proprietor, Taylor, Texas.

The Valley Farm

Jersey Cattle, Berkshire Swine, Bronze Turkeys, Game Chickens.

Stock for sale at all times.

TERRELL & HARRIS, Proprietors, TERRELL, TEXAS.

H. E. SINGLETON, H. COTHE, Lebanon, Texas

PROPRIETORS, CEDAR VALE HERD OF

POLAND CHINA SWINE ONLY.

Choice stock for sale at all seasons. Can furnish pigs in pairs and trials not related.

Pike Co. Jack Farm

200 head of choice imported mammoth Kentucky and Missouri bred Jacks for sale at reasonable prices & easy terms. Write for particulars. Address LUKE W. EMERSON, Bowling Green, Pike Co., Mo.

Thoroughbred Poland China & Berkshire Hogs,

Brood sows, boars and pigs for sale. None better and none cheaper, quality considered. A young Jersey bull, Holstein bull three years old, cows, heifers and calves, most of them bred in Texas, and others in State over two years. All as good as the best. Tell me when writing just what you want, and if I haven't got it, will let you know and save further correspondence. All must go and buyers are coming fast. Don't delay, but call on or write to

J. B. WILSON, Waxahachie, Texas.
N. B.—Four 3-year-old Holstein cows, fresh in milk with second calf.

Thoroughbred JERSEY PIGS

FOR SALE. I got my original stock from Atlee Burpee, Philadelphia, Pa. Address R. NEUMAN, Columbus, Colorado City, Texas.

\$500. TO \$1000. Buy a good imported Percheron, French Draft, German or French Coach

at our establishment, also coach mares and high graded stallions cheap. Each horse mar-

ried. Terms very easy.

Write us for particulars.

A. H. HARTWIG & CO.

724 W. Main Street, WATERTOWN, WIS.

SECOND

Great Combination Sale

—OF—

LIVE STOCK,

TO BE HELD BY

COL. R. E. MADDOX,

At Fort Worth, Texas, March

14th and 15th, 1893,—the

Best Place in Texas to

Show and Sell Stock.

Consignments of Stock Solicited.

Send for Entry Blanks.

I desire to say to the breeders and owners of stock

that since holding my first sale the demand for and

prices received for stock being so entirely satisfac-

tory, it has prompted me to make another effort in

that direction, believing that it is the best and most

satisfactory way for breeders to realize from their

stock at equally as good, if not better, prices than

they could from private sale.

My sales are conducted on strictly honest and busi-

ness principles, giving the purchaser what he buys

without misrepresentation. In this sale I will offer

and sell to the highest bidder, without reserve, for

cash, trotting bred stallions, geldings, mares and

colts; thoroughbred stallions, geldings, mares and

colts; combination saddle and harness bred stallions,

geldings, mares and colts; draft stallions, geldings,

mares, colts and jacks; also Jersey bulls, cows and

calves; Holstein bulls, cows and calves; and all other

well bred stock that may be consigned.

A commission of 5 per cent will be charged on all

sales amounting to as much as \$100, on all sales

amounting to less than \$100, 7 1/2 per cent.

I am amply prepared to take care of all stock that

may be consigned in the way of stable accommodations

and feed. Charges for taking care of all

horses, except stallions, 25c per head per day; stall-

ions, 75c per day; all cattle, 25c per head per day.

All stock must be shipped so as to arrive at least

two days before the sale takes place, and earlier if

possible. I will be on the ground on the day of the

sale, and will be looking through and selecting such stock

as they may desire to purchase.

For any information concerning sale, etc., address

R. E. MADDOX,

Fort Worth, Tex.

Dehorn

Your CALVES easily,

safely and perfectly, at

one cent a horn by using

JOHN MARCH CO.'S

Chemical Dehorner.

For sale by all Druggists,

or sent, express prepaid,

for \$1.00 by JOHN MARCH CO.,

St. Chicago. Circulars free. Order and apply early.

DEHORN YOUR CATTLE

Leavitt's Improved De-

horning Clipper has two

adjusting knives, which

absolutely avoids crush-

ing the horn—all other makes crush the horn on one

side. It is highly nickel-plated and polished, thus

completely preventing blood poisoning—there is

great danger from the use of other makes. It has no

springs or cogs to get out of order—other makes can-

not overcome these objections. Sixty head of cattle

per hour can be dehorned with this instrument.

Guaranteed to do the work perfectly on animals of

any age. Price, \$22.00; \$25.00; \$30.00. Sent on

receipt of price or C. O. D. Write for particulars to

Leavitt M't'g Co. WORLDHAM BROS.

Patentee and Manufacturer, HAMMOND, ILL.

General Agents, 1224 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

DEHORNERS

Newton's latest improved patent dehorning knives, revolving and sliding shears, each making a draw cut. Cut perfectly smooth. They do not fracture the head nor horn; causes to heal quickly.

No. 1 Revolving Shears, \$5.00

No. 3 Sliding Shears, small, \$3.00

No. 3 Sliding Shears, large, \$4.00

Each one fully warranted.

Any one can use them. Now

is the proper time to dehorn

cattle.

H. H. BROWN & CO.,

Sole Manufacturers,

DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

Household.

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

BEREFT.

New Orleans Playhouse.

Could you have seen the blue bells
That blossomed in her eyes
And kissed the hair that rivalled
The gold of evening skies;

Could you have seen the rosebuds
That bloomed upon each cheek,
And heard the lisp of music
Of words that she could speak;

Had you those baby fingers
Within your own caresses
And felt that little red mouth
Unto your bosom press;

Like mine your arms and bosom
With emptiness would ache,
Like mine, O friend, your heart most
With loneliness would break.

TO THE HOUSEHOLD.

On account of serious illness of her daughter, Mrs. Buchanan has not been able to preside over her department this week as usual. In her behalf we will say that in her present trouble she is cheered by the thought that the members of her literary family will not complain, but sympathize with her, for they will feelingly realize that though absent from the Household she is at the post of duty, where all the honor lies. We do not doubt that every member of the Household will join us in the prayer that this trial may speedily disappear and the sick recover.

A CHAT WITH THE GIRLS.

MRS. F. W. VANDERHOEF.

We see so much sad how many days about advice to girls, etc. Now I do not feel wise enough to venture upon such sacred ground as that, but just want to give "our country girl" a good motherly hug, and then sit down beside her and have a nice, cozy chat. We hear so many girls wishing they were grown up women. I know, my dear, you do not neglect your good long and wishing for that which is so inevitable and which comes all too soon. You would not thus rob yourself of this most beautiful part of your life.

In these fast times of rush, hurry and push, so many of our girls are eagerly pushing forward in their anxiety to reach the goal of womanhood. But don't do it; just be father's and mother's little girl as long as you possibly can, thus making sure of a fair, honorable girlhood, when you may mature physically, mentally and morally, and at the same time be to the dear, loving mother a blessing and a companion, and in those days of close companionship with her receive the culture, the refinement, and the wise counsels and tender sympathy which are so essential, if you are to have the bright, happy womanhood which your parents and friends so long to see you have, and be far more capable of bravely and successfully meeting the trials, burdens, privileges and powers of part of your life. Refinement and modesty are lovely traits of character to be possessed by any girl. How sad to remember that if once lost they can never be recovered again. The world expects of women to be pure and good, but 'tis not thought so of men. It does not require them to be pure, good men to be members of our best society. They may spend on night in a saloon, billiard hall, or worse, and the next in our most respectable parlors. Just let a woman try that, and how quickly is she scorned and trampled upon. They are never allowed to go down and then rise again in the social or moral scale. Why does the world give men such a privilege? Are they so much better than women? Can such sins be pardoned any quicker? But there are grand, noble men in the world whose respect and esteem it is well worth while to go to some trouble to gain. But we should never allow any man to feel that we are highly flattered by his attentions. If we are not such perfect, true, lady-like women that it is an honor and pleasure for a true gentleman to claim our acquaintance then we are not making our life what it should be. Be as cordial, friendly and amiable to your friends as you like. But still have that within yourself that is so pure and honorable, such symmetry of character that you may and will command the respect and admiration of all. If you will accept a young man's company, never make remarks about him afterward. You accepted his company, and if you were disappointed in him keep it to yourself. Perhaps he was disappointed in you, too. And never go with a man, under any circumstances, who keeps bad, evil company. You would surely fall to lift him to your pure level, and there is always a probability that he might pull you down. And never, never go with one who drinks, no matter how pleasant and attractive. Bet-

ter any other fault than to be a drunkard's wife.

I know by your frank, honest face that the best friend you have on earth is your mother. She is interested in all you are doing, and gives you her love and sympathy that she may gain yours in return; and her confidence, that in return you may conceal nothing from her. Really she isn't so very much older than you are. Only a short time ago she was living the same kind of life that you are now. She will never forget the hopes and aspirations, joys and sorrows which she felt then, and that very memory makes her just that much more patient and sympathetic with you, and thus you meet on common ground.

We know you are improving to their utmost all the school advantages at your disposal as well as all opportunities for mental growth and achievement, and that you are sure to be an intelligent, self-reliant woman, both willing and competent to take up life's work wherever you may find it. All too soon the cares and responsibilities of womanhood must confront you, but we know you will meet them bravely and well. Looking into your care full happy face, how we all hope and wish that your pathway of life may be strewn with flowers, minus the ugly thorns, and the sunshine may far exceed the shadows. These things we mothers, one and all, wish for our dear girls.

Newell, Iowa.

THE MUSIC'S UNDERTONE.

ALLIE LINDSAY LYNCH.

'Tis the gleaming hour. Resting and gently swaying my easy rocker to the rhythm of tunes my music box is playing, I listen to the undertones. And listening to the music's soul, I find it to have it all about me while I am alone. And often when alone I am less alone than when merry laughter is all about me. I love music passionately, and listening to my treasured music-box, love dearly to think pleasantly of the friend who so kindly gave it in the years ago. And longing, I send many tender thoughts in search of my absent but never forgotten loved one.

The loved are never lost to us. Friends who have come warmly into our hearts can never pass out, either of memory or power to benefit. The heart that can record a love or a friendship such as these words fully mean, retains that record ever. Distance, silence, death cannot efface it. It will sometimes stand forth, beautiful and fresh as rare, fair, newly-plucked flowers, however it may seem to have perished through lack of understanding and fresh fuels. I write of perfect love and real friendship, not fancy that fades and is not mourned. The undertone lingers in the heart, the music alone may seem silenced.

Memphis, Tenn.

BROTHER BOB AND THE FRANCHISE.

KETURAH.

I rather object to "Brother Bob" being denied the right of franchise. I don't think the ballot should be denied simply because of his sex. Poor fellow! he isn't to blame that he must be a man, and you all see how earnestly he yearns for womanly accomplishments, and you see, too, how useless it is for him to imagine he has learned it all, for in his assertions of his knowledge and his very first remarks he proves his true masculine character. He has not learned that there may be more than one way to make excellent biscuit and corn bread, as well as light bread. If he had been "born a cook," or one whose natural aptitude for cooking had been domestic accomplishments, he would never tell a society of accomplished and careful housewives that there was "one" and only "one" way to perform any culinary or domestic duty. We all know better, and "Brother Bob" will when he has tried half the schemes and got out with untarnished reputation half the domestic encounters and skirmishes that a home-maker has to meet and surmount. This narrow way of looking at the culinary question is ample proof of his original masculine qualities. Still, a man is an excellent addition to a family, especially when the Household is entirely devoid of such a possession, and we should be glad that it is one so intelligent, so well educated and capable who seeks admittance. His education, intelligence and capability entitle him to all the rights of a mature person. He is no child and has passed a satisfactory examination upon the rudiments of domestic education—no doubt one who has mastered these plain dishes can in time learn how to make cream biscuit, cook soups, vegetables, "chicken fixens," dainty desserts and confections. Is it fit for him to keep him in the position of a child, simply because he is a man? Of course our wise mother has the right to grant and withhold the privileges of the family to whom she will, but if we take these unfortunate masculine beings into consideration, should we not apply

the golden rule?—but stay—"Brother Bob" would very likely refuse us the franchise in any other walk of life, and if we keep him out of his rights here, he may learn another lesson along with his cooking lesson. Yes, Mrs. Buchanan is quite right; he must not vote.

P. S.—I see Alice writing the above that is another Keturah come to us, and she is pleading for John, too. Glad to see you, No 2. I voice your sentiments.

Henrietta, Texas.

DOUGHNUTS.

CARRIE G. SIMON.

Dear Editor.—I saw a call in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for doughnuts. I suppose the recipes will come in by the bushel, but I will send one. Very likely it will reach the waste basket, for I am not Rose Thurn—but never mind I will send one. Take three eggs half cup sugar, half cup milk, one tablespoon shortening, two teaspoons good baking powder, and flour enough to make a soft batter. Beat the eggs and sugar to a light cream; then put in the shortening, milk, baking powder and flour together. Have the lard boiling before putting in the doughnuts and keep it boiling all the time that you bake the doughnuts, and you will have good doughnuts.

Solsen, La.

TWO EXCELLENT RECIPES.

ROSE THURN.

Herewith I send Fannie Friend the recipe for my doughnuts. According to the strict meaning, I should have said crullers instead of doughnuts. Doughnuts are palatable only while they are perfectly fresh. Crullers, on the contrary, do not need to be eaten at once in order to have them at their best. In addition to the recipe asked for, I send one for spiced beef. Beef prepared according to these directions cannot be surpassed when one desires cold meats for lunches. For those living in the country it is a nice way to keep the fresh meat.

Crullers.—Four eggs, 2 1/2 cups sugar, 1 cup sweet milk, 1 teaspoonful of butter, half of a nutmeg, flour enough to make the dough sufficiently stiff to handle, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, which should be sifted and mixed well with the flour. I beat my eggs well, then add the sugar, next the butter, which I beat as for cake; after this I stir in a little flour, then the cup of milk, and finally all the flour. I use an ordinary biscuit cutter, and a small tin box serves very well to cut the center. The secret is more in the frying than one would suppose. There must be plenty of good sweet lard in the pot. The lard must be just the right heat—smoking hot when you drop the cakes in. The cakes cool it. If the grease is not hot enough, your crullers are greasy and heavy. If too hot they burn before the centers cook. It takes two people to roll out and fry these delicious crullers.

Fannie Friend, try my way and report. Spiced Beef.—Twenty pounds of round beef; rub with three-quarters of a pound of coarse brown sugar. Let stand in a pan for twenty-four hours. Pound to a powder 2 ounces salt, 2 ounces black pepper, 2 ounces allspice, 1 small nutmeg, 1 blade of mace, 8 cloves; mix above with 12 ounces dairy salt, 4 ounces pounded juniper berries, juice and all. Rub this mixture well into the meat, repeating daily for three weeks. Wash in cold water when ready to cook it; place in a deep covered pan, as near the size of the meat as possible, and add half a pint of water. Keep covered tightly while cooking. I would like for any one having a surplus of meat to try this recipe.

CANNING VEGETABLES.

MRS. E. E. SPANGLER.

In canning vegetables a much greater care is necessary than in putting up fruit. Well fitting covers, new rubbers, cans well scalded—not well scalded when they were put away, but the very day you use them. Right here let me say a word about the care of cans. They should never be set away at all dirty, wet and clean and scalded. To keep them from mustering or getting sour put a little salt in to each one before putting the cover on, then they will keep sweet and be ready to use when wanted.

CANNING PEAS.

Take plump, nice peas, none too ripe to cook for table, shell and pack into the cans closely. Fill the can full and pour in cold water until the can overflows; fit the rubber and screw down the cover close. Then wrap each can in a cloth and put in a wash boiler or a kettle. A burlap sack put in the bottom of the boiler protects the cans from the bottom. All that will stand closely packed can be put in. Cover with a sufficient quantity of water to keep covered while boiling, and set over the fire. Bring slowly to a

boil, and keep steadily boiling for three hours, then set back. Try every can to see if you can turn the cover a little more as soon as a little cooled.

Let them cool in the water, tightly covered, and if you can still hold the can under when you tighten the lid, so much the better. When cold take them out, give each cover a final tightening and wrap in dry dark cloth or in heavy brown paper. Put in a dark place—as cool a place as you can, and absolutely dark. If you have no cupboard or box that will keep them out of all light, take boxes of the right depth, set the cans in in rows side by side, and fill up all space between and above with dry sand. Label each box with name of vegetable and number of cans—with size of cans, whether one or two quart.

CORN, BEANS,

either string or shelled, tomatoes and asparagus may all be canned this way, even celery keeping nicely. Tomatoes can simply be peeled, sliced and put up without the long boiling, but need to be kept in the dark. It is unfortunate that all such work must be done when the weather is so hot, but vegetables can be prepared in the shade early in the morning, and if wood is plenty, boiled out of doors in a big iron kettle, then let the fire go down and they can be tightened up and packed away after the heat of the day is passed.

Henrietta, Texas.

Mrs. S. E. Buchanan—I see in a paper a few weeks ago you ask the readers to use the Exchange Column. I wish they would do so. It would benefit a good many I think. I have tubers from the cinnamon vine, tuberose bulbs and moon flower seed, to exchange for bulbs, seed, or roots of any kind. Best wishes to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—Alda A. Pelgrim, China, Louisiana.

Any energetic person can have all their expenses paid, including railroad fare, etc., to the World's Fair and return by securing subscribers to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

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It is guaranteed to the government to be a pure cream of tartar powder, free from ammonia, alum, or other harmful substances, and it is also the only baking powder prepared by a physician of high standing.

Cottage Hearth: Put one-half cupful of sugar in a small frying pan and stir until it melts and becomes light brown; then take from the fire, add a few spoonfuls of water and when all dissolved mix with one pint of hot milk. Beat two eggs till smooth, add the milk, a speck of salt, and a scant teaspoonful of extract of vanilla. Strain into cups, set them in a dripping pan half filled with hot water. Bake in a moderate oven till firm in the center. Serve cold. The browned sugar may also be used in soft custards.

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40 Years the Standard.

Cousins' League.

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

Seeing that you admit maids, matrons and bachelors, will you admit only one wife, a "widower"? I am 60 years old, and have quite a number of pets. They consist, first, of a goodly lot of grandchildren. Then comes my faithful Shepherd dog, always ready and willing to do his master's bidding; and four cats. Now, kind friends, I want to ask you a question: When a boy I had a poem, "An Ode to Pocahontas"; it ran thus, as my memory serves:

"By the river Powhattan,
Roved the painted savage man;
With his quiver and his bow,
Full three hundred years ago.
By his side upon the green,
Of a lovely nymph was seen,
Who is known for her fame—
Pocahontas was her name."

that I have lost. Can any of you, kind friends, reproduce it, or tell me where I can get it? Long live Uncle Mike and Aunt Emma, to aid and encourage all the members of the League, and may Texas Farm and Ranch widen the circle of its acquaintance till its weekly visits are made to every family north and south of that once noted line, Mason and Dixon, for surely there is no better paper published. —J. P. BEAMER, Kellyville, Texas.

[Welcome, indeed. I hope some of the cousins will be able to oblige you with the poem you desire. Cannot we hope that you will give the League an interesting letter of your boyhood days? It would be very acceptable.—UNCLE MIKE]

I am going to school now. Christmas is over. I hope all of the cousins had a nice time. We had a Christmas tree in our neighborhood. I am five feet, five inches high, and weigh about 130 pounds. Our school was out the last of February. I study fifth reader, Barnes' United States history, geography, arithmetic and speller. J. W. COTTEN, Ballinger, Texas.

[Good. Now for another letter as good as that is.—UNCLE MIKE]

I am 17 year old, and live on the farm, and can do all kinds of farm work. I want to join the League, and if I see this in print I will write again.—LEN DOVAL, Denton, Texas.

[Well, Len, as you now see your letter in print, I hope you will soon write again.—UNCLE MIKE]

I am a girl 17 years old. I live three miles south of Midlothian. I have light hair, blue eyes and fair complexion. My brother takes Texas Farm and Ranch. I think it is a very interesting paper; I love for the time to come when it is due. I enjoy reading the cousins' letters. I go to school at Cleburne. We have three teachers and about 30 scholars in my school. I can do all kinds of housework. Love to all.—DORA FIELDS, Midlothian, Texas.

[A splendid letter, Dora, and just the kind that we like to receive—full of news. Come again.—AUNT EMMA]

I am a little boy of 17 years. I am going to school at the present time in the country, four miles from town, in Pleasant Valley. We have been living on the farm two years, and have eight Holstein cows. I do the milking and getting in wood every night, so the work hands can make a day at their work, such as plowing and feeding beef cattle. Papa has two good men working for him, and I do not wish to impose on them. I also do all kinds of farm work on Saturdays. I have only one pet, and that is a black pony, 12 hands high, named Ginger, a very good cow pony.—GRIGORY MILTON, Midlothian, Texas.

[You are really a good and smart boy, and your papa can well feel proud of you. You must have a fine time with "Ginger." Come again.—UNCLE MIKE]

I am a little girl 8 years old, and have been reading the cousins' letters for a long time, but never had courage enough to write until to-day. The snow here in December was between three and four inches deep. I have no pets, but a little sister 1 year old. I have three sisters and one brother. I got a book and a doll Xmas I go to school and study second reader, spelling and arithmetic. I can wash dishes, churn, sweep and nurse the baby.—JETTIE BRYANT, Plainview, Texas.

[A splendid letter for a splendid 8-year-old girl. Be sure to come again.—AUNT EMMA]

I have been a constant reader of the League for two years, and have often thought I would like to join your happy band, but have neglected to write until now; and even now I feel my utter inability to interest you. I live six miles from the county seat of Hale county, on what is known as the Staked Plains. But I could never tell why they are called that,

as there is not a stump or even a switch on the prairie. It is a broad, level country, with the exception of an occasional lake, which is now, flat place covered with tall grass, called lake hay, which makes the finest feed for stock in winter, and it is said that horses can be found by feeding too much of it, the same as corn. There is something very peculiar about the Plains; it seems that any direction you look it is up hill. It makes one feel tired to alway seem to be going up hill, but after you get used to the country you can very well tell the highest places. Early in the morning, when the atmosphere is just right, you can see a long ways. I have seen the breaks from here, a distance of about twenty-five miles, at times. I have seen a horse on the prairie a mile off, and could see his shadow on the ground as plain as I could see the horse. Last summer we all went visiting to Swisher county and came across two young antelope. They were real pretty, and we gave them a chase and had them nearly run down, but I got so sorry for them and begged papa to let them go. They make lovely pets; there are a great many in this country. I am 10 years old and mamma says I am a great deal of help to her, as I am the oldest of her little girls. I go to school and am in the fourth grade. I have been greatly interested in the history class.—VIOLA BRYANT, Plainview, Texas.

[I think, Viola, you have excellent ability to write an interesting letter, and both Uncle Mike and I have been very much interested in it, and we know the cousins will be. Write often.—AUNT EMMA]

I was glad to see my last letter in print, and thought I would write again. I haven't any pets, except one little blue-eyed brother, and he is the pet of the family. May I tell the cousins about Idaho? It is a very cold country; I was on a visit there to see my grandma and grandpa not very long ago. In summer the days are long and hot and the nights are cold. We were close to the mountains that are capped with snow all the time. During the winter the snow breaks to the roofs of the houses. My aunt said one winter they had to cover up their noses to keep frost from biting. Aunt Emma, would you like to live in such a country? I read in the Cousins' League where some little girl asked what a girl was worth. Mamma said that she thought a girl was worth a great deal when she does her work nicely. What do you think they are worth, Aunt Emma?—CLAUDIA TAYLOR, Henrietta, Texas.

[That is real interesting about Idaho, but I would not like to live there. I think mamma is right in her opinion about the worth of a girl. Write us another such an interesting letter.—AUNT EMMA]

We did not go to Christmas tree on Christmas-eve, as sister and I had the whooping cough. It is so disagreeable to have. But we hung up our stockings, and I think it is so nice to hang up your stockings and let Santa Claus fill them. Aunt Emma, are there any bears in New Jersey? My little brother is now a year old and just as sweet as ever. It has been a long time since I wrote to the League, though I still believe I am a member. Am I not? Sister and I and one of our little playmates are just getting our dolls ready to play school with them, and are going to have lots of fun. Sister is going to be teacher, and I guess she will whip the dolls if they don't behave well. That is enough on dolls, so I will begin on another subject. What shall it be? Our school takes up in the morning at 9 o'clock and turns out at 4 in the evening. There are nine teachers and one professor. My teacher's name is Miss Fannie Harwell. I like her very well.—LATTIE TAYLOR, Henrietta, Texas.

[No, Lattie, there are no bears in New Jersey. Of course you are a member. A membership in the League never runs out. What fun you must have had with your dolls, and I want you to come again with another such interesting letter.—AUNT EMMA.]

THE HISTORY CLASS.

By Rose Milton: I thought I would send you some questions in Barnes' United States history: How did a half-witted boy once save a fort from capture? When did a fog save our army? What navigator shortened the voyage across the Atlantic? What battle was preceded in prayer? How many of our Presidents were poor boys?

By J. W. COTTEN: What father and son were Presidents?

By Maggie Sherman: Who was elected President in 1844? How long was Maine a part of Massachusetts?

Questions: What does the name "Oregon" mean? What does the name "Missouri" mean? Who invented the steamboat?

By Carrie Henry: Who invented the first telegraph? Did President Lincoln

live to see the war ended and the Union restored?

By W. L. Brodie: I think Clemmie Truitt was mistaken. St Augustine is the oldest town in the United States; and there are forty-six in the Union; and the first steamship that crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah in 1819.

By J. L. Handley: I will answer some questions: Who said, "We have met the enemy and they are ours?" General Perry. Who said, "Don't give up the ship?" Captain Lawrence. Who said,

"We are one nation to-day and thirteen to-morrow?" George Washington.

I will ask some questions: Who said, "I would rather be right than President?" What were the alien and sedition laws?

WANTS.

Maggie Sherman, Trent, Texas, would like to correspond with some of the cousins if they will write first.

J. A. Hurt, Hoover's Gin P. O., Texas, would like to correspond with some of the cousins.

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PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS.

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

Dallas Cotton Market.

[Corrected weekly for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, by W. White & Co., Cotton Buyers, Dallas, Texas.]
DALLAS, March 8.—Very little doing.

Ordinary	7 3/4
Good ordinary	7 1/2
Low middling	7 1/4
Middling	8
Good middling	8 1/4

Galveston Cotton Market.

GALVESTON, March 8.—Spot cotton closed steady.

Low ordinary	7 3/4
Ordinary	7 1/2
Good ordinary	7 1/4
Low middling	7 3/4
Middling	8 1/4
Good middling	8 3/4

Stocks at all United States Ports.

Stocks this day	75,778
Stocks this day last year	276,568

Dallas Live Stock.

Common to fair steers	Per cwt. \$1 50 @ 2 00
Choice fat cows	2 00 @ 2 50
Common to fair cows, per head	7 00 @ 9 00
Choice veal	3 00 @ 3 50
Common to fair veal	2 75 @ 3 00
Choice fat yearlings, per head	6 50 @ 7 00
Choice milk cows, per head	20 00 @ 40 00
Choice fat hogs	6 00 @ 6 75
Common to fair hogs	5 00 @ 5 75
Choice fat muttons	3 00 @ 4 00

Grain and Feed-stuffs.

Quotations below are on grain from store.
Corn—Wholesale, 41c per bushel in sack; retail, 45c; in ear 35¢ to 36¢ per bushel.
Oats—Sacks, 29¢ to 30¢ per bushel in car lots; 35¢ single bushel.
Rye—72¢ per 100 lb in car lots; retail, 75¢ per 100.
Hay—Loose, local, \$7 00 @ \$8 00; best prairie hay, baled, \$8 50 per ton; in carload lots, f. o. b., \$9 00; small bales, best, 45¢; best Forney, \$7 50 per ton in carload lots.
Cotton seed—Per bushel, 25¢ retail; wholesale, 18¢.

Farm Seeds—Dallas Retail Price.

[These prices are carefully corrected from actual transactions on the foregoing date.]
Alfalfa, per lb 35c, free by mail; per peck \$7; per bushel \$7 50.
Amber cane seed, per lb 15c; per bushel \$1 00.
Red Kaffir Corn, by mail, per lb, 30c; peck, 75c; bushel \$2 50.
Milo Maize, yellow or white, per lb 15c; bushel 50c.
Timothy, per lb 25c; peck 90c; bushel \$3.
Evergreen Broom Corn, best, per lb 15c; bushel \$1 50.
Wheat—Buyers are paying: No. 2 to No. 3 55¢ f. o. b. at Dallas.

Dallas Wholesale Produce Market.

[Corrected weekly for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, by J. C. Howerton & Co., Wholesale Fruit, Produce and Commission Merchants, Dallas, Texas.]
Chicks—small, 2 00 @ 2 25 per doz.; Chicks—large, 2 25 @ 2 50 per doz.; Hens—small, 2 50 @ 2 75 per doz.; Hens—large, 2 75 @ 3 00 per doz.
Eggs—fresh, 80¢; store 70¢ per doz.
Ducks—average, 2 00 @ 2 25 per doz.
Turkeys—hens, 7 00 @ 8 50; gobblers, 9 00 @ 10 00 per doz. Good demand.
Butter—fresh, 18¢ to 20¢ per lb.
Potatoes—Greeneys, 1 25 per bu.; Clifton Burbanks, 1 20 per bu.
Onions—Northern, 40¢ to 45¢ per lb.
Cabbage—Northern, 2 30 @ 2 40 per lb. California, 30¢ to 35¢ per pound.
Beans—Navy, 40¢ to 45¢ per lb.; Lima, 45¢.
Beans—On—third bushel boxes, \$1 50.
Peas—One-third bushel boxes, \$1 25.
Strawberries—Per crate, quarts, \$4; per crate, pints, \$2.

Hides and Wool.

Hides—Buyers are paying: Dry flat, heavy, 40¢; light, 40¢; dry salt, 45¢; gr. salt, 45¢; butcher's green, 30¢.
Wool—Light medium, 17¢; low medium, 14¢ to 15¢; fine, 15¢ to 16¢.
Horns, hoots and bones—\$5 00 per ton, delivered.

STATE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

Houston is to have a \$10,000 chewing gum factory.

The Belton brass and iron foundry was opened for business during the week.

Swift, Morris & Co., of Chicago, are taking steps to control the cotton seed oil mills of Texas.

James Williams, aged 17 years, was kicked by a horse and killed at San Angelo last Sunday.

The date for the fall meeting of the Concho Valley Fair has been fixed for September 26 to 31, inclusive.

The U. S. Fish Commission is now in Texas distributing fish. The Commission was at Jefferson last week.

A negro boy, in the calaboose at Millikan, undertook to burn his way out, and burned himself and calaboose up.

All North and Northwest Texas, as far as heard from, had a soaking rain on Tuesday and Tuesday night, and the grain crops rejoice. It was a warm and fruit-fying rain.

Miss Glanville, a young lady of Tioga, who was severely bitten by a mad dog last week, was taken to Gainesville and a madstone applied. It is said the stone acted satisfactorily.

Archer Whittier, a farmer, living ten miles north of Paris, was fatally wounded while operating a stalk cutter. The team ran away and Mr. Whittier became entangled in the machine with the above result.

Prof. S. A. Jones, a music teacher living near McKinney, was arrested on Monday on the charge of abducting a little five-

year-old daughter of W. C. Halley, of McKinney. The father followed and rescued the child, and while chastising the professor the latter was rescued by an officer and taken to the calaboose. Considerable excitement resulted.

The German farmers about Industry, Washington county, are shipping home made bacon to other points to sell to American farmers. The section contiguous to the above village is, and always has been prosperous.

The celebrated La Vega Land Grant case, which involved the title to 50,000 acres of land in McLennan county, and which the lawyers have succeeded in keeping in court for forty years, has at last been finally decided. If, however, the lawyers find that there is yet some good picking left on the bones they will probably be exhumed and made to provide another feast.

The young lady was at home alone. A gentleman who was lost rode up to enquire about the road, and presented 'he young lady with a military salute. Young lady thought it was a revolver, and alarmed the neighborhood. Big brother and friends seek the gentleman's life. Explanation, and no bloodshed. This occurred in the northeast corner of Smith county, last week.

Houston Post: It is worthy of note that while thousands of shivering humanity were facing a snow storm in Washington Saturday, fresh strawberries and green peas were freely offered on the Houston market from surrounding gardens.



"Eureka Games"

My Games I claim are the best in the world. Cocks, \$3; hens, \$3. Eggs, per sitting of 13, \$2 50. Address: R. W. TUCKELL, TERRELL, TEXAS.

Fairview Stock Farm.

Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Poland China Swine and Barred Plymouth Rock Chickens. Eggs in season and stock for sale at all times. Address

B. F. WEDEL, Heidenheimer, Tex.



Send for 96 page Catalogue of Sights and Rifles.

ADDRESS: WM. LYMAN, MIDDLEFIELD, CONN.

ROOF Your Buildings WITH Black Seal Roofing

TOUGH AND DURABLE as leather, FIREPROOF as asbestos, WATERPROOF as rubber, and at prices within the reach of every one. Put on by anybody and good in any climate.

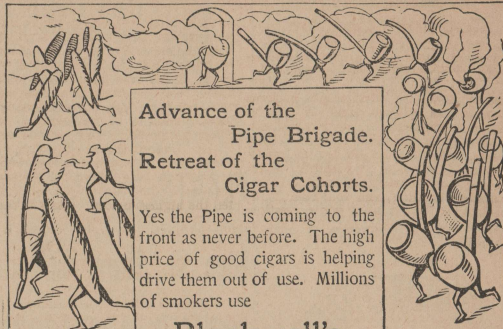
PAINT Your Roofs and Buildings with ROYAL ROOF PAINT

In Red or Brown; or with our glossy jet black, IMPERIAL ASPHALT PAINT, all fully guaranteed. Cheapest and best paint for metal and wood in use. Send for Pamphlet, Catalogue and Color Card to the manufacturers—W. E. CAMPE ROOFING & MFG CO., Kansas City, Mo.

W. E. CAMPE PAYS THE FREIGHT.

The only Planter made worthy of having the name "FORCE FEED" applied to it. Our Picker Wheel is entirely out of the Hopper. The Agitator FORCES the seed out of the Hopper to the Feed or Picker Wheel, which distributes same so accurately that but little or no chipping is required. The Frame is of one piece of steel; the Opener and Shovel are both steel; the Shanks and Blades are steel. If the Shovel catches on rock or root, it will fly back, being held in place by a friction clutch. The Shanks and Wheel both can be raised or lowered. The Attachment is a rotary feed, with Spring Cut-off and Knockers. Don't have to change Hoppers to put it on. The Shanks, by exchanging places, stand forward as a Shovel Planter, or back as a Drag-foot Planter, according to conditions of ground used on.

We defy any other makers of Planters to show so perfect a Feed or such a perfectly constructed Planter. The "Byers" has never backed out of the field for some other Planter to take its place.



Advance of the
Pipe Brigade.
Retreat of the
Cigar Cohorts.

Yes the Pipe is coming to the front as never before. The high price of good cigars is helping drive them out of use. Millions of smokers use

Blackwell's

Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco.

It is the most popular Brand in the market. Smoked for over twenty-five years its fame is still growing—Quality always the same.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO.,
DURHAM, N. C.

GINNERS,

We use no Spike Belt.

No Spikes to ruin Gin Saws.

We have no Slat Feeder to get out of repair.

Think of it! Thirty bale capacity Ginner run with one belt.

Danger From Fire Reduced!

Requires house only one-half size required by other systems.

GREATEST CAPACITY,
SMALLEST INVESTMENT,
PERFECT WORK,
NO BREAK-DOWNS.

For particulars and proof, free of cost to you, address

MURRAY GINNING SYSTEM CO.,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

HUBBARD CITY, TEXAS.

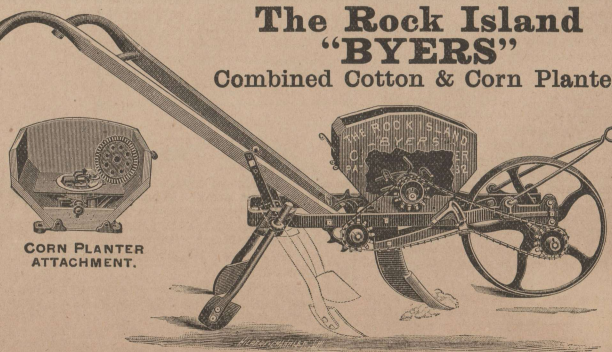
Murray Ginning System Co., Dallas, Texas.

Have been running gins since 1880 in Texas, using at all times the latest improved machinery for the purpose. In 1884 I put in a complete

Suction outfit, using it until September, 1891, when having seen the Murray System, I decided to look up the ginner I was then running and build one having the Murray outfit complete. Of course this left a complete outfit idle, but since putting up the Murray System I am convinced that it will pay any one running any other outfit to turn the key in the door and build another using the Murray System. I have ginned since September 15, '91, on two 210-saw Murray gins, 2121 bales, some days ginning 61 bales. Have investigated all machinery and improvements for ginning and packing cotton, and am convinced that any ginner using other machinery can make more money by giving it away and putting in the Murray System than he can by continuing to run the other.

W. A. COLLIER.

The Rock Island "BYERS" Combined Cotton & Corn Planter



ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO., ROCK ISLAND, ILL.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

intend all this time, and he must have a constant force under his orders the year round. The expense is not as great as would, at first glance, appear. Bell county has paid out about \$130,000 for a court house and jail. \$300,000 would have been ample to supply the necessities of our county. The other \$100,000 would have given us 100 miles of macadam roads, which would have been a far better expenditure of the people's money, and been money in the pocket of every citizen in Bell county.

H. B. HILLYER.

TEXAS AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

PORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

In Editorial Jottings for Orchard and Garden, I find: "Mr. E. L. Huffman, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, is authority for the statement that a splendid display of Texas products is ready for shipment to Chicago (which I said) so no matter what becomes of the effort to have a separate State Building, we shall be there with a great show."

The latter part of the above may be true, but I never said anything of the kind. I suppose the Dr. refers to a letter of mine, in the Fort Worth Gazette, about the 24th of February. The papers of Texas had been deriding the people, Gov. Hogg and the Legislature about Texas making no exhibit at the World's Fair.

The Chicago Inter Ocean and papers in New York and other places, always hostile to Texas, took up the cry and our State was getting a drubbing both at home and abroad for making no exhibit. The Dallas News called attention to attacks of the State by outside papers on that account at several times and yet had an editorial on Feb. 20th, which, after calling attention to these attacks, goes on and attributes the failure to exhibit to a well set policy of Gov. Hogg.

The Northern papers said it was a well set policy of the people of Texas. Now, here is what I said, and say again: Texas has the best collective exhibit on hand of any State or country. That under the rules of the Chicago World's Fair, no collective exhibit can be made in any of the Department Buildings. That the proposed State building is a club room and not an exposition hall. That no exhibit of agricultural and horticultural products can be put in said building, and that the best offer made to Texas by the World's Fair, whereby a collective exhibit could be made was to complete and furnish this State building for a club room and build an exposition hall to cost not less than \$25,000.

It also said that individuals would make exhibits from Texas in the Department Building, and good ones, and that under the rules, no other State would have any other kind of an exhibit at Chicago except those scattered through the various department buildings, just like the exhibit from Texas would be.

If the doctor had not quoted me as saying that Texas has a fine collective exhibit on hand, but under the rules of the World's Fair, cannot make it, and that individuals from Texas would make exhibits in accordance with the rules, he would have placed me right. He, however, uses the word "display," which carries the idea of a single collective exhibit which Texas nor any other State can make.

My only object in writing the article in the Gazette was to show that Texas was being abused for not making a collective exhibit, which it could not make under the rules of the World's Fair, although we have a fine one on hand. As to the Texas building, that is a matter that has nothing to do with our exhibit, as it was not intended for it to hold one, nor can I see how Gov. Hogg and the Legislature could refuse an appropriation to complete and furnish the same on the ground that it would add immigration. From what I know of such things, when this building was completed and furnished, and properly presided over by commissioners at large, State commissioners, general managers, chiefs of departments, promoters, etc., etc., and they were properly dressed and ribboned as such potentates should be, why an emigrant could not have handed one of these grandiose ripe peach on the end of a fishing pole.

In conclusion I would say, let us all work to have the rules so changed that Texas can make a collective exhibit, and let every individual have something to send in due time to the various departments.

E. L. HUFFMAN.

SHORT CORRESPONDENCE.

I think I will send you some new subscribers before long. I like TEXAS FARM AND RANCH very much. It is a clean, fearless and progressive paper, and should be in every family.—E. C. AUSTIN, Floydada, Texas.

I take several agricultural papers, but I consider TEXAS FARM AND RANCH the best. Success to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and may you continue to improve,

if it is possible.—JOHN JAMES, Madisonville, Texas.

Inclosed P. O. order for \$1. Please continue to send paper until I order it stopped, and oblige a well wisher to your valuable paper, which cannot be beat for farm news in general.—R. G. CANON, Texarkana, Ark.

Inclosed find money order to renew my subscription to your most excellent paper. I don't want to miss a single paper. Although I take several papers, TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is the general favorite.—HARRY B. HOOPER, Bowie, Texas.

If Mr. A. J. Taylor will take small pieces of sweet potatoes, make a split in them and insert a little strychnine and drop a piece in the hole of the mole or salamander. I think he will soon get rid of them.—H. F. K., Hope, Texas.

I love to read your valuable paper. It is the best farmer's paper on earth. It has something new every week that is very interesting to both farmer and stock man. Last December, three years ago, I lost two bay horses—all I had, and never have heard of them since. One had three white feet and blotch brand on left shoulder; the other one had white on right hind foot, and branded 7 (some call it one) on left shoulder. If any of the readers of this paper have seen or know anything about these horses, they will favor me very much.—E. J. CLEMENTS, Cisco, Texas.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Will you please inform me through your valuable paper, which is the best and healthiest for my Poland China hogs, a shelter with plank floor or dirt floor. One of my pigs has a spell of coughing? Please tell me what kind of treatment is best for it.—JULIUS DEANMAN, Tri-County, Smith Co., Texas.

ANS.—A good dirt floor and a good plank floor are each so satisfactory that our best swine raisers are not decided about it. The essential of cleanliness can, perhaps, be more easily secured on a board floor. Coughing is oftenest caused by inhaling dust. In such case the prevention and the remedy is evident.—Ed.

I see by your paper that kerosene emulsion is good for lice on horses. Please give directions about making it and oblige.—A. SANCHEZ, Baird, Texas.

ANS.—Shave up one pound bar soap in two gallons of water and boil until the soap is dissolved. Remove from the fire and while hot add slowly, while rapidly stirring, one quart of kerosene, stir thoroughly. This may be used full strength or diluted to any degree circumstances may require. When made and thoroughly cool it is a soft soap thoroughly impregnated with coal oil. Its consistency will depend largely on the kind of soap used.—Ed.

A trial of Perry's Concentrated Butter Color will convince you that it is the best. Sample free. J. S. Strickler, S. Erling, Ill.

If you have not seen one of the Spring Seed Catalogues issued by F. B. Mills, Seedman, Rose Hill, N. Y., you should send for one at once; they are free. His seeds are the very best and prices low. Mr. Mills' seeds, which are so largely advertised, have made him known all over the country, and his catalogue, which is entirely different from other seedsmen, is pleasing to the people. Write for one at once.

NO EXPERIMENT

In reaching Austin, San Marcos, San Antonio, etc., via International & Great Northern R. R. Two daily trains each way. Insist upon your ticket reading via Hearne or Taylor and the I. & G. N. R. R. Perfect road-bed, magnificent equipment.

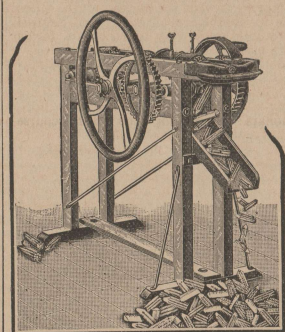
PLANT ARTICHOKE.

There is still plenty of time to plant artichokes for hog pasture. Four bushels out to one eye in a place and planted like potatoes will plant an acre. The seed can be secured at Wills Point, Texas, by sending order with remittance to Gardner Work, at Waco, Texas, and stating whether to ship by freight or express. No orders for less than one bushel will be filled. Address all orders to Gardner Work, Waco, Texas.

YOU SHOULD KNOW

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

THE NEW Poindexter Corn Splitting MACHINE.



"C" MACHINE.

We designed this machine for hand use, yet it can be run by power if desired. The price places it within the reach of every farmer. One man can split 100 bushels of corn per day with hand power. Computing the labor at \$1.50 per day, the cost of preparing the feed would be one and one-half cents per bushel, which is much cheaper than any other mill now on the market will do the work. To witness this machine in operation by hand power fifteen minutes will convince anyone that its capacity is greater than any two-horse crusher built, and the feed prepared by it superior to crushed or ground corn, yet requires no horse or other expensive power to run it. Why throw twenty-five per cent of your corn away by discarding the cobs, which contains that per cent of the nutritive matter of an ear of corn? The per cent of feed gained each day when feeding fifty-cent corn will soon pay for a machine. Why not buy a splitter now?

TESTIMONIALS.

SUMMITVILLE, IND., Jan. 10, 1893.

Mr. Poindexter:

Dear Sir—I received the new corn splitting machine, and like it splendidly. I think there is nothing else for putting corn in shape for feeding cattle. I have been feeding cattle for several years, and I have tried crushed corn, and last winter I used your splitter, and can truly say my cattle did the best of any cattle I ever fed and are doing splendid this winter. Your new machine runs much lighter than the other, and its capacity much greater. Yours, S. P. BROWN.

FOUNTAIN CITY, IND., Feb. 11, 1893.

DEAR SIR—Received your "C" Corn Splitter February 7. Have given it a fair test, and can say it does the work as recommended. Am well pleased with it; holds it to be a fair test. Enclosed find the money order for same, as per letter received from you. Yours truly, ALBERT PEIRCE.

MAPLEWOOD, HENDRICKS CO., IND., Jan. 27, 1893.

The Poindexter Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.: Gentlemen—I have your "C" Corn Splitting Machine; fulfills every claim you make for it. I prefer to a crusher or any machine that requires power to run it on the barn floor; it occupies but little space and is always ready for use. I can split from twelve to fifteen bushels per hour by hand with ease. I find my cattle eat split corn without wastage, and digest it well. I can also feed some last spring's calves; they can eat split corn readily. My cattle are all doing better than on any other system I have ever used. Your Splitter is a feed saver. Any man feeding ten head of stock will more than save the price of it in one winter's time. I would not give my Splitter for any of the \$50 two-horse crushers sold. As I regard corn as much better feed than crushed corn, I have no hesitancy in saying that your Splitter ought to be in the barn of every farmer in the United States. Yours truly, D. F. HOLTSCLAW.

NORTH STAR, MICH., Feb. 13, 1893.

DEAR SIR—I have the Corn Splitter. I received it February 7—all in good order. Am well pleased with it. I have used it every day, and think every farmer should have one. I will show it to my neighbors, and if I can sell one, I will write to you in a short time. I enclose the money to pay for the Splitter. I remain yours truly, CHRISTIAN BRANDAL.

OTTERBEIN, IND., Jan. 19, 1893.

Poindexter Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.: Sirs—Received the Little Giant Corn Splitter a few days ago in good shape. It runs easy and does fine work, and I think it will do all you claim for it. I like it extremely well. My experience the past year in feeding split corn is, there is less waste and more profit in feeding split corn than by hand with corn as we fed. My smallest calves eat it readily, and to score in bulk for summer feeding, nothing can be compared to split corn. I am going to split corn and store it with the husk on next fall. I think it will be the finest feed. Husks, silks, cobs and corn, all together with other roughness, can not be beaten for feed. I think your new machine a perfect gem, and will sell everywhere it is shown. Yours truly, ABE SWITZER.

WARSAW, KY., March 21, 1892.

Mr. Poindexter: Gentlemen—The Corn Splitter came duly to hand, and I am very much pleased with it. It is all you represent it to be. It fills the bill perfectly. Respectfully, L. BLEDSOE.

THORNTOWN, IND., Jan. 10, 1893.

Poindexter Mfg. Co.: Gentlemen—I will say as far as I have tried your Splitter I am well pleased with it, and would not without it one winter for twice the price of it. I never had cattle do so well in so short a time and on so little amount of corn. Yours truly, THOMAS GREGORY.

WHITE HALL, KY., Feb. 15, 1893.

Poindexter Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.: Gentlemen—The Corn Splitter has been received. It does the work well, and as expeditiously as representative. It will save its place along with the greatest machines—the hay mower and the horse rake. The cob is utilized. Yours truly, G. M. CLAY.

Write us for special prices.

The Poindexter Manufacturing Co., 27 EDDAY ST., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

ON 30 DAYS' 7 THIS ELASTIC!



Has a pad different. Others is cup shape, with seal, adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a permanent does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and clean. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.



A genuine Dueber solid silverine watch to every reader of this paper. CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your full name and address, and we will send you one of these elegant, reliable watches, get it a Dueber silverine watch by express for examination, and if you examine it at the express office, and if you think it a bargain and equal to any \$15.00 watch, you ever saw, pay over such price as you please, and we will send a new watch to you. We guarantee for the same and 10 years for the movement, also our printed guarantee that you can return the watch at any time within six weeks if not satisfactory, and if you sell or cause the sale of six we will give you one free. Write at once as above to send sample for 30 days' THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO., only, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Big Four Route

Are running Solid Vestibule Trains daily with Wagner Palace Sleeping Cars between St. Louis and Cincinnati, making immediate connection in Grand Central Station with the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway fast trains for Washington, D. C.

No Change of Cars

From St. Louis to Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Buffalo and New York city. The only line running Palace Sleeping Cars daily from St. Louis to Washington, D. C. via the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.

If You are Going to New York, You should not fail to go via the Limited Trains on the

Big Four and New York Central R'ys,

America's greatest railroad, the only line landing passengers in Grand Central Station, New York city, without Ferry Transfer.

NO EXTRA CHARGE

To travel on the Limited Trains on the Big Four. For rates and tickets via the Big Four Route call on your nearest Ticket Agent, or address

A. J. WHITEHEAD, Traveling Passenger Agent, DALLAS, TEXAS.

COTTON BELT ROUTE

(St. Louis Southwestern Railway)

Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis.

THE ONLY LINE

Through Car Service

TEXAS to MEMPHIS

Connecting with Through Trains to all Points East, North and Southeast.

Two Daily Trains

Through Coaches and Pullman Sleepers

Ft. Worth to Memphis.

Through Coaches and Pullman Sleepers

Waco, Corsicana and Tyler.

All TEXAS LINES connect with and have Through Tickets on sale via the

COTTON BELT ROUTE.

For rates, maps, time tables and all information apply to any Agent of the Company.

F. H. JONES, W. H. WINFIELD, Trav. Pass' Agent, Ft. Worth, Texas, Gen'l Pass' Agent, Tyler, Texas.

CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER FROM LAMAR.

DEPORT, LAMAR CO., TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

As I see nothing from this part of the country I will try and pen a few dots:

Oat sowing in full blast, but was nipped in the bud again this morning by the rain; more rest—all go to town and sit on goods boxes an whittle and discuss the school tax. There will soon be an election ordered in this district (No. 2) for a special school tax not to exceed 20 cents on the one hundred dollars.

I see in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH that A. Jones Taylor, of Vernon, Texas, has planted quite a large orchard. I see he is troubled with gophers, and would like to know how to deal with these pests. If Mr. Taylor will write to G. Onderdonk, Nursery Station, Victoria county, Texas, he will learn a great deal about the gopher. They were very bad in Onderdonk's nursery in 1886, so he invented a trap and was thinning them out very fast. If Mr. Taylor's trees were as dead as mine the gophers would not hurt them much. I got a bill of trees from a nursery, Phoenix, Ill., and three-fourths of them were dead and dry, and several of my neighbors were left in the same fix; also the year before, and all that bought trees lost them. So I am done with fruit agens. The best fruit and finest trees in my orchard are from the Paris Nursery. Native trees do the best for me. Patronize home industry and you will never fail to get the worth of your money.

I am expecting a bushel of artichokes from Gardener Works, Waco, Texas. I saw his ad. in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and wrote for his circular.

I have the Red Jersey hog and can make them weigh from two to five hundred pounds. Very few hogs raised on Blossom Prairie—not enough to supply home demand. A great many farmers have their smoke houses in St. Louis; raise cotton and in the winter and spring go to Sulphur and buy a few razorbacks that could eat buttermilk out of a jug, and try to make their meat out of them for another year.

Some require their renters to plant two thirds of their crop in cotton, and it requires about fourteen months to make and gather this cotton. I think it has, or will take longer to gather the crop of 1892. A great many children have not been in the public school this winter; have to stay in the cotton patch, and on an average, pick about two days out of six. Now, Mr. Editor, some of those big fellows that have their black land farms two-thirds in cotton are opposed to the special school tax, but they can sit down and write to some agricultural paper and tell them to plant less cotton and raise more hog and hominy, and are good Democrats, oppose the tariff. They buy flour and meat in St. Louis, or somewhere else, and not a hog on their farms.

This is the third year I have been reading TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and we all like it very much. I could not do without it. It comes regular, so I read it, and can go to work on Monday morning with TEXAS FARM AND RANCH fresh on my mind.

For fear this may find its way to the basket, I will hold up and go to bed, for the room is getting cold; the north wind is whistling. Our kindest regards to Uncle Mike and Aunt Emma.

JAMES B. NIXON

AN EXPLANATION.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

In your issue of Feb. 25, h, you say: "At the medical branch of the Texas University three of the professors receive \$400 per month each, or \$7200 a year; four receive \$500 per month. The professors number twelve and the students twenty-three. The doctors come high, but we must have them."

The fact is that no professor in the medical department receives more than \$3,000 per annum; and only three of them get that much. The mistake arose in this way: By law, all appropriations from the general revenue must be expended before March 1st of the fiscal year, for which they are made. The balance not used lapses into the treasury. In order to avoid possible loss in this way the professors of the medical department were paid in such installments as to cover their salaries in full by the first day of March. Seeing that a professor was paid \$600 in one month, and supposing that the session lasted twelve months, it was concluded that he received \$7200 per annum. Permit me to add that the constitution provided for a first-class medical school when it commanded the Legislature to establish a "university of the first class." The people's vote located it at Galveston, and the Legislature has equipped it, with the liberal co-operation

of Galveston and Mr. Geo. Seeley, one of her citizens. Was it not clearly the duty of the regents to open that school with a faculty of first-class men? To begin with a cheap, low grade faculty, expecting to improve it when the success of the school as to numbers shall have been assured, would it not be very much like a farmer who should buy poor land and ineffective tools, intending to get good land and good tools after he had made abundant crops. Offering the best opportunities, and charging after the present session only thirty dollars tuition for the entire course, the medical department of the University will soon receive the full patronage of Texas students of medicine.

This has been written because TEXAS FARM AND RANCH goes far and wide, and wields strong influence wherever it goes. Very truly yours,

JAMES B. CLARK,

Proctor of University of Texas.

P. S.—I take this opportunity to thank you for the copy of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH sent gratuitously to the University library. Many of our young men have been farmers themselves or are the sons of farmers, and so find much in its columns to interest them.

[Mr. Clark is correct; that is just how it occurred. Consider our figures amended to correspond with his statement. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH has never favored a niggardly policy in the support of any of our State educational institutions.—Ed.]

ALFALFA AND BERMUDA.

ENNIS, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

It is true we have had a mild winter, and all things with enough vitality have grown all through the season, but I noticed last week especially a patch of alfalfa about seven miles from Ennis that is just as green and doing as well as ever was seen in California, and the owner says he is well satisfied and will put in five acres this year. This man says his one acre will yield him a handsome income on investment if he only gets one ton per acre. I give this one man's experience to induce others to try and see if it is not possible to get some one forage plant to take the place of so much cotton. I find many farmers in Lamar and Hunt counties who are raising red clover with success, and I have found timothy within a mile of Ennis, standing over three feet high along the railroad reservation.

Capt. W. H. Getzendaner, of Waxahachie, says he has eight acres of alfalfa, that will give him twice as much per acre as any acre of cotton he raises. Here is evidence for grass as against cotton. Now for one more. H. E. Singleton, one of the foremost swine breeders of the State, asserted at our convention at Waxahachie that Hogan was right on the Bermuda grass question, but he (Singleton) was too big a coward to plant it on his black waxy land. I want to say that since then I have traveled over several farms where owners have held Bermuda in one place from ten to twenty years without spreading at all. It makes me tired to hear a man of sense talk about Bermuda spreading on a farm. Plant Bermuda where you want the pigs to grow. Plant Bermuda where you want the cattle to graze, and if you need a gully stopped by the roadside,

PLANT BERMUDA.

In fact, the Southern people, especially in Texas, who have plowed up their soil can hardly help being classed with Sut Lovingood, i. e. "a natural born durn fool" if they don't plant some Bermuda. H.

FRUIT IN THE COAST COUNTRY.

ALVIN, TEXAS March 1, 1893

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

Yesterday, (Feb. 28) there were 100 cases of strawberries shipped from here, and the prospect was never better for a heavy crop. In ten days, if the weather continues open and warm, the output will reach 500 cases daily, and in twenty days we expect to approximate 1000 cases daily. The case is twenty quarts, and for the next twenty days the net price will be about \$6 per case. Last season the average price was \$4.30 per case, and one acre of good berries will yield 200 or more cases.

Now while our cotton farmers are preparing their land for the season's crop our people are reaping their harvest. Immediately following the strawberries come the cape jasmine buds, and the output for this place is figured at 100,000 buds daily for three weeks, commencing about the 20th of May. The average price, net, of these buds is 80 cents per hundred, and one acre of three-year-old plants should yield 100,000 buds and double the fourth year. Already an agent from the World's Fair has been to see the growers to make arrangements to buy the whole output.

Following these come Le Conte pears,

which ripen in July, and all along up to this time are the early and late vegetables. Then in October comes the Kleiffer pear and harvesting of the sweet potato crop, which, for quality, will lead the list.

So you see, our harvest begins in February and extends to November, and even then we have our late crops of turnips, Irish potatoes, etc. In fact, with well laid plans and proper attention there is something for the market every month of the year.

It is estimated that there are about 300 acres of strawberries now growing in this section; about one-half late planting will not yield over one-fourth or one-half crop, and that at least 1000 hands will find employment until May 1st or later gathering this crop. Our local supply will not be half enough to handle the berries, as they must be gathered when ready or they spoil.

The fruit buds are just now opening, and without any accident the yield will be heavy. I will keep you posted upon this crop and results, that your many readers may see what the Gulf coast country is doing.

The population of this section has doubled in the past six months, and every week adds to the number. Not a house can be rented in the town, and dozens of applications. We predict that, with a complete success of the present crop a movement will commence upon the country exceeding anything ever seen in California, and all real estate will enhance double its present value.

Our Horticultural Association is well organized, and we expect to start our first car in ten days of strawberries and vegetables to the more northern markets.

S. N. RICHARDSON.

Sec. Gulf Coast Hort. Ass'n.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Read Before The Bell County Farmers' Institute

BELTON, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

The vast importance of good roads is conceded by all, yet but few know how to estimate these values in dollars and cents, for, strange to say that in this "easy-go-free country, we habituate ourselves to feel that if we own a wagon and team, and drive it ourselves, that the day's work costs us nothing. This is certainly an erroneous view of values. A wagon and team costs money. The team has to be fed, the wagon needs repair, and both wear out in a few years, while the driver has to be fed and clothed, and is worth fair compensation for his labor. Hence it is safe to say that a wagon, team and driver is worth \$2.50 per day, and we will make this a basis for some interesting figures on the cost of bad roads. To haul a ton of farm produce a distance of ten miles, the wagon returning empty is a fair day's work for a team of two animals, and the roads must be dry and firm to make such a load profitable. Hence the cost of hauling a ton of produce one mile is twenty-five cents. Now if the roads were so firm and evenly graded that the same team could haul two tons, the cost would be reduced one-half, or to twelve and a half cents per "ton mile." Railroad men understand this, for they have learned that the better the condition of the road, the less the wear and tear of machinery, and the less the cost of the haul. The best railroad, perhaps, in the country is the New York Central, and it has reduced the "ton mile" haul to one-half cent, thus you see they can haul a ton fifty miles for the same price our people pay for hauling the same one mile. But if our roads are a little heavy and creek banks steep, this team can only haul one-half ton, which doubles the cost; that is, it costs fifty cents to haul a ton one mile. Who pays these costs? It cannot be added to the price of the product, and the loss falls upon our farmer. Now if it pays men to use their hundreds of millions of dollars to do the carrying trade of our surplus, and when we know that every pound of these freights must first be hauled by our people, over dirt roads, and that the local freights that are consumed in our home markets greatly exceeds the amount hauled over the country by railroads, we gain some idea of the vast amount of traffic over our dirt roads. And anything that can increase or diminish the cost of this traffic is a potent factor in our prosperity, second in importance to no other question that is to-day agitating this great nation. Can we afford good roads at the price they are sure to cost? Is the question of the day. Let us see: Suppose the traffic upon this ten miles of road averages twenty tons a day. This, at \$2.50 a ton, gives us \$50. This for thirty days, will amount to \$1500, and in a year gives us the snug little sum of \$18,000. Now if our road was macadamized so that one-half the trips could carry the produce, it would save us in one year just \$9000. \$1000 a mile will macadamize any road in

Bell county, thus we see the actual saving in one year will nearly do the work. It is estimated that the work of macadamizing, making and draining a road from the start, and covering a track ten feet wide with ten inches of crushed stone and gravel will cost less than \$2,000 a mile, and with a little annual care, say \$25 to the mile, will keep it in repair for ages. How can this money be obtained? I answer, by a bonded debt. It is not right that this generation should be forced to make permanent improvements for future generations and new comers to enjoy. Now I know that many are afraid of debts, and a mortgage upon a man's farm or estate is a bad thing, but only because that in this country the rate of interest is fully double what any man can afford to pay. No great enterprises, railroads or manufacturing have ever been built or would ever have been possible without the aid of borrowed money. It is not borrowed money that crushes a people, but it is ruinously high interest that we need to fear. Now let us apply arithmetic to this question and see if we can stand it: 100 miles of good macadamized roads could be built with \$100,000. Supplemented by convict and road labor, this put into thirty-year four per cent, bonds could be readily sold at par in the Eastern markets. The interest upon this would be \$4,000; add two per cent, for a sinking fund and we have \$6,000 a year to pay the interest and sinking fund to liquidate this debt in thirty years (these are only claimed to be approximate figures). This would require a tax of about one-half of one per cent, and the coming generation and new comers would help to pay it, which is exactly right. In the meantime we would have the use of the splendid roads. We saw just now that such roads would work a saving to our people of \$9,000 a year for ten miles. This on 100 miles would give us \$900,000 saving to our people per annum. This would nearly pay the entire debt, hence it would be a splendid investment to borrow the money and make good roads. The amount of cash needed to do this work could be greatly reduced if supplemented by road labor, convict labor, and direct taxes upon lands that may be immediately upon these roads. Will it pay to straighten our roads and run them as do the railroads, over the best routes? There is scarcely to be found in Bell county a road running from the county line to the county town that is not lengthened several miles by going around small tracts of land, but suppose such a road is lengthened four miles? As we have seen, the cost of our average "ton mile" is twenty-five cents per mile, then four miles would make one dollar upon every wagon load hauled over it. Twenty loads a day at \$20 load to our people. In one month this would make \$600. In twelve months it gives us \$7200—loss to our people in one year. To buy a right-of-way that would eliminate this four extra miles of travel would give us a road thirty feet wide and one mile long—thirty-five acres at \$25 per acre; a cost of \$895. This for four miles would be \$3590, which amount could be saved in less than six months' time. But to accomplish all these ends we shall need radical changes in our road laws, and who will furnish us the brains to work out these changes? I will name only a few of them:

1st. Roads must be located by stringent laws for the public good, and not the whims of every man's selfishness. They should be as straight as possible, consistent with best route and made permanent.

2nd. Money should be exacted instead of annual road frolics, misnamed, "working the roads."

3rd. Fully one-half of our petty felonies should be reduced to misdemeanors, and these worked for short terms of less than a year on our county farms and the county roads.

4th. Public roads should be made a "department of State," as are our public schools, with a State superintendent, located in Austin, and a county superintendent in each county, and these should be paid such salaries as would employ all their time and talent. They should be supplied with books and implements, wagons and teams, plows and scrapers, harrows and rollers, and stone-crushers. They should have their annual institutes, compare notes, and study the best methods of work, and from time to time formulate such laws as would best subserve the public good.

Our present system of road making and road work is a mere farce, unworthy the intelligence of the State, and an improvement upon the miserable system of barbarous nations four thousand years ago.

The money and labor spent upon our roads now is intensely temporary, the fall rains undoing a large part of the work. "A stitch in time saves nine," is as true in road work as in any other thing in life. Repairing of dirt roads, like that of railroads, ought to be carried on all the year; this requires a road commissioner or super-

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packing about the sides of the basket, all around the eggs. A piece of light cloth is then sewed firmly down over the top, and the package is then ready for shipment, if it be a small basket of only a six or eight eggs. If the eggs are in a large basket, an additional precaution is taken in the way of bracing the basket from the inside to prevent the eggs from getting crushed by the side of the basket being pressed in. For this purpose, a strip of wood an inch or so wide and the proper length is put in first lengthwise the basket, and tacked at the end. Another strip is then put in across the basket, and the basket is braced. The braces are put in before the top is sewed on. This precautionary measure makes the package very compact indeed, and insures the safe transportation of the eggs to most any place under the sun, if not absolutely crushed by a heavy weight. We have received eggs in good condition that have been nearly two months in the mail packed in this way. We may add that we always get satisfactory hatches from eggs that have come a long way to reach

Persons who do not intend to give their fowls proper care will do better with common stock than with pure breeds. Good care and good blood go together, or there is a failure scored. Now, if the poultry editor of Texas Stockman attempts to criticize this paragraph, it will be interesting to see what he will charge us with saying. Something, of course, we never dreamed of.

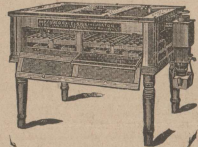
If the fowls are to be scored, the judge will, if the back is allowed seven points, deduct one point for every defect, which is termed cutting.—Texas Stockman and Farmer.

Nashville, Tenn.

A WORD ABOUT INCUBATORS.

The incubator and brooder has proved its efficiency beyond a shadow of doubt, and half the occupation of old Mrs. Hen is gone. Enterprising breeders long ago discovered that chickens could be produced by the incubator in greater quantities, with less time, trouble and expense, and there are but few poultry raisers to day who are not using the incubator in preference to the methods of nature.

The advantages of artificial incubation are many. First, there is no waiting for a broody hen; an incubator is always ready to set, never deserts the nest, does not eat the eggs nor clumsily break them. Hens are certainly "kittlecattle" to deal with, for while one eats her eggs, another leaves them to become cold. Not so with an incubator.



The ever increasing demand for incubators has stimulated ambitious inventors and manufacturers to great efforts in the incubator line, and to-day there are so many different poultry raising machines, of every imaginable shape, principle and design, that the selection of the best is a matter requiring the most careful consideration and judgment.

If a person is not thoroughly acquainted with the advantages and objections of the many different machines, a safe guide to follow is the experience and advice of those who know. It is a well-known fact that a majority of the oldest and largest poultry raisers in the country use the Improved Excelsior Incubator, manufactured by the patentee, Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., and unanimously pronounce it the best.

The illustration presented herewith gives an excellent view of this machine. Any readers contemplating adding to their poultry profits, should investigate it. Mr. Stahl will take pleasure in sending (post paid) his book on this subject to all who mention this paper. Write him now.

A good, long time ago, we used to wonder how they could ship eggs a long distance safely, so safely, in fact, and so little injured by transportation that they would hatch quite as well at their destination as in the nest at home.

Now we do not doubt there is a good many people, and some of them readers of **TEXAS FARM AND RANCH**, wondering the same thing now.

Well, of late years, we have learned how it is done, and we can tell our readers of the system most in use at present. In the first place, each egg is wrapped separately in a piece of paper, the paper being wrapped about the egg two or three thicknesses. A basket is used to hold the eggs, but before they are put in it, it is filled in an inch or two at the bottom with soft hay, or straw. It is also packed for an inch or so around the inside, and the eggs are then packed snugly on top, and the eggs are so firmly together that the loose straw branches out in each packing is worked into the cracks between the eggs, so as to make them still more compact in the basket, and to keep them from shaking and rubbing about. Then more hay is used to pack the eggs from the top and to firm up the

The first spends three times as much for paint in five years, and his buildings never look as well.

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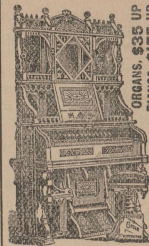
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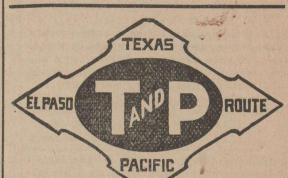


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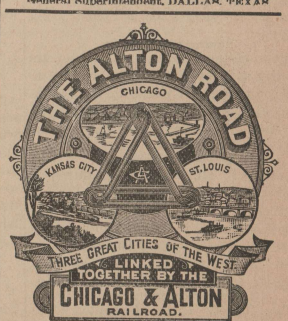
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Clark. I want no razor back hogs. A good hog requires good feed and good treatment, or he is no better than a razor back. I grow grass, wheat, oats, sorghum and corn and market them by the way of good hogs. There is no comparison between the thoroughbred and the scrub. I don't champion any breed, but I am opposed to hogs of no breed. The improved breeds are all good, the others are all bad.

Mr. R. F. Butler—Mr. President, I was raised up with the scrub hog, and I can't sit quietly and hear him abused. I believe he is better than no hog. Don't abuse him but let him depart in peace. I am not especially fond of the scrub, though, and, although we were raised up in the same family, so to speak, I have never—or, at least, not in late years—claimed kin with him. But he is as good as the scrub man. I stayed all night at a swine breeder's not long ago, and when I tasted his bacon I could have told with my eyes shut that it was not from a scrub. It has a different taste. Every farmer who is not a scrub himself should get a good stock of hogs and take proper care of them, and he will find that it will beat cotton twice over, acre for acre. I know that it will.

A Member—Gentlemen have not got the razor back down fine enough. I had an old sow I bought when I first came to Texas, and she could outrun a chicken and catch it. Seeing her after a hen I interfered, and she outran me and caught the hen, and then outran the rock I threw at her. I saw her after a chicken, when the chicken got through a crack in the fence, and the old sow ran her snout through the crack and caught her on the other side. [Loud smiles.]

CURING MEAT.
Mr. Davenport—I first salt well for four weeks, then wash and hang in a pit made for the purpose, and smoke for two weeks with corn cobs. Then make a paste of flour, honey, molasses and red pepper, and rub all over the meat. When the paste dries put hams and shoulders in bags, surrounded by hay. Middlings may be sacked same way or packed down with hay. Put up this way the meat is always sweet. Always kill when the moon is growing; this makes the meat grow in the pot and it goes much further, and your wife will not be called a stingy cook. Meat killed while the moon is decreasing always shrinks in cooking. It is strange that people will deny the influence of the moon on the meat and admit that it makes the tides. I use a cross-bred hog for meat. I killed six this winter that weighed 2050.

Mr. Singleton—At what season do you kill?

Mr. Davenport—In December, if the moon is growing and the weather cold.

Mr. Singleton—There is nothing more important than this subject of curing meat. I salt and hang and smoke in the regulation way, and the meat gets strong. Mr. Davenport, does this paste preserve the meat? Do you think you could save meat killed at this season?

Mr. Davenport—At this season I would pickle the meat. Pack down tight with plenty of salt, and if the brine does not cover the meat in four or five days, make strong brine and pour in. The meat will be perfectly sweet all summer.

Mr. Davis—I have been experimenting with hams and shoulders, putting up in both paper and cloth sacks. For the last few years I have packed my meat away in cotton seed, and believe it to be the best. It keeps the meat dry and excludes air and insects.

Mr. Singleton—Mr. Davis, did you ever find the cotton seed heating?

Mr. Davis—No, sir. I use large boxes and put cobs between the pieces and pack down and all around tight.

Mr. Davenport—I let the meat hang and drip in cold weather and then put in the paste and bag and smoke and put away as I said before. I was green when I came to Texas, and tried to save meat as they do in Kentucky, and worms got in and took the bone out. One of my neighbors put a large quantity of meat in shelled corn, and worms got in and riddled it and he lost it all.

Another member said he succeeded by dipping his meat in hot water after salting and smoking, and packing down in cotton seed.

Mr. Clark—I have attended a number of Institutes, and always learn something. Sometimes half a dozen words from some old farmer gives me an idea that more than pays me for all the expense of attending the meeting. My mother used to put up hear meat in ashes. I never spoiled, but I did not like it. I tried packing in corn, but this did not suit. At a Farmers Institute three years ago a man told how he kept hams—a very simple process. I like simple processes. Good things are generally simple. His plan was this: After salting and smoking, he took flour sacks, or had sacks made, put the ham and shoulder in and cramed in hay. I have

tried this and know it is good. A lawyer, who, like some farmers, raised his own meat, stepped into the meeting for just a few minutes and caught this idea, and I have heard him say he would not take one hundred dollars for it.

Mr. Davis—After salting and smoking, I pack in shucks. It keeps all right.

Mr. Singleton read the following paper:

PIG FEEDS AND FEEDING.
I have never considered it a sufficient guarantee of success in pork producing that a good breed of hogs have been secured. However, I will say that it is my honest conviction that at the prices pork has averaged for the past ten years, viz: \$5.05 per hundred pounds, it cannot be produced at a profit from any but some of the improved breeds. And again, with the best breed, and scrub treatment, the result will be even more unsatisfactory. It cannot be claimed for any of the improved breeds of to-day that, in their ability to produce growth or fat without feed, they are superior to the razorback. But I can and do claim for them that, with their docile disposition and their great powers of assimilation, they can be made, with generous treatment, the most profitable animal on the farm. What is generous treatment? Is it allowing your hogs the shelter of a wire fence, throwing them more corn than they can eat, allowing them the free access to a pond of filthy water at the lower end of this lot, so nicely arranged that it catches all the filth and excrement from their feeding places? Is this generous treatment? Such water to drink will produce disease in any animal.

Did you know that a hog will starve to death in a corn crib? Yes, with plenty of corn. Then, where is the remedy? Simply in variety of food and judgment in feeding. There is but one feed on which a pig will thrive at any age, and under any condition, that is milk; and this is not within the reach of many of us. All other feeds are lacking in some particular. All corn will produce fever and a loss of appetite, yet a variety of feeds, and with a mixture of clover, oats, rye, wheat or barley, you will find satisfactory results.

I will quote from Bulletin of the Wisconsin Experiment Station: "When oats at 25 cents per bushel made pork at a cost of 5.1 cents per pound, corn meal at 30 cents, alone, made it at 3.6 cents; one third oats and two-thirds corn meal made pork at a cost of 2.7 cents per pound."

This is food for reflection. And more from the same authority: "Hogs fed on corn meal alone broke down, and an examination and analysis of the dressed carcasses showed that the oats made the most solid and best appearing flesh. Bran in connection with corn will have a similar effect; barley also, but to a lesser degree. The hog will eat anything produced on the farm, but of that of which you produce the most he needs the least, and right here I would, if it were in my power, cut that 50-acre cotton patch you contemplate planting down to 10 acres, and induce you to plant the other 40 in a variety of feeds good for calves, colts, pigs, chickens and children to eat."

Before closing this paper I want to say a word for the best of them all, the king of forage plants for Texas, viz: sorghum. I will speak of it now as a hog feed and I do not over estimate when I say that the acre planted to sorghum on my farm is the most profitable acre of feed stuff I have ever grown.

A Member—I do not believe the Wisconsin experiments will hold good here. We can beat them in Texas. We can raise a greater variety of cheap food than they can, and what is the use in having a mild climate if it does no good? We all know that less food is required to produce a given amount of pork in a warm than in a cold climate.

Mr. Singleton—I don't feed sorghum until it begins to head out; it is more nutritious, and I have other pasturage up to that time, yet sorghum is a profitable feed at every stage of its growth. I use barley, wheat, oats and rye early; these are gone in June; then I attack the sorghum.

Mr. Singleton—I find that the early amber and early orange sorghums are better than any others. In my experimental grounds of seven acres I have tried every forage plant you can name, and these are the very best because early and the stalks are not too large.

A Member—I had about twenty hogs fed with sorghum and others like them fed without sorghum. All were abundantly fed. When killed, those fed with sorghum averaged twenty-five to fifty pounds more than the others, and I attribute the difference to sorghum.

Mr. Singleton—I seldom ring. A hog properly fed will not root. Sows with pigs sometimes will. In such cases I put the ring a little to one side the center of the nose and as high up as possible with out cramping. I have had rings to stay in two years.

BEST FEED FOR YOUNG PIGS.

Mr. King—I let my sows run in oats and barley until about the time to farrow; then I put them in houses made for the purpose with a shelf all round to keep the sow from laying against the wall and killing the pigs. I leave the sows alone for twenty-four hours, except to give them water. I have no business fooling around, and the sows don't want me. If sows are fed early after farrowing it makes too much milk, and gives the pigs scours. I keep the pigs up for six weeks, and have a barrel of water and keep corn, oats and bran all the time soaking for the pigs. At six weeks old pigs are weaned.

Mr. Singleton—Some purchasers want the prettiest pig in the breeder's herd. He takes it home and turns it out to rough it with the scrubs, and is going to see how much better the thoroughbred is than scrubs by giving them all the same treatment. In a short time his fine pig is no better than the scrubs. Mr. Knight's pig feed is good, but he ought to grind it. I have concluded that nothing is equal to corn well soaked and plenty of milk. Afterwards we want oats, wheat, bran and some corn. Corn cannot be dispensed with altogether, but we can get along with very little. Up to the age of six weeks I feed whole corn soaked, then oats, wheat and corn mixed and ground.

AT WHAT AGE DO SOWS BRING THE BEST LITTERS.

Mr. Murchison—My experience is, that the older the sow and sire the better the pigs. Young parents will not give satisfaction. Perhaps the best results are from sows from 4 to 6 years old and boars about 2 years old.

A Member—I have a sow now 8 years old and a boar 7, and they gave me the finest litter of pigs I ever had. Never give up a good breeding sow as long as she will breed.

Mr. Singleton—I had a sow 9 years old and a boar 6, and they gave me the finest litter of pigs I have ever had. I would never breed a sow under 9 months, and never quit her until she quit me. I do not believe in in-breeding, but line breeding should be closely followed.

Mr. Hogan—When I have a sow ready to farrow I go and stay with her until she is through, helping her if necessary.

A Member—But we can't keep many sows gentle enough for that, so I believe in leaving them alone.

A Member—I helped a sow to bring forth and between us we killed five; left her alone and she had three, and they lived.

Mr. Wilson—I take the pigs away as fast as they are born in a basket, and when the sow is done and gets quiet, give them back to her.

Several gentlemen stated that they preferred not to bother the sows during farrowing.

HOG PASTURE

Mr. Hogan—Every man who raises stock of any sort should have abundant pasture. Hogs can be raised in a close pen; but is this best? We now consider that for best results we must depend chiefly upon pasture. Colorado grass, Texas Blue grass and many other varieties, some of which can be seen from this window, are all good, but for summer pasture there is no grass equal to Bermuda. There is no better early pasture for hogs than oats. A friend of mine in Wise county, with a large Bermuda grass pasture and five acres of oats raises pork at less than one mill per pound up to time of finishing off with corn. People say Bermuda grass will take the farm. It only puts out runners at particular seasons. Take a turning plow and run along the margin, throwing the soil and grass runners back. This will stop it effectually. Some people say hogs get poisoned on new wheat. Mr. Singleton and others have put that nonsense to rest. Amber and early orange cane make the best of all late summer forage. If the stock is needing it commence to cut as soon as the plant is out of the boot. Gentlemen, we must raise our meat at home. We can never prosper until we do. Few men know how much bacon we buy from the North; 85,000 pounds sold at the town of Elms in three months, and this was paid for with cotton at five and six cents per pound. I know some men who are making money out of cotton, but they are doing it by furnishing meat to their tenants who are raising the cotton. Down in South Texas they have to raise razorbacks because they are the only hog that can outrun a negro.

Mr. Singleton—Pasturage is necessary, and by far the cheapest food we have. But corn is also necessary, and always will be. Nothing can take its place. The best hog pasture to begin with is oats, which are equal to clover. Northern people can't raise hogs without clover. We can't afford to do so without oats. The Jerusalem artichoke, so much talked of, is an old thing, discarded many years ago. I have

tried them and do not like them any better than any other weed.

Mr. Hogan—A Jersey cow turned on an artichoke field will kill them out, and do it effectually. For winter feed I believe the Mangel Wurtzel will produce more than any other crop. We are told that we can't raise clover in Texas. Did you know that Californians imported bumble bees from Texas to fertilize red clover, and the clover has redeemed that state. Wherever there are plenty of bumble bees there red clover will flourish. I know of an acre of alfalfa that has this year made as much as any acre in California. It is a success here; let every farmer try it. In Lamar county, wherever you find bumble bees there is plenty of good clover. Common bees cannot reach far enough into the blossom to fertilize red clover. The people of Texas will have to come to grass, whether they want to or not.

Mr. Singleton—I have raised sorghum seven years on the same ground, and the last crop was the best. If I should plant some other crop there it might show signs of exhaustion. I tried alfalfa, and after planting until I had twelve acres it practically died out with root rot. This is the greatest trouble with alfalfa. Where cotton dies out it is useless to plant it.

Mr. Getzendaner—I planted alfalfa on hammock land, and it did finely from the very first. The first was planted ten years ago. The hay is worth twice as much as prairie hay. I have no land on my place which pays me as well as this alfalfa. As it stands it is worth \$100 per acre. It is rather hard to cure.

A Gentleman—I sow alfalfa in the fall with other grain. This gives it the shade it needs, and keeps down the weeds, and when the grain is cut the alfalfa is ready to put out a rapid growth. We will plant thirty acres the coming fall. Stock will eat it in preference to oats.

Mr. Hogan—I sow alfalfa in the spring with millet; then cut the millet and let the alfalfa grow.

A Member—I planted five acres last year, five pounds seed to the acre, and cut it three times that season. It is the best thing I ever tried.

NECESSITY OF PROVIDING MEAT AT HOME.

Mr. Getzendaner delivered a fine extemporaneous talk on the above subject, and although he was given no time for preparation, his speech proved that he realized the importance of his subject and understood the factors which compose it. During the Civil war we made everything we used, ate or wore, and we had that which was good enough for anybody. Now we must send what we do raise to North to be adulterated and sent back to us, who pay freight both ways and from 100 to 500 per cent on its original value for the vile adulteration which has been practiced upon it in the name of manufacture. Cotton seed oil is one item exactly in point. We are also too wasteful. When any of our products get too big and in the way, we just set fire to them and burn them up. Thousands of tons of straw, stalks and trash are burned off every year, when much of it is good feed if taken care of, and all are fertilizers taken from the soil. The speech throughout was listened to with marked attention and roundly applauded at its close.

Mr. Singleton—I am so impressed with Mr. Getzendaner's speech I must tell about a farmer at whose house I staid over night last summer, near Indianapolis, Ind. The farm consisted of forty acres. He had a good house and every convenience—carpeted floors, fine furniture, costly pictures, a fine piano, good library, and lived in luxury without doing a lick of work himself. The farm was operated by a hired man. I asked this man what were his money products. "Oh," said he, "I can hardly tell. We have some fine hogs; these make our meat. I have just sold \$70 worth of pigs. We keep several cows, and the butter and the calves we sell brings in some money. We have some mares over there in the pasture, and they do the farm work and we sell two or three good colts every year. Then we have a variety of surplus farm products after keeping what the farm needs, and these we sell. We sell fowls and eggs, and—oh, I can't tell what all we sell." Now this man lived in style on a forty-acre farm and without a lick of work. But, mind you, he did not raise cotton. Why can't we do something like this and keep our children at school, instead of keeping them in the field all the spring making a cotton crop and all the fall picking it out?

THE BOAR

Mr. Pearce—A boar should be well developed. He should have plenty of pasturage, plenty of exercise, plenty of wheat bran and oats. It is not what a hog eats, but what he digests, that builds him up. He must have exercise to develop muscle and bone. One service with an active, vigorous boar is enough. With proper care, and a ration of, say one-third corn

FARM MACHINERY

FEED SPLIT CORN.

The most desirable mode of the many now employed in preparing corn for cattle feed. Splitting the corn is the best, as calves nine weeks old will eat it readily and grow fat. Practical experiments have demonstrated that milk cows will yield a greater flow of milk when fed on split corn than from any other feed.

A steer's mouth at 3 years of age is but partially provided with grinders, and it is

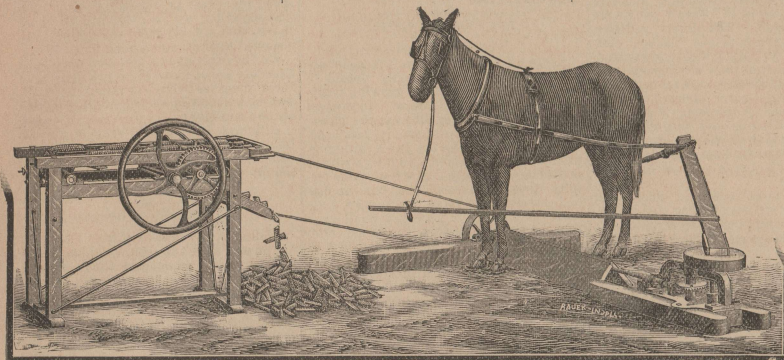
and Missouri, who bought this machine and used it last season, say it is a labor-saver as well as a feed-gainer, and they would not be without it for double its cost. The Poindexter Mfg Co. are patentees and sole manufacturers of corn splitting machines, their's being the only one ever patented. They have greatly improved the machine for this year's trade, and it promises a large and ready sale, and should be in the hands of all retail implement dealers in the country. Breeders or dealers are requested to write the Poindexter Mfg Co., Indianapolis, Indiana, for full description and special prices, and mention

house, who will gladly furnish illustrated circulars and prices gratuitously.

THE NEW SECRETARY.

Coleman's Rural World.

Hon J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, has accepted from President-elect Cleveland the appointment of Secretary of Agriculture. A more fitting appointment could not have been made. While a territory, Gov. Morton cast his fortunes with the people of Nebraska, and has frequently been honored politically and otherwise by them. He has a highly cultivated



THE NEW POINDEXTER CORN SPLITTING MACHINE AND ONE HORSE POWER.

difficult for him to masticate whole ears of corn or parts of ears broken crosswise the cob. He will eat strips of ear split lengthwise the cob and fatten as rapidly as at 4 years old, at which age he is provided with a full set of mature grinders, this being the chief reason that many feeders fatten steers at 4 years old. Cattle at any age can eat split corn without any soreness of mouth, which is frequently the case when fed on whole ears of corn.

Professor Gossamer, Agricultural Chemist of Massachusetts, has made a series of experiments to determine the nutritive value of cob, and says: "The composition of the cob is similar to the corn stalk, and the relative large per cent. of the soluble constituents places corn cobs equal in point of nutritive value to potatoes and many of our grains, and will compare most favorably with the straw of most of our winter and summer grain."

And a result of a chemical analysis, made at the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., by the United States Chemist, of cob alone, shows the nutritive value to be 41.32 per cent, and containing the same form of nutritive matter as is found in a large per cent of our best grains, and nothing whatever of an injurious nature. The following is an analysis of corn and cob, under signature of H. W. Wiley, the United States Agricultural Chemist at Washington, District of Columbia:

	COB.	KERNEL.
Water.....	9.33 per cent.....	10.49 per cent.
Ash.....	1.35 per cent.....	1.25 per cent.
Oil.....	.47 per cent.....	5.49 per cent.
Carbohydrates.....	50.01 per cent.....	69.74 per cent.
Crude Fiber.....	30.36 per cent.....	2.15 per cent.
Albuminoids.....	2.50 per cent.....	10.63 per cent.
	100.00	100.00

This analysis shows clearly the value of cob as a feed and by preparing in a manner acceptable to stock (by splitting the corn) there is a gain of fully 25 per cent of feed, as that amount of nutritive matter of a bushel of corn is contained in the cobs. While there has been some difference of opinion among feeders as to the value of cob as a feed, all agree that cobs, when prepared so cattle will eat it readily, is an aid to digestion not required from any other roughness. Cattle can be fed all the split corn they will eat without the least danger of over feeding, as the fiber of the cob is broken in a manner that they will masticate the strips of ears like chewing a cud without any wastage, by slobbering grains of corn from the mouth, thereby retaining all the saliva, mixing it thoroughly with the food, insuring a digestion so perfect that no whole grains of corn are passed.

Mr. R. E. Poindexter, of the Poindexter Manufacturing Company, is one of the progressive farmers of the State. Knowing the advantages of splitting the corn for feed, and seeing the necessity of a machine that would do the work cheaply, has, after three years of arduous labor, perfected a machine that does the work well, one that will split snapped as well as husked corn, in from three to five strips at the rate of fifteen bushels per hour by hand power. In price it is inexpensive; many feeders in Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Iowa

Texas Farm and Ranch, and by so doing get the benefit of a special discount of 2 per cent.

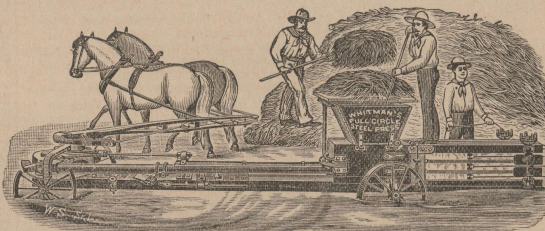
WHITMAN'S PATENT FULL CIRCLE STEEL BAILING PRESS.

In this issue we illustrate the Whitman Steel Full Circle Bailing Press which is now being sold throughout almost the entire world. This firm claim to manufacture the largest and most perfect line of bailing presses made in America. They have been in the business many years and have at all times been at the head and front of the bailing press business.

The press which we illustrate in this issue has a great many novel features and advantages over other machines. The power is accumulating and concentrating. At the commencement of pressing the

farm, in the cultivation of which he has spent his happiest days. He is thoroughly identified with the farming interests and in full and profound sympathy with the wants and needs of the agricultural classes. He was for many years connected with the agricultural press and has held many important positions in State and national agricultural and horticultural associations organized to advance those important interests. We state these facts to show that the bent of his mind is in the right direction, that he is more than a mere politician, that he is a broad-minded, philanthropic man, in love with the pursuit which it will be his duty as well as his pleasure to promote in every possible way during his term of office.

He is admirably qualified and equipped for the position. He is thoroughly familiar with the sciences on which agriculture



charge the power is light, but this power increases as the resistance of the pressed material increases, the fulcrum being 24 inches from center at commencement of pressing the charge and only 7 inches when final or heaviest pressure is on. It makes two strokes to one revolution of the horses. The plunger stands still one-fourth of the time, allowing ample opportunity for a large charge, and with abundance of power to press it through.

This firm, the Whitman Agricultural Company, of St. Louis, Mo. have also recently placed upon the market a new low price press, called the "New Departure," which they guarantee to be superior in every respect to any press of its class in use. It is not a cheap, poor press, but a good press at a low price. It is quite as rapid and powerful as any of the heavy presses, and being 1400 pounds lighter, is very easily transported from place to place. Their line embraces Steam or Belt Power Presses of several styles, Full Circle Steel, "New Departure" Full Circle, Reversible or Half Circle, and Hand Power Presses, adapted to baling hay, straw, wool, cotton, moss, excelsior, cotton hulls, cut hay, hemp, rags, paper, etc. They claim the remarkable record of never having been beaten in a trial, and count their medals and trophies by the hundred from all sections of the world.

The above Company make a large line of agricultural machinery, such as Older and Wine Mills, Horse Powers, Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, etc. Any of our patrons desiring anything in this line will do well to communicate with this old and reliable

is based, possesses great force of character and fine executive abilities, is a man of undoubted honesty and purity of character, and will fill the position which has been tendered him with credit to himself and the administration with which he is identified. We doubt if a better man for the position could have been found in the United States, and we congratulate the agricultural classes on the excellent selection that has been made.

We acknowledge the receipt of a beautiful paper weight from D. M. Osborne & Co., the well known makers or harvesting machinery, Auburn, N. Y.

Purchasers of cultivators cannot be too exacting in the matter of requiring from the dealer a guarantee over the name of the manufacturer who makes the implement. Then the purchaser has something he can force compliance with. Zealous salesmen are often as unscrupulous as they are zealous, and dealers in these times of close competition often promise a great deal more than they can perform. Farmers can prevent such impositions if they will buy only from those who can and will furnish responsible guarantees. That is what the dealers selling Standard Cultivators are prepared to do.

EL PASO TEXAS, Feb. 10, 1901.

Whitman Agricultural Co.

Gentlemen:—In reply to your favor, we will state that the Full Circle Presses sold by us have given entire satisfaction to our selves and customers. Respectfully yours, KRAKAUER, ZORK & MOYE.

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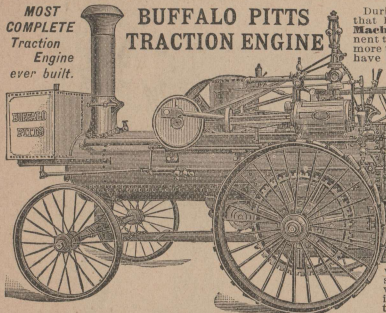
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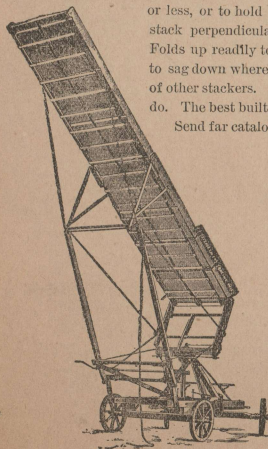
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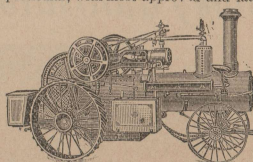
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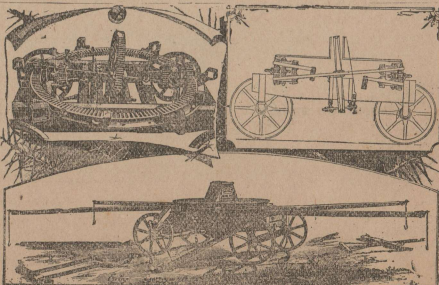


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