

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

Vol. XII.--No. 22.

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THE BIG FAIR.

THOS. P. WELLS.

The warm days of summer have the same effect on the great fair that they do to vegetation. As the temperature gets higher, the crowds become larger and everthing shows off more nicely.

The Russian and Norwegian exhibits just arrived last week and will be a long time yet in making ready. There are as many great frauds at the Fair as there are at any other great blowoff.

Among the Egyptian mummies several of the embalmed corpses are labeled as different Pharaohs. One is accredited with being

spondents here to write up the attractions, so the Columbian Exposition is more extensively published than any enterprise of the kind the world has ever had.

Perhaps it would be well to say something about the location of the Fair Grounds before closing. The city extends to the very walls on one side, while Lake Michigan lashes its stormy waves to the base of the great buildings on the other. To the northeast is Washington Park, one of the most beautiful parks in the country, and to the south are thin settlements in the woods outside of the city limits. The water to the east, the trees, lawns and lagoons within the ground show to good

STELLA.

Our illustration on this page represents the Shorthorn cow Stella, the property of Deer Park Stock Farm, Claridon, Geauga county, O'ho. On this farm are bred full blood Shorthorns, Shropshires, Berkshires and Shetland ponies.

KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES.

Northwestern Agriculturist.

The farmer who runs in a rut all his life and complains that he never makes any headway, should stop and think a little. He is like a class of men who fill clerkships for a lifetime with no advance, and

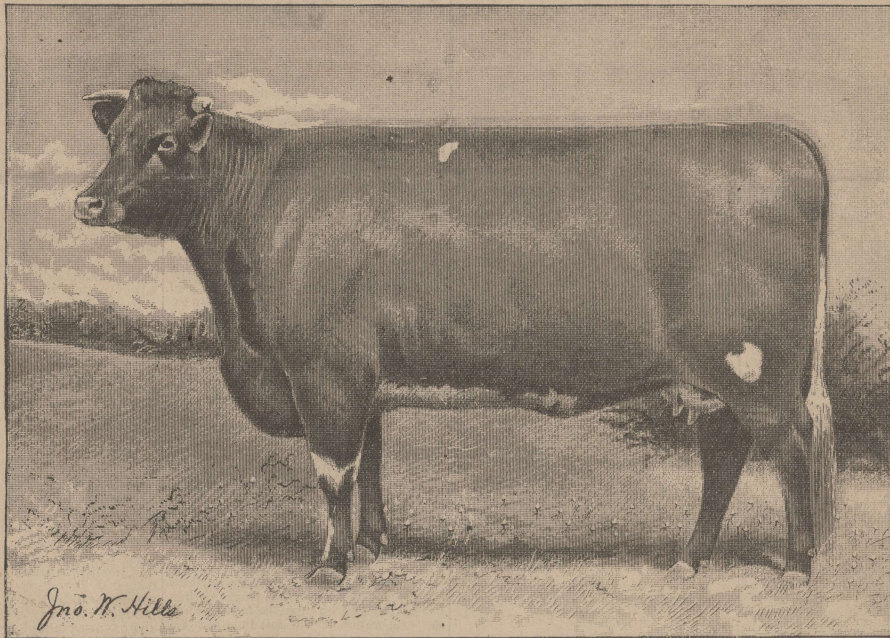
their calling have small room for grumbling if they are distanced by their neighbors.

HOME LIBRARIES.

Colorado Farmer.

A home filled with worthless literature may well be compared to a field overrun with weeds, choking out everything that is good. In that case we should go to work to remedy the evil as we would to get rid of the weeds.

It is a wearisome task, for as fast as we pull up some of the weeds, others commence to grow, and the wind carries the



the father-in-law of King Solomon. While, according to reliable authorities, no certain identity is known for the withered forms. However this may be, what matter is it to us whether they be the withered forms of a beggar or the remains of a king. After four thousand years the shame of the low and the name of the great are no more; what remains is of humanity and not of persons. This curiosity for rank and title is no more than an unconscious plea that we are prone to hero worship.

The turks claim to have here the identical silver bed on which reposed the Sultan Mahammed II, who conquered Constantinople in 1453. They have a white looking metal bed; but the Turkish government would hardly let such a treasure go abroad. It may be the original bed, but all intelligent people doubt it. None more need be said of counterfeiters where there are so many genuine articles of merit.

The managers of Puck have established a branch office on the Fair grounds and a World's Fair edition of the humorous journal is printed weekly. Then the Columbian, a paper filled with World's Fair notes reprinted from all the dailies of the city. Besides these, home papers, the great journals all over the country have corre-

advantage; the great buildings standing all over the grounds with the majesty of cathedrals and capitols.

Electricity is a very prominent feature of the Exposition. Phonographs and graphophones are seen everywhere. An elevated electric railroad runs around and over the ground. The heavy exhibits were removed from the cars to the buildings by great electric cranes. The Venetian gondolas are out done in the lagoons by the new electric boats. All this goes to say that electricity is taking the place of steam and other powers.

The French have transported a colony of wild women warriors from Africa and have them quartered in a native fashioned village for exhibition. They attract a great deal of attention.

The Turks and Chinese have theaters at the Fair, and play their native stage pieces for the public.

Many of the exhibits are for sale, to be delivered when the Fair closes.

The Turks, Japanese and Austrrians sell thousands of dollars worth of fine ware weekly. Many a firm will grow rich by the means the Fair offers for selling at exorbitant prices.

Chicago, Ill.

good fortune if no reduction in salary. They never learn anything to increase their value to their employers. The farmer is his own employer, and if he does not become more valuable to himself and secure an increase of earnings as seed times and harvests come and go, it is because he does not shake off the old crust and get into touch with the growth of agriculture. He don't understand why his intelligent, alert neighbor, who takes the best farm papers and is not afraid of something his grandfather didn't do, is getting along so much faster with no better natural advantages. Of the 3 000 000 farmers in this country, not over 2 000 000 ever take any part in any effort to improve their calling. Some of them, it is true, are active enough in running after politicians who claim to have panaceas to be worked into laws for their enrichment—they enjoy the pleasures of anticipation and not much more—but they do not read and study about their business and keep the pores of the mind open for new ideas. They need to know that experiments are finding better processes in farming, and much of the best thought of the age is being put into the agricultural shafts. Those who do read and try to keep up with the developments of

seeds and drops them far and wide, so we have our work to do over and over again without ceasing. The best way to keep the tares and weeds out of our fields is to sow them thickly to good, sound, wholesome wheat, and let it grow so plentifully that there is no room for the weeds, and that is the way we must do with poor literature. We must furnish our homes with so many good books that there is no room for the bad. What a change a few years would make! With the tares crowded out, we should soon see the result—a bountiful harvest of knowledge, a harvest compared with which the harvests of our fields would be as naught. We should make it a point, then, to put good books in our libraries, that their influence on our children may be for good. Lessons learned in childhood are not easily forgotten. Then let us guard well the tender plants entrusted to our care. Let the tares and weeds find no room in their midst. Thus may they be kept pure and become ornaments to society and the pride and comfort of our declining years.

Thirteen cars of cattle, two cars of sheep and one car of horses were shipped to market from Denton.

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Devoted to the Interests of Home Builders, and Published Weekly.

Texas Farm and Ranch Publishing Co.

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J. C. Bush, special Eastern representative, Room 50 Times Building, New York, N. Y.

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NOTICE!

No one has authority to contract debts, receipt for money, or enter into any contracts for this Company unless they can show written authority for doing same, signed by the President or Secretary.

We do not accept drafts or orders made out by canvassers, agents or employees. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH PUB. CO., F. P. HOLLAND, President.

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

DR. GRACIE DANFORTH says: "The nineteenth century is not looking to the Lord, but to the evolution of man for its development."

SPOT cash is the proper business system for farmers. He who always pays cash and is always paid cash is never in debt, and he does not want to get in debt by borrowing money, and with it trouble.

COL. JONES has been removed from the editorial management of the St. Louis Republic. The position so ably filled for several years by Col. Jones has been abolished and that of general manager substituted. The Colonel is still in it.

THE Chicago Drovers' Journal reports that during the year ending December 31, 1892, the Swift Packing Company sold the contents of the stomachs and intestines of the animals they slaughtered for about \$1,000,000. There was more than 30,000 tons made into fertilizer.

COLORADO votes on the adoption of woman suffrage next fall, and Kansas and New York decide the question at their fall elections next year. Woman suffrage and the Australian ballot have been openly opposed in many States by both political parties. But these reforms tend to purify the ballot, and will come throughout the country sooner or later.

THE prospects are that the meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Rockport on the 20th of June will be attended by the officers of nearly all the district and county fair associations in the State. The dates of these fairs will be so arranged that they will not conflict with each other and they will be through in time to forward the best of their exhibits to the State Fair.

THE Fort Worth Gazette announces that the packing house under control of the Boston syndicate, will begin operations July 1st. The work of overhauling the plant and placing it in business shape is being pushed, under the personal supervision of C. W. Simpson, of Boston. There is but one question as to the success of this packing, and that seems easy of solution: Will Texas stockmen patronize anything

so near home? Texas can supply this concern enlarged to ten times its present capacity, and undoubtedly will do it if the proper spirit actuates both sides of the business. Hundreds of car loads of cattle, sheep and hogs are shipped from Texas North every week during the shipping season. Divert this tide to Fort Worth and the problem is solved.

WHILE our own people are liable at any time to catch themselves in the act of eating pork that was not slaughtered under the rules of a well regulated abattoir, our neighbors of Mexico have prohibited the importation into their country of hogs unless they be alive. They want to know something of the death of the animal before they eat his flesh.

If all the "authentic" accounts are true as to the present whereabouts of the six-pouped guns of the Texas revolution, known as the Twin Sisters, those who go to search for them may as well begin digging one place as another, on land, or dredging anywhere in Galveston Bay or tributary bays. And when found they may prove to be composed of either iron or brass.

If, as has been stated, the number of our criminals is increasing faster than the total population of the country, it may be worth while to figure on the ultimate result. If the population inside our prisons continues to gain on that outside, the time may come when under the Democratic doctrine of majority rule, there may be an unpleasant change of places, between the ins and the outs.

THE immediate effect of navigating the Trinity river to Dallas is the expected change of railroad freight schedules from the "common point" rate to the water rate. This change which is expected to be soon made will give Dallas the same rates as Houston and Galveston, and will not only be a great benefit to all the country tributary to Dallas, but will greatly extend the tributary area.

THE Grange and the Farmers Grand Alliance met in joint convention in Dallas last Saturday and effected a permanent consolidation. There never was, as far as we can see, anything to keep the two organizations apart, except the simple fact that they had never come together. It was a case of love at first sight, and we heartily congratulate the parties on the solemnization of the nuptial rites, and that hereafter the twain are to be one flesh, and what God and the good farmers have joined together let no man put asunder.

THE war in San Antonio between the law-abiding citizens and the liquor dealers on the Sunday closing subject has been compromised. The liquor dealers have agreed to close on Sunday long enough for dinner and not to sell liquor to children. The true value of this treaty of peace may be roughly guessed at when we reflect that the saloon keepers are already under heavy bond to do just these things. If, as is known, they can violate an agreement secured by an approved bond, and do it with impunity, how much will they regard a simple verbal agreement?

JOHNSON, who murdered Truman, in Hunt county last week, is said to be very despondent, claiming that he was drunk when he committed the crime. Did he not know before that a man who is drunk is liable at any time to commit a murder upon his best friend, or upon a member of his own family, and that a man who drinks at all is liable at any time to become drunk? And did he not also know that in drinking and becoming drunk, and murdering his neighbor, he would not only ruin his own life, but that of innocent women and children? The beginning of the crime for which he will probably hang was in drinking liquor, knowing the probable consequences.

CASH VS. CREDIT

Our correspondent, Geo. J. Boyle, is mistaken in several particulars. Our lands, except the homesteads, are available as security for debt—or loans, if you please—but if they were not, how can he attribute the low rate of interest in Europe to that as a cause? He is mistaken in the assertion that no corporation in Texas except National Banks, can go outside the State and borrow money. All of them can, and nearly all of them do, borrow money in the great money centers. He is mistaken in his reference to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. It would have been "in it" if borrowing had never been invented. The statement that a farmer who makes ten per cent can afford to borrow money at six per cent, depends altogether upon the extent of his farm operations and the amount of debt incurred for borrowed money. It is plain that a very small farmer could not afford to be a large borrower, unless all the borrowed money was productively employed and the business managed with a sagacity slightly above the average of trained business men. We are not ignorant of the fact that much of the country's business is based on borrowed capital. The 14,000 business failures per annum, involving, directly, perhaps, four of five times that number of persons, and more than \$300,000,000 of liabilities shows the result. And this refers to business conducted by men of business training and experience. Our correspondent is opposed to the credit system—which is merely going in debt—and favors borrowing money (which is also merely going in debt). If a man owes, on the first day of January \$100, and borrows \$100 at 10 per cent per annum to pay it with, is he then any less in debt than before? Debt is debt, whether contracted for accommodations in cash or callio; gold or groceries. A man may, it is true, exchange a pushing or oppressive debt for one more easily carried, but verily we say unto you that man will not be released until he has paid the utmost farthing.

FIGHTING THE DEVIL WITH FIRE.

The great religious revival meeting which prevailed in Dallas for the thirteen days ending Friday, June 2, under the leadership of Revs. Sam Jones and Geo. Stewart and Musical Director Excell, was the most largely attended meeting of the kind ever held in Texas, if not in the South. Hundreds of people from surrounding towns and country attended daily. The meetings on Sunday and all the night meetings averaged about 8000, and on Sunday evening last Mr. Jones preached to a congregation of men only, estimated at not less than 10,000, and many went away because they couldn't get in. The sermon was a powerful one, delivered in the great evangelist's most incisive style. The sermon at three o'clock that day by Rev. Geo. Stewart on Christian Womanhood, was just what the public ought to hear and what the public would be greatly benefited by hearing. The effect of this meeting is already apparent, and the best public opinion prevails that great good has been done. The plan of campaign of these men always stirs up opposition, for their words cut like two edged swords, and, to use the homely but expressive simile of the leader of the evangelistic force, they cover the ground with hide and hair, blood and sand—they furnishing only the sand. On all occasions, however, the great audiences were with them. In common with all good citizens, we hope and believe great good has been done.

C. T. BARNEY, of Dallas, Texas, in an interview with Farm Machinery, spends a good deal of breath trying to account for this: "Indian corn grows full twelve feet high in the older Southern States, while on quite as rich soil in this State (Texas) it is less than half that height." It can't be done because the average height of upland corn

in Texas is about eight and one half feet and on bottom lands ten to fourteen, often reaching a height of fifteen feet. Perhaps Mr. Barney made his observations from the car window.

IMMENSE corn and forage crops are indicated in Texas this year. Now for the stock to consume them. Dont wait until to crops are ready to be fed before providing the feeders.

In portions of the Panhandle the grain crops are said to be fairly good, except oats, which generally suffered from drouth. In other parts the wheat was considerably damaged, but all over that section the wheat is reported much better than was considered possible a month ago.

If it is true, as the Memphis Commercial asserts, that "nine out of every ten Chinese immigrants who come to this country are afflicted with leprosy," it is certainly not as dangerous a disease as we have been led to suppose, or else the statement of the Commercial is absurd.

CORRESPONDENTS wishing for publication in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, may, if they wish to do so, use nom de plumes, though we greatly prefer the custom of accompanying each article with the real name of the writer. In all cases, however, the true name of the author must be furnished.

THE Houston Post, in criticizing Gov. Hogg's veto of the bill to validate titles to lands illegally obtained by railroad companies, holds that the State owes the railroads vast quantities of lands, having ceased to give them the sixteen sections per mile some eleven years ago. If the State has not a right to give or withhold at any time then is she the servant of the corporations, and nothing more or better.

THE people of Austin were seized on Tuesday last with a fit of despondency. It was said that the big dam was about to give away and wash all their high hopes down the Colorado. A stream of water under the pressure of sixty feet of depth was forced, by way of some natural weakness, around one end of the dam. The situation is not considered dangerous, but nobody was found about Austin who would venture to laugh at the situation. It was considered prudent, however, to open the sluice ways and let the lake run down, and then repair the work.

THE following appears in special correspondence of Dallas News of May 14th: "Hon. W. R. Cavitt, Local Director for the State Agricultural & Mechanical College, furnishes the following information relative to the positions made vacant by resignation in the faculty for the ensuing session. Four gentlemen of high character and standing as teachers have applied for the Chair of English and History. Three of these gentlemen are residents of Tennessee and one of Louisiana. Three applications have been made for the Professorship of Agriculture, two being from men of large experience in agriculture and experiment station work. The position of Commandant, made vacant by the expiration of Lieutenant Moya's detail, is sought after by five United States officers.

THE Alvin Sun makes the following statement of shipments from that point of berries and vegetables, this season:

Express shipments—	
February—Crates of strawberries.....	935
February—Crates of vegetables.....	24
First ten days of March—Crates of strawberries.....	1284
Crates of vegetables.....	104
From March 10 to 31—Crates of strawberries.....	1733
Crates of vegetables.....	297
April—Crates of strawberries.....	2734
April—Crates of vegetables.....	1427
Total strawberries by express.....	5976
Total vegetables by express.....	1882
Total crates of both.....	7858

Besides the 7853 crates shipped by express there were shipped in refrigerator cars, twenty-one carloads of berries and vegetables.

THE principal argument against an income tax is, that wealthy men will evade it if possible. We do not believe that this is a sufficient reason for excusing them.

ORIGIN OF FAMILIAR TERMS.

Elmira Telegram.

Grass Widow—The word means grace—a widow by courtesy (French, grace; Italian, grassa).

To Throw Dust in One's Eyes—To mislead. Mohammed escaped from his enemies by this means.

Within an Ace—An ace being the lowest numeral, he who wins within an ace wins within a single spot.

Baker's Dozen—Thirteen. When a heavy penalty was inflicted for short weight, bakers used to give an extra loaf to make sure of giving good weight.

To Haul Over the Coals—A method of torture used in ancient days by kings and barons to get money from Jews. It now means to scold, to bring to task.

Adam's Apple—The protuberance in the forepart of a man's throat. So called from the superstition that a piece of the forbidden fruit which Adam ate stuck in his throat.

Let the Cat Out of the Bag—It was formerly a trick among the country folk to substitute a cat for a sucking pig and bring it in a bag to market. The inference may be easily drawn.

Naked Truth—A fable says that Truth and Falsehood went bathing. Falsehood came out first and dressed herself in Truth's garments.

My Uncle—A pawnbroker. This is a pun on the Latin word unctus, a hook. Pawnbrokers employed a hook to lift articles up a spout down which the money and the pawn ticket would be sent. Hence the term "up the spout."

All in My Eye—All nonsense. Jack Tar once went into church where he heard the words "ah, mihi," often repeated. On speaking of the services afterward, Jack said he could not make much out of it, but it seemed to him very much like "all my eye."

TOUGH HORSES.

National Stockman.

It is not infrequent that a horse is found that has outlasted two or three generations of horses and practically worn out half a dozen other horses that seemingly were as tough as he was. Nearly every farm has an old stand-by that has taken his turn at all the hard knocks of farm work, horses, and has stood a full share of the ills and mishaps consequent upon a farm life, and is still hale and hearty and able to wear out lots of the younger horses. Why one horse will outlive, outwork, and be more servicable than another, is a question that is sometimes hard to answer. There are several things which may have a bearing upon the answer of this question. First, a horse with perfect conformation is not liable to wear out soon. Second, a good, quiet disposition in a horse prevents worry and fretfulness, and this prolongs life and usefulness. Third, good digestive organs go a long way toward maintaining the bones and sinews of an animal, and thus add to both utility and longevity. Fourth, good breeding. There is nothing which guarantees the qualities in a horse which are conducive to a long life and usefulness as does good breeding. The staying qualities of most horses consist of the good blood they carry, although they may inherit it from ancestors. These points may be well worth remembering when the purchase of a horse is contemplated, or when the breeding of a horse is being considered.

WEANING YOUNG PIGS.

Canadian Live Stock Journal.

The following method is successfully practiced by many breeders: If, at five or six weeks, the young pigs are eating and growing well, they increase their feed, giving them all that they will take, and decrease the feed of the sow gradually for nearly two weeks. At the end of this time the two strongest young of the litter are taken away; again, after two days another pair, and so on until all are weaned. This tends to even up the different pigs of the litter, if there is any variation in size, and uniformity in a lot does a good deal when it comes to selling, be they sheep, cattle, or hogs. By following this method the sow is given the very best chance, and any danger of spoiling her milking qualities is prevented, which is very important if she is to continue to be a brood sow.

Thousands are subscribing for the great western family story paper, the California Family Ledger, why not you? It is the largest and best printed family weekly in the world, and has many strange stories of love and adventure in the far west. Ten cents pays for trial ten weeks. In writing address Family Ledger, Los Angeles, Cal.



The Tariff
Has not raised the price on
**Blackwell's
Bull Durham**

Smoking Tobacco.

There are many other brands, each represented by some interested person to be "just as good as the BULL DURHAM." They are not; but like all counterfeits, they each lack the peculiar and attractive qualities of the genuine.



We attach this tag to every bag of BULL DURHAM for the protection of the smoker.

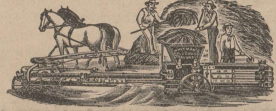
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Write for prices and terms. We will save you money.

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US GINNERS

PALMER, TEXAS }
April 1, 93 }

Murray Ginning System Co., Dallas, Texas.

Replying to your favor of a recent date asking how I am pleased with the Murray Ginning System, I will state that after using it one season will submit the following facts: I have ginned about 2,800 bales of cotton on two 210-saw Murray Gins, having ginned about 1,600 of the above amount on one gin and could have ginned 4,000 with perfect ease on the outfit, and have never had an hour's trouble caused by the outfit during the entire season. Have never had a hot box nor a belt to slip. My belt-to-day is as good as it was the day I put it on, and the gin throughout is ready for another season's work without a dollar's repair, and I consider it a model of success throughout, being far superior to any other system now in use. Sixty-five bales per day is an easy, quiet run with my two Gins. You may rest assured that you will never miss a sale to any competent ginners who will take the pains to investigate the different systems before purchasing, as the Murray Ginning System has no equal.

Yours truly,
J. A. JACKSON.

KNOW THAT THE

**MURRAY
GINNING
SYSTEM**

Has been granted a patent by the Commissioner of Patents for the United States of America.

Being the very latest and best, it is not yet imitated by any one; all other systems for handling and ginning cotton are badly left, and later may try to catch up with the process.

Experienced and prosperous ginners, such as Mutz & Cassidy, Ferris; J. A. Jackson, Palmer; Mr. Wilbrink, Garrett; A. H. Rowe, Ennis; W. A. Collier, Hubbard City, and many others have discarded the other systems, after thorough trials, and put in the Murray, which has no spikes to get loose from the belt and ruin gin saws, no slat feeder to get out of order, and runs a gin of thirty bales daily capacity with one belt.

—WE GIVE—

Greatest Capacity

—FOR—

Smallest Investment,

with perfect work and no break-downs.

Space in this paper costs too much to describe our patents and detail our numerous advantages, but the ginners who will investigate for himself, will never buy any other outfit. Write or call at our factory.

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 lock up the ginners 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, 2300 bales, some days ginning 61 bales. Have investigated all machinery and improvements for ginning and packing cotton, and am convinced that any ginners 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.

September 15, '91,

W. A. COLLIER.

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

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

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**Santa Fe
Route.**

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS.

Commencing April 2d, 1893, the Santa Fe will inaugurate a double daily service between Galveston and Houston and St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago.

THE COLUMBIAN LIMITED,

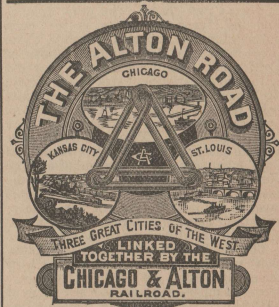
a solid vestibule train, will run from Galveston and Houston to St. Louis, via G. C. & S. F. Ry and Frisco Line, carrying Pullman Palace Sleepers, free Reclining Chair Cars, Day Coaches and Dining Cars. This train will also carry a Pullman Sleeper to Kansas City via Fort Worth, Purcell and Newton.

THE KANSAS CITY EXPRESS

from Galveston and Houston to Kansas City, via Purcell, is solid train of Pullman Buffet Sleepers, free Reclining Chair Cars and Day Coaches.

For time cards, tickets and other information apply to any Agent of the Santa Fe, or to

H. G. THOMPSON, G. P. & T. A.,
Galveston, Texas.



**THE GREAT
Live Stock Express Route.**

Limited Live Stock Express Trains now running via the

Chicago & Alton R. R.

Between Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis, Hibe and intermediate points. Bill all shipments via this line and thereby insure prompt and safe arrival of your consignments. The pioneer live in low rates and fast time.

Shippers should remember their old and reliable friend. By calling on or writing either of the following stock agents, prompt information will be given.

General Live Stock Agent, St. Louis, J. A. WILSON.
Live Stock Agent, Fort Worth, Tex., JEROME HARRIS.
Live Stock Agent, San Antonio, Tex., JOHN R. WELSH.
Live Stock Agent, U. S. Yards, Chicago, FRED D. LEEDS.
Live Stock Agent, Kansas City Stock Yards, N. B. SIBITT.
Live Stock Agent, National Stock Yards, Ill., F. W. BANGERT.

previously. He put them into training for harness, and in a month's time four of them were perfectly quiet and well trained, and the other four were partially so. They all pull well, and are very willing, and with a few weeks' further training they are expected to be as steady as horses. The whole eight are now running regularly in one of the Transvaal coaches, and the result is so satisfactory that the zebra is likely to supersede mules in all the coaches throughout the Transvaal and Mashonaland. They are also utterly impervious as yet to that costly and fatal disease known as horse sickness in South Africa. This interesting experiment has not been attempted a day too soon, as the beautiful and so-called untamable animal was on the point of following the fate of the quagga, and becoming extinct.

WHERE THE FAT COMES FROM.

A. L. C., in National Stockman and Farmer. J. R. R., Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, inquires, "Will a cow in poor condition put any greater per cent of butter fat into her milk than if she were in good condition?" and "Is the per cent of butter fat in a cow's milk affected by the quantity or quality of feed she consumes?"

To the first question I should answer no, taking it for granted that Mr. R. has a cow in poor condition on account of lack of sufficient feed. Many cows that are extra rich milkers keep in poor condition on good feed, but they put nearly all the feed into the milk.

Mr. R.'s second question has caused more controversy than any other single cow question I have heard. The great majority of authorities assert that you cannot feed fat into the milk; that is, you cannot increase the per cent of fat. They claim that you can, by feed, increase the quantity of butter, but at the same time you will increase the quantity of milk in the same ratio, the per cent of butter fat remaining the same. My opinion is that you can increase the per cent of butter fat in the milk by feed, and while I have no weights or analyses to back up my opinion, I think the time will come when they won't be lacking. I base my opinion upon my own experience: Several years ago I turned my cows from a rather slim pasture into a field of cow peas; the yield of butter increased rapidly in spite of the fact that two cows were giving very little milk being due to calve, and one of them calved within two weeks after the herd went into the pea field. The other cow naturally gave less and less milk as she approached calving time. With one cow withdrawn, so far as milk went, for a week, and one nearly dry, the yield of butter increased, but the quantity of milk kept the same. This winter, as I have before written about in the Stockman, the feed of my herd was changed by substituting for part of the linseed meal the same measure of cotton seed meal, with the result of an increase of eight pounds of butter per week and no perceptible increase in the quantity of the milk. In neither case was the milk weighed, and I am sorry it was not, particularly the winter's milk, but I did not expect so great an increase of butter and did not think to weigh the milk.

Those who take the other side of the question are positive that fat cannot be fed into the milk; that a cow will only give a certain per cent of fat and beyond that she cannot be made to go. Like the trotting horse, they say she has her per cent of fat speed and cannot be forced beyond it. I think she can.

FIELD PEAS.

Orange Judd Farmer.

Peas have twice as much digestible protein or muscle forming food as oats, and more than two and one-half times as much as corn. Linseed meal and cotton seed meal have a higher percentage of protein than peas, but the latter are rich enough to use in balancing starch rations. They make an excellent green forage crop and can be pastured off with very little waste if given to them in small patches. When sown for a grain crop sandy soils do best, but for forage either light or heavy land will answer. White or Blue Canada field peas sown at the rate of three bushels per acre will make a good stand. They can be sown on the ground and plowed under three or four inches deep, or the soil can be prepared first and the peas drilled in a like depth. Out when the pods have turned yellow, cure and store them under cover until you are ready to thresh. An ordinary threshing machine breaks the peas some, but does the work all right otherwise, and the breaking is of no consequence when the peas are used for feed. A self-rake reaper probably works the best of any of our common harvesting machinery. The trouble from the vines winding around the sickle bar and "choking" the machine, is often experienced. Peas not infrequently "lodge" badly when sown

alone, and there is often considerable loss from it. If hogs are turned into the field after the crop is removed, they will pick up many of the waste peas.

To counteract the tendency of peas to "lodge" when growing alone, the practice of sowing a mixture of peas and oats has come into vogue. They ripen at practically the same time and make a very good mixture either for grain or green feed. To grow a crop of peas and oats, sow two bushels of White or Blue Canada field peas per acre, and plow them under about four inches deep. Then sow oats at the rate of one bushel per acre and harrow them in. When grown with oats, peas stand up much better than when alone, and are easier to harvest. They are cared for in the same way as a crop of peas. They belong to the family of plants known as legumes, and like red clover, beans and other plants of the family, have that wonderful property of gathering nitrogen from the air and leaving the land richer in nitrogen than before. They are highly spoken of as a nurse crop for clover and grass seeds. Like other things new to many of our readers, we would advise trying peas as a grain crop, in a small way, to ascertain whether the soil in your sections well adapted to their growth and to learn how to handle them. It is highly advisable to sow patches for the pigs to graze off, however, and almost any soil will answer when they are thus grown for foliage. A patch can be sown when pastured off, and in this way green forage supplied for the pigs all through the summer.

WHIPPOORWILL PEAS.

Coleman's Rural World.

The whippoorwill or speckled cow pea will easily make two crops every season in the cotton states, and hence but one crop further north. If sown broadcast two bushels of seed are the least amount that should be sown; it would be better to sow three bushels. Sown in drills two and a half feet apart, and the crop cultivated, one bushel is ample. In curing the vines for hay the leaves will drop off like clover if much exposed to the sun after being mowed. As soon as the crop has been cut down and had time to wilt a little the vines are raked into windrows and then immediately put up in tall, narrow cocks. After two days tear down these cocks and make one large one out of three or four small ones. In two days more haul to the barn and store away. If the vines get well heated in the cock, undergoing a sweating process there, the forage will not spoil when housed, though the vine seemed more or less green and uncured. Unless the vine is cured in cocks or under cover in the shade the forage will be almost worthless.

Dallas News: There is an important case pending in the District Court at Corsicana that may prove of much interest to farmers and stockmen. A suit has been instituted by Dr. J. T. Selman, of Kerens, against County Judge John J. Rice to compel him to issue an order to the County Clerk to issue a warrant to the plaintiff, paying him for stock alleged to have had the glanders which was ordered killed by the County Judge, in accordance with the law passed by the first called session of the Twenty-second Legislature.

Ten cents pays for a trial of ten weeks to the great western family weekly, the California Family Ledger, a splendid store of love and adventure in the wild and woolly west. Address Family Ledger, Los Angeles, Cal.

Canadian Live Stock Journal: The largest retail firm of pork dealers in Canada, who are also large exporters of that product, state that the day for the sale of fat pork is past. As pigs are in many instances adjuncts of the dairy, this firm's suggestions are important, as practically the same conditions exist with us as prevail with our northern neighbor. They point out that consumers decline to purchase fat pork, and that it is exceedingly difficult to dispose of fat bacon and ham. In exporting these to England, where the remaining market for fat hog product is, the price is much reduced, amounting to from 1.2 to 1 cent per pound on weight of live hog. The firm insists that if breeders are to receive the highest price they must produce the animal wanted. This is defined as a long, lean pig, fairly fattened, weighing from 160 to 250 pounds alive. It is pointed out that it takes more feed to make a pound of pork after the animal reaches 200 pounds than it does before that weight is attained. The occasion for this communication is the receipt by this firm of an undesirable consignment of hogs that were unfit to meet the requirements of the local market or English trade. The firm states that these will have to be made into a second-class article that sells at a low figure,

A Horse

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One Percheron Stallion, And a fine one. One Thoroughbred Jersey Bull, One year old. One Berkshire boar, 2 years old. Four Berk three sows with pig. Three Berkshire sows and 9 pigs. One Poland China sow with pig.

I will not sell the boar without the herd. Also three head wool horses for sale. If you need anything enumerate above; come and see me or write to me. I want to unload quickly and will make low prices.

J. B. Wilson, Waxahachie, Tex.

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Direct to market value there is in it. We receive more wool direct from the growers than any house in this market, and make quicker returns. If you doubt it our books will prove it, and our shippers have testified to it. Average time on returns last season was eleven days from the time each shipment was received and we handled over three hundred thousand pounds. If you want your Wool sold at its true market value and get quick returns, don't dispose of it until you write us for prices and our terms for handling, and see the testimonials of our shippers. We are not an exclusive Wool house, but handle Hay, Grain and Produce of all kinds, and will quote prices if requested and give any information wanted.

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Household.

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

PROFITS IN FARMING.

MRS. LIZA BOYD LITTLE.

The farmer turns the mellow soil
And hopes to profit by his toil.
With cheerful heart he plods along,
Perhaps he sows a merry song,
Or whistles merrily the while,
He circles many a weary mile.

With hope he sows his varied seeds,
Then spends his time in killing weeds.
He faces storms and cold and wet;
The sun may scorch, he does not fret,
But patiently he tills the soil,
And hopes to profit by his toil.

Time passes on, the seeds have sprouted;
He thinks the weeds have all been rooted,
And says, "Wife, surely you are right—
We are going to have some splendid corn,
Don't think the oat crop can be beaten,
Potatoes finest ever eaten."

"And cotton—well, it cannot fail,
At this very least, to make a sale!"
So, go and get just what you please;
The stores will credit you with ease;
Get what is in—don't be afraid—
They're all quite anxious for our trade."

"There'll be so much to sell next fall
'Twill be no trick to pay it all!"
And so he takes his wife to town
And buys her many a summer's gown.
What are the girls at the city suggest?
Be it the oar or the best,
Or what the price it matters not—
He straightaway buys it on spot.
He's bound to have his little thing
Oh happy farmer in the spring!

The merchant shows his goods with pride,
He turns them off from side to side,
The scorching sun has made the goods brown,
And then he makes his last report:
"The cotton crop is very short!"

Time passes on; the farmer sees
His profit shrinking by degrees.
The frosts have nipped, the rains have drowned,
The scorching sun has made the goods brown,
And then he makes his last report:
"The cotton crop is very short!"

He worked with all his might and main,
He used his muscle and his brain
To wrest a living from the soil,
By honest means and honest toil.
He gets a meager living off it,
"The said the merchant gets the profit."
WAXABACHIE, TEXAS.

EDITORIAL CHAT.

Isola is a new-comer, whom we are glad to have in our midst. Will be glad to have you come again.

Mrs. M. C. Orr, another old settler, responds to Aunt Rachel's invitation for the old citizens to make themselves known to each other. Forty-five years in Texas gives one much experience in all the various phases of life, from that of frontiersman to the day when the wilderness has blossomed as the rose.

Mrs. Ida Permenter makes her first call and brings us a good recipe for making cucumber pickle, for which she will please accept our thanks.

After long absence we are delighted to welcome Grace Glen. She writes, "Please forgive my seeming neglect. I have been very busy and have not been at home for some time. The department has improved wonderfully, and you have some very bright contributors." We trust you will find time to send us an occasional letter, we have missed you very much.

Anno Domino is very welcome to a chair, and we thank her for her suggestions in handling hot jars while canning fruits and vegetables. We are glad Anno Domino has more faith in the girls, and that she has so expressed herself.

F. L. E. loves the Household, and is per force drawn into it. Our circle continues to widen and grow, but our Household is as if built of rubber, we can accommodate all who come; there is room and welcome for all who may come, and we are always grateful for good, tested recipes, pertinent suggestions and new methods for accomplishing work.

Mrs. Alice McClintic tells us something of the beautiful country around her home. Shouldn't dread the trip if we could go to the World's Fair. Travel nowadays is mere pastime. Hope you will have pleasant journey and a safe return.

Ida L. Petty writes: "Each succeeding issue becomes more interesting." Glad you find it so, Miss Ida; hope you will add to this interest from time to time. Can't agree with you, my dear, though in the assertion that all the best girls are in the country. We believe the distribution of the good and bad is about even, and as to the culture of one's talents and tastes, whether in artistic or utilitarian lines, the more culture any woman has the more refined, and the better prepared she is for the position of mother and housekeeper. I believe, as a general thing, women have too much hard work to do. Think of one woman doing all the work necessary for the comfort of a family, even those Ida enumerates. Girls should rebel in the beginning against some of these "duties" so-called. But more anon on this subject.

We received an excellent clipping from

Mr. H. B. Hillyer, which is too long for our columns, but which we had intended to condense and publish, and we will do so. Our contributors have kindly furnished us with enough original matter on the same subject recently. Thanks for the kindness, Mr. Hillyer, which we very much appreciate.

We felt sure Keturah would respond to our request, and we give to-day a letter from her pen, which cannot fail to awaken a responsive chord of love in the hearts of our readers. What a wide field some have for the exercise of that last command, "That ye love one another," for if we love then we wish to do good to those whom we love. Keturah's suggestions and plans can be carried out in every neighborhood to the blessing and joy of the same. How easy it is to reach the heart of a child. Often a smile and a kind word will make a staunch and lasting friend of a little one, and we all know that whom our children love, we cannot help but admire, and feel kindly toward them if we do not love, and then we are bound to yield gradually to their influence.

ONE WHO ENJOYS THE HOUSEHOLD.

ISOLA.

Dear Household—I have been a constant reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I enjoy reading the Household very much. Some of the sisters give good advice to the girls, and as I am a young girl myself, I always accept my part of advice. I only wish more of them would write. I admired Bessie's letter in the last copy very much. I think she is a sensible girl. If all girls would do as she did there would be more reformed drunkards, or there would not be so many suffering women and children. I think Bertie Roby writes such lovely letters. Her advice to girls how to choose a husband was certain, a good one. Also Stella's letters are full of advice to girls. I only wish they would write oftener. I think the girls should be thankful for their advice.

As this is my first letter I shall make it short. With best wishes to Mrs. Buchanan and love to all the sisters, I will say good bye.

Poolville, Texas.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

MRS. ALICE MCCLINTIC.

Dear Sisters of the Household—I have been reading the letters for some time, but I have never seen one from this part of Texas. This is the Valley of Delaware, five miles from the beautiful town of Brownwood. I think it is a beautiful country. The Fort Worth & Rio Grande railroad passes through our place.

I think Aunt Rachel's letter interesting. I was born in Illinois, in Kendall county, fifty miles from Chicago. We are anticipating a visit to the World's Fair this summer or fall, but I dread the journey; it is so far from home.

I sympathize with the farmers' wives of Texas, for I think the majority of them have a hard time. So many of them have to work in the cotton fields. Where I was raised the women never worked out doors, only in the garden. I have only been in Texas seven years. I think we have delightful winters here.

Brownwood, Texas.

AN ABSENTEE'S RETURN.

GRACE GLEN.

Dear Household—I have been absent so long that most of you have doubtless forgotten me, but I trust our kind editor has not.

I was very much pleased with the article written by Denta. His words carry a world of meaning, and they seem a little exaggerated, still we cannot but agree with him in what he says about the young people in the larger towns being decidedly "fast." They think it is "chic," and anything else old-fashioned and quite out of date. If a girl of the other class enter their circle, she is unnoticed alike by young ladies and young men, the latter showing their true character in the selection of their company. They may demand the respect of these same young men by refusing to grant them the liberties of which our correspondent speaks, but soon she is "unpopular," and society sees little of her. What pure-minded girl would wish to be popular in such an unwholesome atmosphere. She speedily finds comfort in her books, music, or the work in which she may be engaged. I was at work in a large town a short time ago, in which those same conditions of society existed, and being a girl I could judge for myself. Denta, I almost envied that little girl of yours when you spoke of her with such reverence. Let us hope that you are as free from guile as she, and that you have never for once been guilty of taking advantage of the privileges granted by those guilty creatures of whom you speak so severely. Let us say that you have not; then you are a young man among a thousand. I could

never respect a man if I knew him to be in the habit of making love to any or all of the girls of his acquaintance "just for the fun of it, you know." The boys are just as deep in the mire as the girls, and let us seek both sides while we are about it. Bro. Bob, what have you to say? Come forth with your wisdom at once.

Newport, Texas.

BIOGRAPHIC.

MRS. M. C. ORR.

Yes, Aunt Rachel, I think your suggestion capital, but you failed to give your name, so we are not much, if any, better acquainted now than before. Perhaps you have many acquaintances in Dallas county, as we have a great many people from Illinois. I was born in La Fayette, county, Mississippi, in 1841. My parents moved to Texas in 1848, and settled where Longview now stands. My maiden name was M. C. Smart. In 1866 I married W. A. Orr, and four years later we moved to Dallas county, where we have resided ever since. Three daughters have been the fruits of our marriage: Selenna our eldest, who married Dr. W. P. Tims and died about a year later; Margaret, who married W. N. George, and Fannie, our youngest. For fear of occupying too much valuable space I will desist.

Wilmer, Texas.

RECIPE FOR CUCUMBER PICKLE.

MRS. IDA PERMENTER.

I have long been a silent admirer of the Household, and have often thought of writing, but refrained because I felt unable to say anything interesting or beneficial, but this afternoon I am going to say something, if it is only consigned to the waste basket. We take TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and I think it is a good paper. I love to read the Household and always turn to it first. I have tried several recipes and found them to be very good. Some of the sisters wanted to know how to make pickles of cucumbers. I will give a recipe which is very good: Soak your cucumbers overnight in salt; then put into a kettle with vinegar, and let come to a boil; drop in a lump of alum. Can your pickles, and when cold they are ready for use. With love and best wishes to all the sisters I will close.

Merle, Texas.

FINDS OUR COLUMNS VERY ENTERTAINING.

F. L. E.

Dear sisters of the Household: Your letters are all very interesting to me of late. When I first commenced taking TEXAS FARM AND RANCH I did not care much about them, but now I can hardly wait until they come. I enjoy reading the letters of the girls ever so much and Mrs. Lawson's letters are very interesting. I agree with her about standing all day over the ironing board. There is no need of ironing them much. I just iron my coarse clothes over a little and fold them up.

This is my first attempt to write and I fear it will not be of much interest. I was born and raised in Texas and have lived here all my life and have no desire to live anywhere else.

I sympathize with Mrs. Agnes Fisher in her suffering and the loss of her boys. I have some white chrysanthemums which I would send you if you want them and I would like to get some of your honey-suckle, everblooming pinks, roses, canna roots and jasmine vines, if I have anything that you would want in exchange.

Aleene, please give your right name. I would love to get hold of Aunt Rachel and give her good hug, the dear old thing. Well I will close, and not make my letter too tiresome.

Carrollton, Texas.

DON'T BELIEVE THE GIRLS ARE SO FAST.

ANNO DOMINO.

When I read Denta's letter on Social Privileges I decided I would write something on the same subject. Denta's views on the social evils accord with mine exactly. He writes from experience, so of course he knows whereof he speaks, but let us hope in every town it is not as it is in those he speaks of. I would hate to think there was not more than one girl out of every twenty, in the towns in Texas, that had no more respect for herself than to make herself the talk of the town, for you may be sure that every one hears of the girl who any fellow who tries can kiss. Surely there is more than one out of twenty who is worthy of a true man's respect and love. The town may be and doubtless is as Denta thinks it, but I will state, without fear of successful contradiction, that in the country, girls that allow such a familiarity as Denta writes of, are in the minority. I speak from experience, as I have always lived in the country. I will leave the subject with you.

I find much that is interesting and instructive in the Household. Best wishes

for Mrs. Buchanan and the Household brown-eyed baby. Will tell the ladies they can fill jars, when canning, without the trouble of keeping them in hot water. If they will wrap a cloth around the jar and twist it so as to make a handle to hold the jar by and set on edge of stove or anywhere convenient, and pour boiling fruit in. I have tried this way with new jars and did not break any. I have contributed my mite.

Donelson, Texas.

EXCELLENT SUGGESTIONS FROM KETURAH.

"Lack of variety in their lives, few recreations, fewer social pleasures, often grinding economies" add to this lack of early culture of perhaps both mind and body, and you have the whole in a nutshell. These poor women are among us everywhere, and the wrong of it all goes back to their childhood when they were robbed of their natural right. Of the rights of children I will write some other time; but to-day there are these wives and mothers, often with great mental ability, sweet natures, attractive endowments, who need our help. They are so difficult to reach, for they so often do not know what they want or how to take help when it comes. I think the surest way to help a woman is through her children, if she is so fortunate as to be a mother. Take an interest in her little ones. Go and see her; invite her and the children—the husband, too, sometimes—to your home. Find what you have in common and talk it over, and then give her a seed thought on some other line. If she will read my papers with her, she may want a book later on. If her education (as 99 times out of 100 it has been) was neglected, you may help her through the children's books. A woman of any degree of education cannot fail to be interested in our modern educational works for children. Our professional and business women delight in "Little Men," "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and a host of other pleasing and instructive juvenile works. Why should not we of humbler walks find them equally entertaining? The more favored sisters owe a duty to the less fortunate women of any community, and we should reach out our hands in love to these sister women who need womanly love, social companionship and food for thought. She will often read to her little ones and so forget herself if you give her something entertaining. We can help these women socially by being more social ourselves. Study to get up little neighborhood gatherings—not fussy, elaborate affairs, but simple little informal gatherings. We who are the more favored must take the lead. I know it is hard. We "have work enough" don't like to; they are not always congenial. But what about our duty to them and our duty to our own growing family? Your children go to the same school and grow up with theirs. In future years your daughter may love and be loved. If it is one of the boys who comes to woo from these unhappy homes, you will feel the pain of this unhappy home in your own life. Influences are far-reaching, and our duty is not neglected without our own suffering in the end. I know of one farming community where a farmer's wife was instrumental in greatly helping the social and intellectual life of her neighbors. I have often talked with her and these were some of her methods: Having a little daughter, she made it a rule to celebrate the little one's birthday each year. These birthday parties were "calico" parties. Each mother was asked to bring her children in calico gowns and to come with her own child. Refreshments were very simple. Once I was at the party. We had bread and butter, little patty tin cakes, tartar, and milk and water to drink—nothing else. This was served on the lawn. Little wooden plates for the cakes, etc., and all the dishes to be washed were so quickly done. Mrs. K. said: "I do this not for Anna alone, but for all the women and girls in the neighborhood." Every winter Mrs. K. had several gatherings in her home. Some of these were "parlor lectures," once a "reading" and a magic lantern show. The poor, the socially estranged and starved and the old were invited and urged to come to these gatherings. Refreshments were seldom served, and never were more than popcorn and apples, cider and doughnuts, or nuts and taffy. This all had its effect on the social and mental life of that community and brightened many a home that would otherwise have been dull and gloomy. Let some of us try this plan in our neighborhoods. You can so easily get some of the leading men and women of your county to help. Go to them, tell them what you want, why you want it, and you will be delighted to see how gladly they will help you. Get your County Judge, or some clergyman—not your own for the first lecture—or some noble, hard working physician to come to your home and give a talk for, say twenty

THE LITTLE KNIGHT OF RIGHT.

Little Men and Women.

Leo was in bed. He had said "Now I lay me to sleep," then he had asked his mother to turn down the light.

Leo was a very bold boy to face all outside foes. He was not so brave when face to face with the little knight of right within him. That was what his mother called his conscience—the little knight of right.

Mother knew what it meant when Leo asked to have the light turned out; she sat down on the bed, and took Leo's hand and said in a tender, encouraging way—

"Tell mother all about it."

Leo lay very still for some minutes, then he burst out in a boy's way right in the middle of the story.

"P'raps you'll think 'twasn't so—an' I don't know as I'd believe it myself, only I saw them with my own eyes—I did, mother! an' you'll say yes, wont you mother? I couldn't help it, really I couldn't—an' she's down in the kitchen!"

Mother smiled. She stroked the little brown fist. She spoke gently.

"What was the strange sight, and who is 'she'?"

"Well, it was this way. We boys were coming home from skating, just dark, an' a cat scatted across the road, an' all the fellows snowballed her—I did too, mother—an' she tried to squirm through a picket fence, an' got caught an' couldn't get through, or back either, an' all the boys yelled—an' that very minute the East Enders fired on us from over the wall—an' we had a reg'lar fight, an' drove 'em all the way back, just like the minute men that time at Lexington."

"Then it was dark, an' I come home from the corner alone. An' along in the pine woods—this is true, mother, 'tis, I saw it with my own eyes—I saw that kit's face in the dark in the air—an' lots of other kittens' faces—the dark was full of them, an' all the eyes looked at me, so beggin' like! I was so sorry—an' a little bit afraid, too—an' just started an' run."

"Did you leave the kitten faces behind when you ran home?" asked mother.

"I didn't run home—I—I ran back the road where we snowballed the kit; an' there she was stuck fast in the fence, an' mewin' just awful—an' I got her out an' brought her home, an'—an'—she's down in the kitchen now!"

The little brown fingers squirmed around mother's as he went on doubtfully. "An' you will say yes, wont you mother? I couldn't help it—I really couldn't, mother—an' we've only three other kits, you know—only three, mother!"

Mother lifted the little brown fist and kissed it. "We will take care of her somehow," she said.

Leo was very still for the next minute or two, then he suddenly asked,

"But the faces mother, the kittens' faces in the dark—how came they there? Such a many kits' faces—and such eyes!"

Mother kissed Leo again, this time on his red lips, as she replied,

"Perhaps it was the doing of the little knight of right!"

AUNT LIDY'S REASON.

American Agriculturist.

"Aunt" Lidy was an elderly unmarried woman whose great aversion was boys. Indeed, so aggressive was her manner toward them that they took especial delight in tormenting her, which had constantly increased her antipathy to them. What was our surprise then to one day learn that she had actually gone to the city, hunted up a distant poor relative and brought back his now orphan son to bring up.

This is her version of the affair:

"Yes, I know I alwuz detested boys wuz'n poison. They alwuz seemed like wild animals, with no more heart in 'um than a stun."

Well, you remember two weeks ago, don't you, when I went out to Plunkville to visit cousin Sophy? Had to go to 8 an' take the 'commodation.' Wasn't nobody else at that car but a lot of the wild cat actin' yonkets I ever see. They worked in the shops an' factories in S., and wuz goin' home to West S., five miles off 'Twas just after six.

"When we'd got 'bout two miles along, the train came to a standstill right in the midst of the forlornest lookin' country I ever see. 'Say, s-z-I to the tra'man, 'wha's up?' 'Oh, he says, 'wreck ahead. Got to wait 'bout three hours.'"

"Just imagine my feelin's, shet up with those wild injuns! They all got outter the end and jumped up an' down an' teetered the car til I wuz sick's could be. When I'd put my hand to my head, they'd say, sarcastic, 'O my poor head!' Then a couple got in the aisle back of me an' had a wrestlin' match over my head. I wuzn't goin' to let on they bothered me, 'cause that'd tickle 'em so I jest set still perterin' I didn't know they wuz 'round."

"By-n-by they got tired o' that business,

and begun to talk. Then I heard one fellow say quiet an' plain's could be:

"Well, I'm tryin' to make my old overcoat do this winter. I'm savin' up all my cash to buy my sister a gold watch for Christmas."

"Then up in another corner another one said:

"Gosh, didn't I just wallup that young dood of a Simmons? I'll learn him how to make fun of Aunt Sue's squint. Don't keer 'f she is old an' takes a feller's head off 'bout a hundred times a day. You ort to see how sympathizin' and jolly good she is when a feller's stuck an' in trouble!"

"Well you could 'a' just knocked me down with a feather. Never felt so curus in all my life. Did a pile of thinkin' that night, too. Come home nex' day, went right to New York jest as I manz and hunted up John's boy. He sold papers and sech things for a livin'. I bring him back, an' if he's only honest and truthful, as he seems to be now, I'll alwuz keep him. That's the how an' the why of it."

That was three years ago, and "John's boy" is still living with Aunt Lidy.

A LADY BORN.

Farmer's Home.

True politeness does not consist of the artificial acts of the drawing room, in what is sometimes called "company manners," that continues so long as there are persons present to look on, whose good opinion is desired, and relapse into barbarism as soon as the company has gone. It is the inborn impulse of a higher and nobler nature. Here is an apt illustration:

An aged truckman, bent under the weight of a big roll of carpet, his bald head fell from his hand, and into the gutter out of reach. Twenty idle salesmen saw the old man's predicament, and smiled at his look of bewilderment. No one ventured to help him. A fashionably dressed young woman came along, took in the situation at a glance, and without looking to the right or left, stepped into the gutter, picked up the hook in her dainty, gloved fingers, and handed it to the man with a smile. The idlers looked at each other and at the fair woman. The old truckman, in a violent effort to express his thanks politely, lost his hat. It rolled into the gutter where the hook had been. This was almost too much for any woman, young or past young; but this New York girl was equal to the occasion. Into the gutter she tripped again and got the soiled hat. When she handed it to the truckman a happy smile was seen to play about her lips. "G-d bless ye, miss," the old man said, as the fair maiden turned her back on the idlers and went on her way. What an example of true politeness!

THE PROFESSION OF FARMING.

Kansas Farmer.

The average expense of preparing a man for the professions, is, say \$1000. Whenever it comes to pass that a farmer's boy will put \$1000 on himself to fit himself for his business as a farmer, the condition of farm labor will be greatly changed. There is as much special skill attainable in agriculture as in the professions, and it takes as much brains to master this knowledge. Agriculture ought to be the most delightful of pursuits. It has in it the greatest possibilities for the elevation and refinement of the human spirit. In the face of the fact the rush of so much of the brain and energy of the country to the city, is one of the most discouraging features of the time. The rush ought to be the other way.

STARTING IN LIFE.

Brunswick.

A dozen boys su mount the hardships of poverty where one will withstand the temptation of luxury. Wealth brings the power to satisfy man's wants, but it has frequently been used to create an appetite for self-indulgence, which always tends to weaken the mind, the will and the body. Rich men's sons rarely ever make good lawyers, or great preachers, or great scientists. They cannot. Their self-indulgence in youth has taken all the iron out of their blood, enervated their moral force, effeminated the will and darkened the intellect. It is usually the boy that sweats in youth that makes the strong man. He ought not to be worked till he is stunted and will grow up to be knotty and scrubby. Yet he should have enough routine work to take on habits of constancy. However much health one has he should teach his boys that they must depend on their own right arm or fall. Let them work, and work hard. There is manliness in it. St. Paul said endure hardness as a good soldier, and he knew what it takes to make a man. But on the other hand, no man is justified in keeping his boys in poverty. The strong and good men of this world have come from the middle class—neither the poor nor the rich, but the comfortably

fixed. Nearly every great man in history has come from either the farms or the village towns; they rarely come from the large cities. The best start a boy can have in life is a sound mind, sound body, a pure heart and sound habits. Be sure that he has these. Then do not tempt him to idleness by too much self-indulgence. Do not give him his property too early in life. Let it come to him as an unimportant thing, that is good so long as it is used for good purposes, but in it are great temptations that may lead to seductive ruin.

THE TROTTING HORSE IN ANCIENT TIMES.

American Horseman.

The ancients did not look favorably upon the trotting gait; they preferred much the walk, the pace and the gallop. No horse at the trotting gait is to be seen among the ancient pieces of statuary nor upon any Greek or Roman medals, nor among the horses represented upon the frieze of the Parthenon at Athens. Neither the Romans nor the Greeks made much use of that gait, says a recent writer. They had for the trotting horse such sweet appellations as cruciator, tormenter, succusator, which names showed how disagreeable the gait was esteemed to be by them. And, indeed, trotting is hardly pleasant for a rider without stirrups, and the ancients were not acquainted with that progress in modern saddlery. They rode bareback or in chariots mostly, the build of which, as well as their use and the roads they drove upon, was unsuited to the diagonal gait, which, on the contrary is so well adapted to modern habits, roads and vehicles. However it may be, it is certain that the trotting gait is of recent use among nations. During the Middle Ages, when so much horseback riding was indulged in, we only find three gaits in use, to wit, walking, pacing and galloping. The walk was in use for drawing or carrying loads; the pace, when going on long journeys, and gallop for rapid riding, war and equestrian festivals. In a medieval lay, the king questions his jester upon the qualities of his horse. "Is he a good walker; is he a good pacer?" the king is made to say, but never once: "Is he a good trotter?" "Is your horse a good pacer?" repeats the

king, to which the jester makes answer: "He is no jall-bird." For in Roman tongue the word pacer (ambler) signifies both to pace and to steal. I have found in an old French author, a piece of poetry entitled, "The Lay of the Trot," in which it is said that the good wives who will have been kind to their husbands in this world will surely ride pacers in the next, while those who may have been wicked wives will most certainly be provided with miserable trotting nags.

The South Carolina liquor law will go into effect July 1st. The rules regulating the dispensaries have been issued. The most important of them are these:

They provide that dispensaries must be closed at 6 p. m. the year round. Applications for the purchase of liquor will not be received from any person who cannot write or make a cross, and no application of the person can be filled oftener than once a day. A state constable or detective will be detailed to run down all persons suspected of infringing on the law. The prices of the various grades of liquor will be kept posted in each county dispensary and an officer who deviates from the prices will be dismissed.

Governor Tillman says the cheapest whisky will be retailed at 83 a gallon, 75 cents a quart, 40 cents a pint, and 20 cents a half pint, and only the purest liquors will be sold. Under the new dispensary law are not to be established unless a majority of the freeholders (voters) petition for it. The Governor says the State will make \$1 on every gallon of liquor sold, and estimates that the States will clear \$500,000 the first year.

American Horseman: The fastest mile run by a railroad train was made in 40 1-4 seconds. The fastest mile ever made by a man swimming was done in 26 minutes 52 seconds. The best time for a man on a bicycle is recorded as 3 minutes 20 4-5 seconds. The fastest mile ever accomplished by a man walking was made in 6 minutes 23 seconds. In running the fastest mile made by a man was accomplished in 4 minutes 13 1-2 seconds. The fastest time ever made by a trotting horse for one mile stands at 3 minutes 4 seconds.

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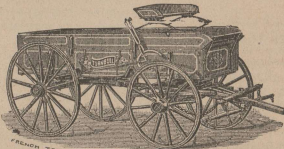
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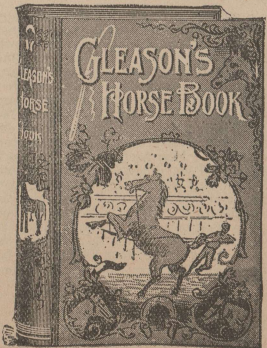
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LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS.

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

Dallas Cotton Market.
[Corrected weekly for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, by W. White & Co., Cotton Buyers, Dallas, Texas.]
DALLAS, May 31.—Very little doing.
Ordinary..... 5
Good ordinary..... 5 1/2
Low middling..... 6 1/4
Middling..... 6 3/4
Good middling..... 7 1/4

Galveston Cotton Market.
GALVESTON, May 31.—Spot cotton closed quiet.
Low ordinary..... 5 9-16
Ordinary..... 6 1-16
Good ordinary..... 7 18-16
Low middling..... 13 3-16
Middling..... 7 3/4
Good middling..... 7 3/4

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

Grain and Feed-stuffs.
Quotations below are on grain from store.
Corn—Wholesale, 41¢ per bushel in sack; retail, 45¢; in car \$1.00 per bushel.
Oats—Sacks, 29¢ per bushel in car lots; 35¢ single bushel.
Straw—75¢ per 100 lb in car lots; retail, 75¢ per 100.
Hay—Loose, local, 77¢ @ 80¢; best prairie hay, baled, \$5.50 per ton; in carload lots, 6.00; 50 bales, best, 45¢; best Forney, \$7.50 per ton in carload lots.

Farm Seeds—Dallas Retail Price.
[These prices are carefully corrected from actual transactions on the foregoing date.]
Alfalfa, per lb 35¢, free by mail; per peck \$3; per bushel \$7.50.
Amber can seed, per lb 15¢; per bushel \$1.00.
Red Kafir Corn, by mail, per lb, 30¢; peck, 75¢; bushel \$2.50.
Milo Maize, yellow or white, per lb 15¢; bushel 50¢.
German millet, per pk. 40¢; per bu. \$1.25.
Timothy, per lb 30¢; peck 90¢; bushel \$3.
Evergreen Broom Corn, best, per lb 15¢; bushel \$1.50.
Wheat—Buyers are paying: No. 2 to No. 3, 65¢ 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, 1.77 @ 21 per doz. Chicks—large, 2.00 per doz.; Hens—small, 2.75 per doz.; Hens—large, 3.00 per doz.
Eggs—fresh, 8@9¢
Ducks—average, 3.00 @ 2.25 per doz.
Turkeys—bent, 50¢ rooblers, 3.00 per doz.
Butter—fresh, 14@15¢ per lb.
Potatoes—N. W. 10.
Cabbage—South Texas 2@2 1/4¢.
Beans—Navy, 4@4 1/4¢ per lb.; Lima, 4 1/4¢.
Cucum. ers—15¢ per doz.
Strawberries—Per crate, quart, 1.75 @ 2.00.
Green P. aches—75 - 100 per bushel.
Plums—1.50 @ 2.00 per crate.
Blackberries—2.00 @ 2.25 per crate.
Tomatoes—6-10 per bushel.

Hides and Wool.
Hides—Buyers are paying: Dry flint, heavy, 60¢ light, 40¢; dry salt, 4 1/4¢; gr. salt, 50¢; butcher green, 3¢.
Wool—Light medium, 17¢; low medium, 14@16¢; fine, 15@16¢.
Horns, hoofs and bones—\$6.00 per ton, delivery.

STATE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

A heavy rain fell at Colorado City on last Saturday. Hall fell at the same time.
The Clarksville artesian bore on Tuesday last struck a fine flow of pure water, and the town is pleased.
The post office safe at Moultrie was blown open last week and robbed. One of the rascals was caught.
Georgetown voted on Tuesday last on local option, and wisely gave majority of about 250 against saloons.
Bill Teague was arrested last week in Coleman, charged with the train robbery at that place a few days before.
There was a collision of trains on the Austin dummy line, and three persons were killed and several wounded.
A boy named Charles Butler, of Sherman, was bitten last week by a dog which has since developed hydrophobia.
The Dallas and Fort Worth Railroad Company have filed an amended charter, increasing the capital stock of the company from \$400,000 to \$2,000,000.
A farmer named Patton, living near Eureka, Navarro county, on Wednesday last got tangled in a rope and was dragged to death by a pair of wicked mules.
A defeated candidate for alderman of Fort Worth has been sued by a liquor dealer on a bill for liquor and cigars furnished during the canvass for votes.
A large crowd visited Dalgrenfield on Friday of last week to see Harry Graham hung, but were disappointed by a two weeks' respite given by the Governor.
On Thursday morning early, a Santa Fe train was held up and robbed, by two masked men, at Cleman. The robbers patronized only the express car, where it is believed several thousand dollars were secured. Having twenty-four

hours' start of the pursuers, the robbers will get safely away, and rest up before making another raid.

W. P. Hancock, of Salado, has been appointed Statistical Agent of the National Agricultural Department. He will enter upon the discharge of his duties June 1st.

An attempt was made to burn the lather in Dallas in which Sam Jones was preaching last Monday night. The fire was extinguished without an alarm or panic.

J. M. Pyle, a Kaufman county farmer, sold 400 chickens at Terrell one day last week and has 1500 more to sell, which he proposes to load on a car and ship to Chicago.

The Itasca oil mill gave the public a barbecue on the 26th. It is estimated that 6000 persons were present, and even these were unable to eat everything spread before them.

On Saturday last there was a wreck of an express train on the S. A. P. near Shiner, Lavaca county. Isaac Heldenheimer, of Galveston, and two or three others were severely injured.

Justice Lauderdale, of Dallas, has decided that the Dallas City court has no legal existence. The justice holds that the City Council is not authorized to establish courts. The case will be appealed.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Tilman Patterson, of Waxahachie, walked up behind his buggy horse and slapped it with his hand. The horse kicked Mr. Patterson in the region of the stomach and he died the same day.

A passenger train on the Fort Worth & Denver road was wrecked on Tuesday last six miles west of Quamul. The fireman and engineer were both killed and the baggage-master seriously injured. No passengers seriously hurt.

A young farmer named Arthur Beck, while running a harrow, undertook to rake some straw off the apron when his hand was knocked under the needle and the twine was drawn through and knotted. His hand had to be cut loose. Two fingers were amputated.

HOW LITTLE WATER?

Kansas Farmer.
In periods of deficient rainfall the question as to how little water is absolutely necessary to make a crop assumes more than a mere scientific interest. Common observation has shown every farmer that very much the greater proportion of the water which ordinarily falls upon an acre of cultivated land is disposed of in some other way than through the growth of crops. During a heavy rain large quantities of water run away, often carrying considerable amounts of the best of the soil; the gradual leaching away of the water disposes of unknown quantities of the annual rainfall, and the amount carried away by evaporation is known to be immense. But how much is actually used by an ordinary crop?

This question has received attention from Sir John Laws, of R. thamsted, England, whose scientific determination of many questions in agriculture has placed him at the top of all authorities on such subjects. From his experiments in 1870—a dry year in England—Laws was able to calculate that a good crop of hay, wheat or barley will probably exhale about 700 tons of water an acre during the period of growth. This would be equivalent to seven inches of rain.

Manifestly the greater part of the rain fall of even the driest portions of Kansas is annually dissipated. The problem of successful agriculture on the American plains would be fully solved could a system of soil management be devised which would save for the use of crops even half of the annual rainfall.

The thief who steals much of the moisture from our soil is evaporation. The hot sun and dry wind scarcely take a day off. Can they be circumvented? Allusion has heretofore been made in these columns to experiments at the Garden City Station for the protection of the moisture in the soil. The most effective method was found to consist in frequently stirring the surface with a fine harrow.

The annual rainfall in no part of Kansas is less than twenty-one inches, and it should not be forgotten that this is three times the amount actually used by the crop of a single year, and the farmer who can save from waste one-third of what a kind providence gives him in the far western part, or one-fifth of what is given in the eastern part of the State, need suffer no lack.

BUTTER MAKERS

Should have and use an imported Floating Thermometer. It costs 50 cents; and a Cream Tester, which costs 35 cents, both for 75 cents, or both and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year for \$1.50.

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Munger Improved Cotton Machine Mfg. Co., DALLAS, TEXAS.

CHAMPION FULL CIRCLE ALL STEEL BALING PRESS.

As improved, the CHAMPION is full of good, practical, horse sense points that commend themselves to all users of Haying Machinery. The power is the easiest on the team, the strongest and most simple, therefore the most durable of any full circle hay press power ever invented, giving quick movement while material is loose, and slow movement as the density of the hay increases with but little increase of draft on the team. Has Automatic Throwing to make light bales when wanted and insures perfect work in damp hay. This device alone is worth the price of the CHAMPION Press. Has Automatic Condensing Topper, giving it the largest feed opening of any press on the market. The wheels are pivoted on the axle so that they do not have to be taken off or trench dug in setting for work. Perforated Screen Bottom to clean dirt and dust out of hay as it is pressed. Examine the improved CHAMPION before you purchase.

CONTINENTAL Changeable MOWER Speed.

This celebrated Mower is known to its many Texas friends as the JOHNSTON, to hundreds of whom it has been sold, giving unbounded satisfaction in every particular. One of its points of superiority over any other Mower on the market is its Changeable Speeds; by the mere touch of a lever, without even stopping the team, the speed can be increased from the ordinary speed of all other Mowers to run one-half as fast again, a point highly appreciated by those having fine grass, Bermuda, or heavy weeds to cut, whereas in light grass or with fast walking team the slow speed can be used. It saves wear—saves power—saves horses and feed—saves repairs—saves money—and is warranted to do perfect work in any kind of grass. Has highest drive wheels, and is the lightest Draft Mower on the market. Made in 4 ft. 6 in., and 6 ft. Cut.

CHAMPION Flexible TOOTH SWEEP RAKE

By having four wheels the rake is supported, which prevents trash from being dragged to the press or stack. The horses instead of walking to the end of the Rake walk directly behind, enabling the Rake to run closer to a hedge or fence and prevents the horses becoming entangled in the teeth. The Flexible Teeth make the CHAMPION the best Hogwallow Rake on the market, adapting itself to any unevenness of the ground. The Teeth have metal points, ensuring strength and preventing breakage. We also handle the CHAMPION regular Two Wheel SWEEP RAKE, which also has metal pointed teeth.

With the above tools we believe we are prepared to furnish the Best Haying Outfit to be had. Figure with us. We carry a large stock of Huggles, Carriages, Road Wagons, Carts, Delivery Wagons, Rail Trucks, Harness, Cultivators, Sulky and Gang Plows, Sorghum Mills, Evaporators, Grain Drills, Wagon Scales. We are state agents for COOPER, BAIN and OLDS Wagons. Write us for **PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO. DALLAS, TEX.**

lation equal to the past, that the census of 1910 will give us a population of 100,000,000 of people in the United States. Think of it; that time is only seven years off. Heretofore we have not materially felt the rapid increase of population because the government had millions of acres of rich lands to give away, but where is it now? Several new states, with all the rights of sovereignty, and with happy industries and populations have been carved out of what was seventeen years ago a desert waste of wild land. The time is coming speedily when land valuations in this country will approach those of the old world and the man who then owns even a quarter section of Texas land will be wealthy and my wish is that no reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH will fail to secure a home somewhere in this, the grandest and best of all the States, before it is too late. More than half of our settlers take TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and I shall continue to preach its gospel until it is found in every family in Fruitland Farms Colony present and to come. "May you live long and prosper."
W. S. CHERNOWETH, M. D.

WANTS MORE.

BOWLE, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

This being about the time of year to commence laying by corn, I find quite a difference of opinion regarding the best manner of finishing up the crop. This year being my first at farming in Texas, I made inquiry regarding this very important item, and was surprised to find the difference of opinions. One farmer says: "Leave the land level; don't disturb the small roots." Another says: "Nothing but a turning plow will do, leaving a good high bed and putting the dirt up to the corn." The advocate of level plowing says: "If you leave a high bed, it will dry out; besides, the small roots will be exposed." The advocate of the turning plow says: "If you leave the land level, it will dry out faster; besides, the corn will blow down." Also in regard to time of laying by corn, some say when it is about waist high. Others say, plow until it commences to silk. Now, I would like to hear from some of the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH regarding this important item. Crops in this (Montague) county are looking fairly well.

Oats will be low or account of dry weather in April. Cotton rather backward, but stand good. Corn looking fine.

I enjoyed reading the article in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of May 20th, "Why We Flow," by G. H. Turner, Denmark, Miss., and would be pleased to see another from Mr. Turner on the same line of thought, especially on nitrification and the capillary action of the earth, and its effect upon the earth and plants. I think these are subjects that demand our attention as farmers, and the article referred to from Mr. Turner is alone worth the price of half a dozen agricultural papers. Best wishes for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.
S. P. BENTON.

A TEXAS RANCH GIRL WRITES.

SANTA ANNA, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

Now I suppose your readers are wondering what "a girl" is going to write about, but if you will only give me a small space, you will see.

I think TEXAS FARM AND RANCH the best paper of its kind published and read everything in it, from the first page to the last, and think the correspondence of Uncle Snort and our Bad Man well worth the subscription price, if there was nothing else in it worth reading; but everything in it is good.

I fully agree with Uncle Snort when he says, "There's something in a name," for I will now give you my experience. I have a pet lamb. We have a large flock of sheep and this one's mother refused to own 'n, and we first named him "Solomon." But as Solomon was one of the wise men and this peculiar lamb didn't seem to be very wise, we concluded to change his name, so we called him "Uncle Snort," and just as soon as he found out the change he suddenly developed a great liking for chickens. He was forever around the coops frightening old hens and running over young chicks. He finally became so obnoxious we had to remove him, and now keep him tied in a different yard.

I also agree with Uncle Snort on the subject of mites on chickens, and have tried his remedies with success, by saving the young turkeys, if I did put so much kerosene in the first I tried that it killed the chickens. We all have to learn. My sister-in-law had a large flock of young turkeys that were covered with mites. I began to talk kerosene emulsion to her and finally induced her to try it, after she had tried sulphur and failed with it. She says each one had three separate fits, but it

killed the lice and the turkeys are all right now, consequently I know from actual experience that kerosene emulsion is the very thing for mites.

It has been very dry here but there have been several good rains in the past ten days and the farmers' spirits have raised about one hundred degrees. The acreage of cotton will be considerably larger than in past years, as the drought made it too late for most crops. Corn looks fine now, since the rain, but wheat and oats won't make a full crop. This is a great place for raising sorghum. All the ranchmen try to raise enough sorghum to feed their stock, for it is just as good for sheep and horses as for cattle, and stockmen are beginning to find out that if they want to be successful they must feed their stock in the winter, as all are now trying to improve their stock and get a better grade of cattle, horses and sheep. They see it don't pay to let a good blooded animal die for want of a little feed and shelter. I am proud to say that Coleman county has some of as fine stock as any county accomplishedly new as it is. There was a fine stock show at Coleman, May 6th. Uncle Snort ought to have been there to have seen some of this Western Texas fine stock, for it was a grand success in every way.

I am only a "Western Texas ranch girl," have been raised here, and perhaps am somewhat of an enthusiast on this part of the grandest State in the Union, to me wishing TEXAS FARM AND RANCH unbounded success, and hoping to read a letter from Uncle Snort every week.

WHIRL WIND.

BELIEVES IN BORROWING.

HONEY GROVE, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

You are publishing a good paper and I want it. Your editorial on the financial question—"It Glitters but is Baguette"—I have just read, and all of your articles are against the borrowing of money. Now I would like for you to tell me how many improvements would have been made in Texas if it was not for borrowed money? I challenge you to name any improvement of any size that is not working on borrowed money. You have become fast on the cash method and you do not give us anything of the other side and, without any disrespect, I do not believe TEXAS FARM AND RANCH would have been "in it" to-day if it had not been for borrowed capital. Now let us take a farm of from 100 to 200 acres, all paid for. Will it not pay the owner to borrow money enough to put that in a condition, in the way of good houses, barns, hog proof fences, good tools and stock, or must he wear away nearly all his life, working his family and depriving them of what is necessary to have home comforts? Now you cry against the credit system, you would not, for it has proven injurious to the merchant and farmer for one good man will not pay the debts of two bad ones. I do not blame the merchant for charging such high prices, and right there is what is keeping the farmer and the merchant apart. I have heard it said that the average Texas farmer will buy tools and leave them out in the rain any weather—why? Because if they could have borrowed money, they could get the tools and a shed to put them in all for the same amount of money that the tools cost. The question is, what rate of interest can a man afford to pay if he can make ten per cent on his farm. Can he not afford to pay four or six per cent for money? How many merchants are running on a cash basis—very few. I challenge you to show one farmer who borrowed money at less than six per cent, who had just as good a conditioned farm as the average black land farmer of north Texas, that did not succeed. I do not refer to some of the hot dry wind farms of Kansas. Why is it that nearly any farmer would sell, if he could get a fair value for his farm. It is, I believe because he can make a living easier and better than on the farm. Now why is it that money is at such a high rate here and money easy in some parts of Europe at one and one half per cent? It is because we do not offer our lands as a collateral. There is not a corporation in Texas that can go outside of the State and borrow money except the National Banks and they are chartered by the United States. Why is it that we sell our cotton for eight cents and pay fifty cents for it in the cloth? It is because we do not have cheap money, so that capitalists can afford to come here.

You would say that if we made our lands collateral for our just debts that before long the money kings would own all the land in a short while and the people would go into slavery; but you know that the lands going into the hands of a few. You might start fifty men out with 100 acres of land a piece and it would only be a question of a few years until it would be in the hands of a few. If a man has land and does not

know how to keep it, you can make all the laws you want to, it will not be long until he will let it go; so I am for cheap money, good roads, improved farms, and pay your debts.
Geo. J. BOYLE.

ON TO ROCKPORT.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Allow me to thank Mrs. Sherman for her excellent letter. It was the very letter I needed. It is very strange to me that our good brethren can find so much to write about and never mention our Rockport meeting.

This is the first time an industrial society meeting was ever held in Texas when all societies took part and while the print- ing of the report of this meeting by the State of Texas in book form was a favor granted to the Texas State Horticultural Society alone, yet it would be extremely selfish on our part not to invite all other societies to come in and receive the full benefit of being represented in this volume. I also wish to say, with Mrs. Sherman, that all of these industries naturally go together and know in her case that she enjoys the pleasures and profits of more than one of them, but how is it with our State at large? I have seen well educated ladies working in fields and around the house where there was no orchard, garden, bees or poultry, and any one of these pursuits properly followed would have been more pleasant and profitable to them than burdensome field work. I do not believe in idle women but I am utterly opposed to them working in fields. The care of flowers, fruits, bees or poultry, when understood, is a pleasure as well as profitable, and if a lady wants to enjoy that pleasure, all right, say I. If she does not know how to care for these, all she has to do is to come down to Rockport and stay three days, and when she returns home she will know all about them. Again, around every home there should be flowers, fruits, bees and poultry. No home is complete without them, and their absence is always a source of discontent. The heart of every woman pictures out a horticultural home, and her affections are won in the language of horticulture. Her brow is as the lily, her eye as violets, her cheeks as roses, her lips as cherries and in her whole loveliness. He who adores her tells her she is as lovely as a peach—the apple of his eye and his sugar plum. The law now comes in and makes a "pear" out of them. Of course it is a green "pear" at this time, but it is supposed to be the tender care of love, and the softening influence of time this pear will ripen and fall into the hands of Him who created all. Now just think of a woman being courted with all of the above terms of endearment and never, after marriage, seeing any fruit but what was in cans, no flowers except an old flag, and no vegetables but tobacco in a manufactured state.

I want to say to the ladies of Texas that they can get reduced rates to Rockport from any railroad in Texas; that they can ride all over Aransas Bay on a pleasure yacht for nothing and see the most delightful climate and country on earth, and that they can learn all about raising flowers, fruits and poultry and keeping bees at this meeting. Bring your husbands with you and you will enjoy yourself more and see more and learn more than you could by an expensive trip to Chicago.

Again thanking Mrs. Sherman for her excellent letter, and hoping that other members will express themselves more freely on this subject. I would like for some other lady to write on this question and keep the subject before the men.
E. L. HUFFMAN.

WANTS TO START RICH.

FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

After being a subscriber to your valuable paper for a number of years (used to take the paper while living at Henrietta, Texas.) I feel that I am entitled to a little information. Is there any difference between a thoroughbred and a full blood? If so, please explain. Also have a Jersey cow (78) and am told if she has a calf by a pedigreed Jersey bull, that calf will be 1516. Now explain this, and how it is figured out. Am about to buy a pedigreed registered bull. How will I know that I am getting the bull described in the pedigree? Is there any way to deceive any one in this matter?

As you can see by my letter head what my business is, and that I am not a practical farmer, but have learned a good deal about it, through your paper. I also wish to say I have a farm near Blox, Miss., and raise fruits, such as peaches, apples, grapes, peans, etc., and that my peach crop is a little short, but have an immense crop of pears (Kieffer and Le Conte chiefly), also apples. My grape vines are simply loaded down with fruit. On my place I have a Scuppernon grape

arbor 485 feet long by 30 feet wide. How is this for a big one?

At present I am making arrangements to go into raising Jersey cattle; also poultry raising, both of which I think there is good money in.
J. W. SOMMER.

[Thoroughbred is used in two senses: First, to designate a breed of race horses; second, any animal whose breeding or performance entitles it to registration in the recognized books of the breed. The fifth cross by a thoroughbred is generally called a full-blood, though it may not be entitled to registry, and generally such cross is indistinguishable from the thoroughbred. The cross between thoroughbred and scrub is a half-breed; thoroughbred and half-breed gives a three-fourths breed; thoroughbred and three-fourths breed gives a seven-eighths breed. Thoroughbred and seven-eighths breed gives a fifteen-sixteenth breed, and the fifth cross, using the thoroughbred male each time, gives an animal having 31/32 pure blood. Remember that each time the thoroughbred male is used the scrub blood in the female is reduced one half, while, of course, the thoroughbred blood is unchanged. The only absolute security in purchasing registered animals is obtained by dealing with responsible breeders. The laws provide for the punishment of persons using fraudulent pedigrees.—Ed.]

SHORT CORRESPONDENCE.

Enclosed please find one dollar, for which continue my subscription to the best paper published anywhere.—T. D. TANKSLEY, Bertram, Texas.

Enclosed find a check in payment of my subscription to June, 1894. I am well pleased with TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and will talk its merits to my farmer friends.—D. W. GILBERT, M. D., Sowers, Texas.

At last I am fairly well again and trying to work. We can't do without TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I want my children to read it as well as my wife, who is well pleased with it.

We have had much rain for ten days. A week ago last Saturday we had a storm which blew several houses off their foundations and damaged others slightly. No one hurt. I had the pleasure (?) to be an eye witness to most of it.—R. M. LEONARD, Mansfield, Texas.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Is there a veterinary surgeon in the State by the name of Hawthorn, or is there one in Bell county?—W. W. JACOB, Ocker, Texas.

ANS—We do not know, but this query may find an answer.

Inclosed find sample of grass. Please give me name through your very valuable paper, also what kind of hay it will make?—J. W. BULLOW, Athea, Texas.

ANS—It is Bromus scaberrimus, or chess. There are so many better grasses available that we do not recommend chess.

What grass do you think would be best to sow in Southwest Texas for hay. How would Texas Blue grass do in this section? Do not want Johnson grass.—JAS. G. RYAN, Walder, Texas.

ANS—Paspalum dilatatum for hay, Texas Blue grass for winter pasture, and Bermuda for summer pasture, ought to please the most exacting.

Does a lightning rod do any good on a house in preventing lightning from striking it? If so, should it be tacked flat on the roof?—MRS. C. WILKINSON, Lambert, Texas.

ANS—Lightning rods properly made and properly applied are certainly a protection, if badly made or improperly applied, they are a source of danger. The best rods are made of copper and have several fine platinum points. The ground end should penetrate the earth to permanent moisture, and the entire rod be perfectly insulated from the building. It is claimed by some that insulation is unnecessary when good rods are used. We shall keep you isolated.

Can you, or any of your many readers tell me anything about Concho or Buffalo grass? Will it do any good in Eastern Texas, and do it make hay and pasture? Where should the seed be sown and how should the ground be prepared.—W. H. ARTHUR, M. D., Sallis, Texas.

ANS—Dr. Pares says that Buffalo grass does well on any kind of soil. It is one of our finest pasture grasses, especially adapted to droughty regions; but growing in low and often detached tufts, is hardly available for hay, though the Mexicans pull it up by the roots and make large quantities of excellent hay. It is best prepared by cuttings. It is delicious, the male and female flowers appearing on separate plants. The male-bearing is the most important. It is a very nutritious grass.

A Live Stock Exchange has been established at Belton. Mr. J. C. S'ephenson, the President, states that the object of the organization is to make Belton known far and wide as the grandest stock country Texas can boast of.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE LAWYER AND THE FARMER.

WILLOW OINT, TEXAS, May 25.
Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

In your issue of May the 20th, I see an article headed A Quarter Theme for a Lawyer, which I think is very queer. He tells us how many great men were born on the farm, and raised there; also how many great men retire to the farm after a successful life as statesmen or business men. He further goes on and says that the whole world is dependent on the agricultural class. Now, Mr. Wood, don't you think that all the farmers know these things already? But why do those great men retire to the farm? Generally to get rest, or to enjoy the proceeds of their city life, in pure air. They all have money, and therefore can experiment with farming or stock raising. Such is done as a pleasure, but not as an occupation. Take the average farmer who has to take the plow in his own hands instead of riding on a fine horse over his fields, a Havana cigar in his mouth and commanding his laborers, then you will readily see the difference between actual and pleasure farming. No doubt it is very nice and healthy on the farm, but if you work the whole year round, bring your stuff to market, and have to sell it nearly at producing cost, then where is the fun? The bills have to be paid, and if not, those sugar-coated lawyers are the first to make the money out of these dear brethren farmers. He talks about trusts and combinations that are in his mind, the only enemies, but there is a host of other minor nuisances which would suck the last drop of blood out of the farmers if they just could, and among them are the lawyers. Yes, there is no mistake when he says that the farmers have to educate themselves, but they must also learn that the least they have to do with the lawyers the better it is for them, and the more they will save. In my part, do not like the exclamation of love hailed from lawyers to the farmers. The love for the farmer is only in his money, and if a hayseed comes to town, he is surrounded by everybody, and taffed until his money is gone, then they laugh at him and tell him to go to work, so they can repeat it over again. I can see only one remedy for the farmer, and that is to raise on the farm not only all necessities of life, but to raise such products that will readily sell at a living price. If the agricultural class would stick together like others, especially the capitalists, it would have the power to bring all other classes under their control. But there is the trouble. They will not do it, and therefore have to take it as it is, and let other men set down the price for their stuff to suit themselves, and it at the expense of the farmer.

A. VOOT.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

MESQUITE, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I rise, sir, to a question of privilege. It seems, sir, that there is a sort of wagon yard conspiracy going on among a few of the correspondents of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and a few who only correspond with their mouths to cast some old blundered reflections and insinuations upon my veracity as a newspaper correspondent. There are a few law pickers and chronic kickers who are always standing around with their heads twisted to one side, their ears back and a yad to kick at everybody that measures corn in any other half bushel but theirs, especially if the one kicked at is out of reach. They always prefer to "fight the Governor over the river." And then there is another class who very slyly and smilingly prefer to "but" a man to death. I never was butted by a butting sheep or a billy goat, but I have heard men say who have enjoyed such privileges, that the sensation produced upon the body by having the head of a billy goat suddenly thrown against you is anything but pleasant, and I have heard others say that they would rather die any other death than to be butted to death. And just in this connection I want to say that the man who "butts" you, generally—yes, always—"butts" you from ambush. If you have anything to say against a man, say it out like a man; don't say, "Well—yes, he may be a very clever sort of fellow—but—"

It is strange how some peoples' religion affects them any way. They can read, and buy for their children to read, armfuls of this little silly, sickly Sunday school fictitious literature, which portrays the wonderful perfections, purity and unadulterated goodness of some little Willie, Johnnie, Bobbie, or Mary, Susie or Synthia Ann, who never did have any existence in fact, and who, if they had had an existence, never could have done the hundred and one good and smart things accredited to

them. But it is all right for these to tell the most unreasonable falsehoods because they teach "good morals." I may be away off, "but" it has long been my opinion that this religious novel writing has been run into the ground, and if religious people will persist in writing religious novels and religious stories, there should be placed in large letters at the beginning of all such, "The following is a very large lie."

Proving my faith by my works when I wrote that short novel about that plough-though it was very far from being a religious novel—I named it novel in the very beginning. I understand why my friends have kicked up such a furor about it, only on the hypothesis that I have ever been noted for sticking so squarely to the truth. It is true that in my boyhood days I did not own a little hatchet, nor did I skin up my father's cherry trees, but if I had and he had accused me of it, I should have denied it and got a licking for it. I was not a born general, George Washington was, and hence, when he saw that the old gentleman had caught up with him on that cherry tree business, he acknowledged the corn at once. That knocked the old gentleman clear off of the Christmas tree the first round, and the lad escaped a licking. It was his generalship, but I can't see any generalship in or the least shadow of a reason why that grand old man, Bro. B. F. Carroll should tell that enormous novel about that hen sitting three months and three days on a few door knobs and "was repaid by hatching out a nest of locks and keys." And then by saying a little further on: "I could tell you more of the good qualities of the Games, but am afraid you will think I am borrowing from Uncle Snort." I can't see how a man that can tell such a novel as that can be "afraid" of anything. Neither can I see any generalship in, nor reason why my old friend, A. P. C. should have published in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH a communication in the Choctaw language and have the name of Uncle Snort in it. There are perhaps but a few of the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH who can read the Choctaw language. Give it to us in straight English, my beloved.

I must confess that I have not yet reached sinless perfection, neither do I believe that anybody but the business manager of a farm journal ever does, though I am getting along nicely, and yet hope to get there "Some sweet day, by and by." You know it is good, better and best, and I am getting awful good now. My wife says (and she knows) that I am the most thoroughly good-for-nothing fellow that she knows of—thinks I will soon do for a newspaper business manager. Of course it is wise to always look at the bright side of the picture and to take that which is good and let the bad go, and having always been in a disposition to turn everything to be an account, I just throw away the "for-nothing" part of that sentence and swallow the other end of it and go off happy.

UNCLE S NORT

CROPS IN SOUTHWEST TEXAS.

BEVELL, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

A new era of prosperity has dawned upon this section of Southwest Texas. We have had an abundance of rain all through May. As a result grass is fine and stock is getting fat fast. Very few cattle are being sent to the Territory for grass now. In fact, most of our ranges will soon have a few crops of grass.

Crops are exceedingly fine; in fact, the old timers tell us that they never had a finer prospect for a crop in the history of the country. Our farmers are now gathering roasting ears out of the early fields and the corn crop is counted as assured. A great many farmers think they are sure of 50 bushels per acre of corn this year. Early cotton is also blooming and putting on squares. There is an increase of fully 25 per cent in the cotton acreage of Bee County this year, mostly owing to new farms being opened up. Then Bee County is especially adapted to cotton culture because of the long growing season. We begin to pick here a month earlier and pick two months later than even in North Texas, and as a result we get a very large yield per acre. We call nothing less than a bale per acre a full crop.

Then we have had fine success this year raising oats planted in the fall and winter. We cut a good crop of 50 bushels to the acre in April, and now have a fine crop of cotton growing on the same land. We are proving it this year that two full crops of oats and cotton can be grown on the same ground in one year. Sorghum, millet, and feed crops are the same, all because of our mild climate and long growing season, for you might say that we have twelve months of sunshine and growing weather. Stock does well on the open range all winter, because grass is green all most all the winter. We also grow two crops on the same ground in one year by

planting a row of cotton between the corn rows, afterwards cutting the corn out of the way. This year promises a full crop of both. Fruits will be a full crop this year. Winter vegetables for northern shipments is getting to be quite a profitable industry.

But it must be understood that our country is quite new and undeveloped. The great obstacle has been the big pastures, but now they are being cut up and sold out on quite liberal terms, and for that reason the country is beginning to settle up quite rapidly. But what we want is good farmers and plenty of them, and this county will soon take rank with the best counties in Texas. Soil, climate, and health unexcelled. Come and see us. Any information cheerfully given by yours truly.

J. W. MAGILL.

THE BIGGEST SHOW ON EARTH.

CHICAGO, May 24th, 1893.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

The World's Fair is beyond all comprehension. People from all parts of the earth, in every degree of enlightenment, are present with samples and appliances to show how they think and act.

Every degree of evolution in art, science, literature and history, from the most ancient age to the present, is presented in the most attractive way. The best authority says the World never before had such a complete collection to show human advancement. Imagine a university covering 200 acres, finished in most elaborate style, presenting the appearance of solid marble, silver and gold, towering several hundred feet high, with hundreds of towers, steeples, minarets and domes decked with thousands of beautiful representations of ancient and modern statuary, and surrounded by beautiful walks and drives winding among stately groves and green lawns enlivened with myriads of flowers whose fragrance kiss the fountains that feed a score of silvery lakes, with their electric fountains and geyser-like towers, and to the scene of 100,000 of moving humanity frenzied with joy, you have a mental outside view of this greatest wonder of the world.

When you enter these walls and scan the aisles of more than one hundred miles of rarest display, then admiration and astonishment gives place to bewildered enchantment. For enterprises Chicago bears the banner of all history, and this, the latest fruitage of her energy, endears her to all nations and strengthens that fraternal bond that is destined to bind all mankind in fraternal peace and prosperity. We receive universal kindness and attention from railroad, hotels and all classes. All honor to Mrs. Tobin and heralds for Texas' beautiful building.

The editors of Texas are working for the State Horticultural meeting at Rockport on June 20th. People here in Chicago say they will go and learn of the possibilities of Texas. We need new blood in Texas—skill, energy, brain. Specimens of our finest products should be poured into this lap of the world. These specimens will open the eyes of intelligence, and Texas and all her people will be the gainer.

E. W. KIRKPATRICK.

TWO WAYS OF FARMING.

RISEING STAR, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I am a new man in your list of correspondents, a farmer, have been in Texas twenty years and know something of what a farmer is and does in this great farming country.

Uncle Snort says he is tired, and so am I; but not tired like Uncle Snort. He is tired of the farm papers condemning the silphol,

in a unious manner of farming that two-thirds of the farmers have adopted. I am not tired of the condemnation, but of the ruinous practice; and with all the evidence of it for fully year by year, they heed it not. Why is this so? Is this not part of the cause, they do not farm from choice, but because they "have to?" The majority of them are making a meat and bread business of it because they can't get it out of the day any else, and are looking forward to the day when they can quit the hateful business. A man who works at any business he has to, is a failure. There are a minority of the farmers who farm for the love; they have for the business. Their fields are laid off with mathematical precision. This sort of farmer has his fence as straight as a line; his buildings are built with a general air of comfort and convenience, his fields are laid off with mathematical precision. He is the man who has the best, or better, has the fine hogs that Uncle Snort spoke of to eat his corn.

He never buys any bread nor meat, but sells it to his neighbor who farms because he "has to." He loves his farm, his stock, his garden, and he loves to talk about them. His home is well furnished with literature, and you will see Texas

FARM AND RANCH filed away in a convenient place for ready reference. He is a happy man; he is raising a family of children that will bless the world; his children are the ones who are going to hold this nation together; his children in a few years will be at the head of the business of the nation; his boys will be the ones that the office will have to seek. They have had too good a time on the farm to want to get away unless something that is worth going after presents itself. Yes, these are the real farmers of Texas.

Then there comes the majority class; the fellows who "have to" who build and fence for the present and because they "have to," they plow because they "have to." The weeds and grass cuts off their crop one-half, because they did not "have to" plow. They mortgaged their crop before it was planted because they had to. They raise all cotton because they have to raise the mortgage. They leave home every time they can find a pretext. They have more business in town in a year than a real farmer will have in two. Call to see them, and the chances are again to your finding them at home; and when you do find them you will not hear much farm talk, but they will curse the government by sections—every official is a thief and a plunderer, and the poor farmers are literally being starved and robbed to death. When they get into the Grange or Alliance they make it red hot, and if a farmer indeed wishes to talk farm talk they are not "in it" much. But wait till the political part comes off and they are there with both feet. They fully understand the financial trouble, and could they have their way they would break the backs of the financial part of the government and in some way make money for everybody, and they could then get enough to live on in town and never have to strike another lick on the despised farm. What we want is farmers—farmers indeed and in truth, farmers to stop this everlasting importation of meat and bread into Texas. It would bankrupt any farming country on earth to live as we are living, buying meat and bread. I want my boys all to be farmers, and not because they have to, either. What a lovely place a real farmer's home is. Excuse me for making this letter so long; when I get started on this line, I get so stirred up I can't put the breaks on hard enough to stop in time.

HORNET.

PERHAPS HE HAD DUST IN HIS EYES.

ORCHARD, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I am prompted to write primarily to object to a statement made by Uncle Snort in your issue of the 20th inst., which is, unintentionally no doubt, calculated to injure the part of the country. He says much of the country traveled through from Kansas, in Austin county, to the coast "is level sandy prairie and looks as though good, well-rotted stable manure would not injure it, if well applied." Now this statement shows the fallacy of judging the country from a car window, and the fact that from Walls, in Austin county, to Rosenberg, in Fort Bend county, fully one-half of the land is black hog wallow, and most of the other half black sandy, leaving only a small percentage of the "light sandy" that needs his well rotted stable manure. In his statement that it is a level prairie, one would infer that we have poor drainage, while we have a drainage fall of from two to ten feet in a mile. Now Uncle Snort, if you will stop off at our place next time I will be glad to entertain you and will show you corn growing on black land that I think will compare favorably with any in your favorite black waxy belt and also some of our black sandy that is almost as good.

We have had a very favorable season for everything except cotton. Our spring sown oats are very heavy and ready to cut, but in the two summers that I have been here, I have learned that oats do much better on sandy land than on black. Our oats on the black land grow very rank and fall down badly, while on sandy land they head better and stand up well.

I planted seven hundred fruit trees last winter and have not lost one and they have made good growth of two or three feet and of two hundred and fifty pear cuttings I put out, seventy-five per cent are growing.

We now have fifty inhabitants in our Fruitland colony and several more families to arrive this fall, and now that we have a post office of our own with two daily mails we feel perfectly at home in this beautiful coast country.

To give you some idea of how this part of the State is appreciating in value, let me say that five years ago land sold here for \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre; three years ago for \$2.50 to \$5; one year ago for \$7.50 to \$10, and now from \$12.50 to \$17.50. With the continually increasing tide of immigration, what will it be worth in five or ten years more? How many of us realize the fact that with an increase of popu-

ened one-half and then carefully planted, being well watered at the time and in a week or two again. Fifteen days more passed, and one-third of the remainder showed signs of growing and were planted. At the end of forty-seven days, or seventy-two days from date of shipment, all were planted, except about a dozen that were certainly dead and were thrown away. Many of those planted have damaged roots, though budding in the stem, and will probably die during the critical period in the summer; in others the top is entirely dead, and they are starting only below the graft. These of course have but little value, but can be used as stock for grafting or budding again.

We have been surprised at our success in reviving these apparently lifeless trees, and while we have had a dear lesson, we hope the nurseryman, whom we shall not mention, may also learn one, and other growers be profited.

Winview, Oklahoma.

FERTILIZING ORCHARDS.

The particular advantage of forest soils or clearings for orchard purposes is the great amount of humus they contain. The roots in the soil serve as drainage-tubes, and as they rot away the soil becomes hard and compact. In many orchards the cheapest way to get plant food is by the intelligent use of drain tile. In those that are naturally underdrained this would not pay. Where an additional fertilizer is wanted, stable manure is the most available and cheapest form, but it contains too much nitrogen in proportion to its mineral elements, and is apt to force the growth of wood too much. It should, therefore, be well rotted before being applied. Where nitrogen is wanted it can be obtained cheaper, by the use of vetches and other leguminous plants. The vetch is the most suitable plant for covering the land late in the season. The seed can be sowed in June or July, and plants will cover the ground completely by winter.

FILLING VACANCIES IN ORCHARDS.

As usually practiced, the filling of vacancies in orchards tends only to losses; loss of the cost of the trees, loss of the labor of setting, loss of the attention afterward paid them, and of the culture given. Losses are most marked in filling vacancies in orchards of large trees, because fruit trees thus set, seldom develop into productive, paying trees. The seeming vacancies in old orchards are really occupied by the rootlets or feeders of surrounding large trees, and often more fully occupied than the soil nearer to said large trees, as sunshine, rain, etc., reach the open spots best. Many orchardists think that roots which they do not see occupy no more ground than is covered by the tree tops which they do see; hence they mature and cultivate beneath the branches as far as they extend. On closer investigation they would find the spaces beneath the tree's branches occupied by the main root-stems, while their rootlets or feeders are mostly far beyond the spread of the top. The universal practice is to set fruit trees too close, but I know of one orchard where the trees were originally set fifty feet apart. At least half the setting died, leaving many of the trees 100 feet apart in the rows, yet the owner said he could not put his plow into a place in the orchard without cutting roots. A Milwaukee gardener once told me that he had followed the roots of strawberry plants four feet.

HORTICULTURAL WRITERS AND THE FRUITS.

With the introduction of almost every new variety of fruit, the introducer has to encounter the condemnation of careless and unskilled growers who, not finding with their slovenly culture the results put forth by originators and introducers, condemn a fruit as a fraud from the start. These men are very prompt to rush into print. They are of a kind easily excited by flowery announcements, and easily led to believe that something has been found of superior merit that they may grow abundantly, and of the finest quality, in poor and weedy land, with the minimum of attention and skill. The fundamental elements of this class of growers are many and severe, and their outcomes very loud. The agricultural and horticultural journals which have no experimental grounds of their own possess no check upon the snap judgments of these critics, and therefore they are unable to protect their reader from being misled by them. It is a conspicuous fact that some of our most extensively grown and profitable fruits are constantly under condemnation in the press, yet they are being planted widely, and with a total indifference to all criticism. The Ben Davis apple, the Concord grape, the Wilson

and Crescent strawberries, are but a few of these fruits, iron-clad against criticism, because criticism has no perceptible effect upon their profitable cultivation and sale. When we come to study this matter in relation to apples, the fact immediately becomes conspicuous, that all our most popular American apples (excepting Ben Davis) can only be grown to advantage within comparatively narrow limits, and often only by special pains. The lesson from all these facts is, that writers for the agricultural and horticultural press upon the subject of fruit growing would serve the public better by taking a broader view of their specialty, and by ceasing to promulgate local experience as a general application.

PRUNING TREES.

Notwithstanding that many say that winter pruning of trees is injurious, I contend that it is not. If done when the wood is not frozen, and the wounds (any over one-fourth of an inch in diameter) be cemented over, or even coated with boiled linseed oil, there is no danger of black spots or the flat-headed borer taking advantage of it. The covering of the wounds can be done a month after the pruning, as by that time it will have dried so as to take the oil or cement the better. There is another advantage in pruning in the fall, where the rabbits are plenty, as the green brush will give them something to bark, instead of their attacking young trees, much to their injury off-times. If young trees are properly trained from their infancy they need no other tool needed than a good pocket knife. The pruning of trees in June, as some recommend, I demur most emphatically, as from all my experience, where it becomes necessary from the effects of storms, the result was injurious. It stands to reason that when a tree is in full growth that any foliage taken from it, the result is a check, and cannot be otherwise than injurious.

Fruit Growers Journal: M. de Mely, a French wine grower and something of a classical scholar, discovered that Strabo had described a method of treating diseased vines with petroleum. He determined to try it on his phylloxera-smitten vineyard. He met with a success that delighted him, and at a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences he exhibited healthy shoots grown from stocks rendered barren by phylloxera, giving statistics of his experiments that leave no doubt of the success of the method. It appears that the ancients knew a thing or two.

Pratt Farmer: As to gladiolus, the small bulbets should be cleared away before planting. They are of no possible use to the old bulb and are better away. From these, however, may easily be raised a stock of bulbs. The larger ones may flower the first year, the smaller ones require a year and sometimes more to get full sized bulbs. Ordinarily a full sized bulb will produce two or three of a flowering size. Then all around the bulb—some varieties are much more plentiful than others—will appear a lot of little bulbets. If an increase in quantity is desirable, sow these in rows in good soil in the open ground in the spring and treat them as a crop. The more room they are given, the larger will be the bulbs for another year. The actual bulb part of a gladiolus dies away each year, new ones coming on the same base. With care this will go on indefinitely.

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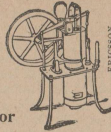
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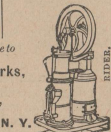
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Poultry and Bees.

O. F. Muth, in the American Bee Journal, says that California and Florida last year produced more honey than the entire country, in any one year before 1880.

Dr. Marshall, at the last meeting of the Texas State Bee-keepers' Association, said that this country now produces better Italian bees than Italy, as they have been constantly and greatly improved since their first introduction.

Farmer's Voice: I. K. Felch says that the constituents of the Plymouth Rock color are simply black and white. These two colors are laid in parallel bars, one alternating with the other, and according to the relative proportions of the two colors, the feather has been classified as light, medium and dark. If the black bars be the wider, the effect upon the feather is to make it dark, while, if the white bars be the wider, the effect on the feather is to make it light in shade. But these feathers placed in a mass as they appear upon the fowl, black and white disappear, and the eye notes a bluish-tinged plumage apparently made up from two shades of blue.

THEY "ATE" CHOLERA.

Following up "Uncle Snort's" statement that: "A chicken never has cholera till it eats it," and in keeping with our article in a previous issue on chicken cholera, we submit the following from a friend of ours in Birmingham, Ala. Concluding a letter to us recently, he says:

"If you have had any experience like the following, I would like to know the cause of the death of a lot of chickens belonging to my father-in-law. In the morning when he fed them they seemed to be perfectly well, and ate heartily. By night thirteen were dead from no apparent cause, other than their crops were full of little worms like maggots, and after death it was noticed that the slightest touch would cause the feathers to drop out. I would like to know what caused the presence of the large number of worms in the crop. I suppose they were developed from eating something dead. These strange part to me is that the fowls all died the same day, without having previously shown any symptoms of being sick. I will be obliged to you for any information you can give about it. Let me hear from you soon."

A "Careless Bob" at work. A dead chicken allowed to die and fester in the weeds. Carelessness, neglect, oversight!

The chickens wandering about in search of food, come across the poisonous carcass; gorged themselves with it and the maggots that infested it. The poison soon took effect. The maggots laid hold of their vitals, and they drooped and died. They "ate cholera." It killed them.

The cholera season is now at hand. Be careful and watchful. Bury all offensive animal matter; bury it deeply; keep the weeds down; keep the premises clean; keep no cholera lying about loose; for believe us, the chickens will not have it if they don't "eat it."
Nashville, Tenn.

A BUG UNDER THE CHIP.

As an honest poultryman once said many writers upon poultry topics assumed too much of the swagger of the know-all. Not long since I ran across an article in the poultry department of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, referring to me in very polite terms, written by a genius of this stamp. I will not call any names, for the ear marks are very plain, hence the public can easily draw its own conclusions. It must be a fine thing to be a big fish in the poultry business, and possess a head bursting with knowledge, how to run it successfully, but a very unjust thing to use such a power to squelch the little minnows in the business. I was surprised to see the writer cavorting around on top of the mountain which he has made out of the little wayside mole hill he discovered in my boiled oats article that was written for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH some four or five months ago. He seems to have magnified my remarks, and brooded over them until he imagines that he, along with every other big breeder of fowls in Texas, who does not adhere to the idea that boiled oats is a good food for laying hens, has received a grievous insult at my hands because I think so. I have carefully read all his articles on chicken raising, and can say, and say it with pleasure, that I think he honestly believes that he is the most wonderful chicken raiser of modern times, a big fish in the business, and that when he occasionally comes to the surface and splashes his chicken lore loose around over Texas, the little minnows in the business

had better keep quiet. I must, therefore, protest that he has no right to put on and use as fighting harness a coat which, in the eyes of a good many who do not believe it fits him. Such as getting in a free ad. by downing a weaker brother in the business. If you want first-class chickens always buy them from a reliable breeder, such as Big Bug.
Austin, Texas.

NON-SWARMING BEES.

In the May issue of Insect Life an important paper to bee-keepers is furnished by Mr. Frank Benton on "The Langdon Non-swarming Device" for bees, which is fully described and illustrated, and now for the first time presented to the public. Bee-keepers have for many years endeavored to prevent, or at least control, natural swarming, but without success. The benefits to be derived by the suppression of swarming are manifold, and a system has at last been devised to meet this want. The apparatus is fully explained, and also the system, which owes its effectiveness to a non-swarming attachment for bee hives, by the use of which the desire to swarm is removed. It is even thought possible that by its constant use a non-swarming strain of bees will in time be evolved—a result that has long been desirable. Other important advantages are claimed for the system.

THE LOCATION FOR BEE-KEEPING.

G. M. Doolittle, in American Bee Journal.
If I were at liberty to choose a location where I desired, and could find such a one, it would be in a place where the land sloped gently to the southeast, with pasture as follows: Some willow to stimulate early brood rearing, with sugar maples to follow; then apple blossoms, as an assurance of plenty of honey from apple to white clover, which should be abundant. Next, I should want plenty of basswood, and that on a hillside or mountain, so as to prolong its bloom, and lastly where buckwheat was raised. Of course, if asters and golden rod could be plenty in the fall, it would be still better. But most of us have other ties beside the bees to fix our location, and so we have to put up with such a one as we have and the man is to be honored that can be contented and bring about good results with only limited bee pastureage at his own home where duty calls him to remain.

If I could have but one of the above named sources of honey I would select basswood first, clover second, and lastly buckwheat. From all sources of information I can gather, basswood is the greatest honey producer in the United States, for the length of time it is in bloom.

The lay of the land is not of so much importance as the forage, for tight fences, or belts of evergreen can be placed around the beeyard to protect it from high winds.

I would have the hives face the south or east, if possible, as the bees start earlier in the morning than when they face the north and west; also our prevailing winds are from the direction last mentioned.

Southern Livestock Journal: The honey bee is wonderfully sagacious and is endowed with an instinct close akin to reason. In fact, does reason well, if instinct be systemized reason; so that all efforts and inventions to regulate her—artificial swarming, self-hiving, precautions against swarming are naturally of no advantage, if not a real disadvantage. The colony knows when to swarm and what and how many bees to go out with the queen. When ready to swarm, they fill with honey and are prepared to build comb. When swarmed artificially they are not prepared for it and there is a set back. When manipulated to prevent swarming, by the most approved methods, their work is interrupted and harm necessarily results. Let nature take its course when not too inconvenient for the keeper.

Southern Livestock Journal: Nothing presents to the eye a more pleasing spectacle than a large apiary, with hives orderly painted and arranged in a straight line, equidistant of uniform size and pattern, with lawn carpeted with green, but is it best? Hives scattered irregularly through the orchard, or in irregular rows, one facing east, the next south, and so on, of different colors, tend more to prevent losses of queens. Mrs. Atchley says: "I have discovered that queens do not often get lost on their mating trip, but upon their return are apt to enter the wrong hive and get killed. * * * I noticed that where there are only one or two hives apart, by themselves, the queens do not get lost. * * * Who ever found a queenless bee tree? I don't believe that one queen in a hundred gets lost or is captured by birds; they simply return to the wrong hive and get killed." So scatter your hives about here and there and not in prim rows, for the sake of uniformity at the expense of results.

You have noticed that some houses always seem to need repainting; they look dingy, rusted, faded. Others always look bright, clean, fresh. The owner of the first "economizes" with "cheap" mixed paints, etc.; the second paints with **Strictly Pure White Lead.**

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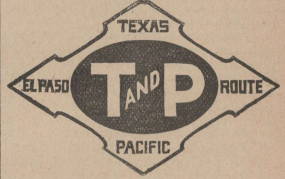
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minutes to an hour, on some live topic of the day. After you have the approval of your lecturer, ask all the neighbors and grown-up young folks. Sometimes have the children, too, but not every time. If there is a churlish man whom you know has a wife that needs love and strength given her, take especial pains to ask him. Go yourself when he is sure to be at home. Ask him; tell him that you want him; that you should feel as if the evening were lacking some way if he did not bring Mrs. Smith, for she is such good company, or so pleasant. Such a man is always an egotist and you can help his wife by catering to his pride, for he knows she is only good and pleasant because she is his wife. He always takes it as a direct compliment to himself. Mind another thing; Be well robed when you talk to Mr. Smith. He may rant about pride and extravagance, "foolery and finery," but he always admires a fashionably dressed woman. Neatly gloved hands, a becoming dress and a trim boot are not lost on him or on your own husband either. Have your rooms well lighted, plenty of chairs—not stiffly set in rows, but in little chatty-looking groups. Exert all your energies to being a perfect hostess; make every one feel at ease; be as informal as if they had all happened in to borrow a sitting of eggs or see about the threshing, and take my word for it, you will have a pleasant evening, and so will the neighbors. Have the lecture then and spend the rest of the evening visiting. Have some of these talks in the afternoon for ladies only. If there is a lady physician near you, get her to talk to the ladies about healthful food, clothing, care of children, care of their own health. If you can't get a doctor, you may get a doctor's wife, or a sensible minister's wife, or some other capable woman. Have such a gathering once a month and see if in a year you are not well satisfied with the result. These must not be sermons or formal gatherings.

I have a happy thought as I write: Write to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH office and find out when Uncle Snort will be in your locality and arrange with him to talk to your friends. If you think best, have some of these lectures in the church or school house, but not all, not half of them. They will lose the home influence and the social atmosphere if in a public place. See if you can find some teacher or W. C. T. U. worker to talk to the little girls, or all children. They will go home and tell their mothers. You can't help these needy sisters without also helping the husband and family. You often help them most by using the children as a means.

Dodds Corner, Texas.

A RESPONSE.

MRS. J. E. S.
We take TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and like to read it real well. I. A. R.'s letter interested me very much. I would like to have one of the little girls the poor mother has to give away. Will do my best, by the help of God, to treat her right. Would like her to be 8 or 10 years of age. I beg the sisters to help me in getting a little girl.
Alvin, Texas.

[Will Mrs. J. E. S. please send her real name?—Ed.]

OUR COUNTRY GIRLS.

IDA L. PEVY.
Respected Household: I have for a considerable length of time been a silent admirer of the most entertaining letters of this department. I have also noted that each succeeding issue becomes more entertaining than before, and since Denta's communication in the last paper it gives me courage to write a few of my sentiments, and am very glad to hear such high praises from Denta in regards to the country girls. Perhaps it is because I am one of that band, and he is exactly right when he says the country is the place where all the best girls are found. Three cheers for those words; and generally when a man is looking for a good wife and house-keeper, he doesn't go the ball rooms or to a finely furnished drawing room to find her; but goes to the country, where he knows he will get one who knows how to put a house in order and afterwards keep it so. True you will not find many girls highly accomplished in drawing, painting and fancy work of all kind; but when it comes to washing, ironing, cooking, milking and a train of other household duties, I'll venture to say she is right there, and right there she is far superior to the city belle, for a wife and mother has little time or thought for such trifles as those named. They are of little use to her in the days of her married life. Of course it is nice to know how to paint and do fancy work if a person has the time to practice them. There are very few mothers who have time. I am deeply interested in all letters giving young girls advice. Where are all those who write such

nice letters? Let them come again. I appreciate such nice letters. As this is my first it must not grow too voluminous. I bid you all God speed in your good work.
Brenham, Texas.

ROSES IN THE HOUSE.

MRS. E. E. SPANGLER.
I noticed a few weeks since one of the ladies asked about house culture for roses. I thought some one would have told her before, but although my experience is that of an amateur, it was successful. For three winters I had monthly roses in the window of my sitting room; they blossomed profusely and were very little care. My gardener told me to put a small rose, such as one gets in the mall from our leading dealers, into a box, or keg, or some such dish that would hold at least a bucketful. Make the earth very rich; give plenty of water, sunshine and air. If the room is too close, you may be troubled with slugs, plant lice or tiny red spiders. Sulpho-bacco soap is a sure remedy; or if you can't get that, melt one-fourth of a bar of laundry soap in strong tobacco tea and add a tablespoonful of sulphur. Stir well, and when cold use a little in some water to spray the roses. Water with liquid manure once a week. Common barnyard manure in an old pan over an empty bucket will furnish the best fertilizer for house plants. It exceeds any patent plant food.
Henrietta, Texas.

EVAPORATED VEGETABLES.

Rural New Yorker.
Do we realize the possibilities of our evaporators? All fruits are now so perfectly evaporated that we are almost fast to say they excel even the fresh fruits themselves, and by the free use of the evaporator we can have the kindly help of our kitchen garden also the whole year around.

In evaporating vegetables take them when in their prime, for as they are when evaporated, so they will be when served at table.

Sweet corn is the most extensively and successfully evaporated of all vegetables. The process consists of cutting the corn from the cob when just right for eating green, subjecting it to the bleaching process, then spreading it on the racks and putting it into the evaporator. It will require about three hours to complete the drying, and then it is ready for use when wanted. Pack in strong paper bags, then there will be no danger from flies or moths. When wanted for cooking cover the desired quantity liberally with water to soak over night; it will then look like fresh green corn. About an hour before dinner set it on the back of the stove, and let it heat slowly until boiling; season like fresh corn.

Winter squashes are also evaporated, and when prepared for table can hardly be told from those just taken from the vines. Let them be cut in slices, peeled and seeded, then place them on the sieve or rack (do not bleach) and put them into the evaporator. When dry, they will keep indefinitely, if stored in paper sacks, tied securely. When wanted, soak over night, or boil in plenty of water; when soft, drain, mash and season the same as when fresh.

Pumpkins may be evaporated and are very nice. Cut into slices, peel and remove the seeds, then evaporate. When wanted for use, cook thoroughly, press through a colander, and use the same as fresh pumpkins. They are equally good. Evaporated pumpkins are prepared for market by grinding them into meal and putting this meal up in packages.

Peas being good evaporated, let me have a goodly quantity of these luscious vegetables. Just when they are of the right

size, gather them and evaporate. They should be placed upon the rack as soon as shelled, for they soon lose their natural sweetness when exposed to the air. To cook them, cover with water, soak until expanded to the full size, then boil until tender, seasoning as preferred.

Beans, when just ripe enough for shelled beans, shelled and dried in evaporators, are very nice. Cook the same as any beans.

Tomatoes are evaporated to dryness with the skins on. Cook in the same condition, and when soft pass through a colander to remove skins and all hard pieces. Season as desired.

SANDWICHES FOR CHILDREN.

Chicago Journal.
Until a mother has tried it, she will not know what an esteemed edible on the children's luncheon table are sandwiches. A plate piled up with these appetizing dainties will fade before a group of hungry children like snow before the sun. It is also an excellent way to disguise unattractive cold meat that would be refused by the youngsters if offered in its normal state. Two or three kinds of meat, the accumulation from several meals, can be utilized in this way more palatably. Remove all coarse, fat and gristly pieces, add a bit of tongue or ham, if possible, to flavor, or chopped parsley if the children like it, and after seasoning it with salt only, spread between thin pieces of home-made bread, brown or white, or both. The success of sandwiches, to children as well as to elders, is in their making. Thick slices of aluminum bread choke little throats as quickly as big, jam, raisin, (stoned and split), date and fig sandwiches are all acceptable to small fry, and are wholesome sweets; maple sugar is considered an especially delicious filling by them, and even plain granulated sugar has done duty, by way of variety, with great success.

PAINT YOUR ROOFS.

On completion of a frame building it is given two or three coats of paint, inside and out, with the exception of the roof. Now, if this is necessary (and it certainly is), why is not a paint prepared for shingles and metal still more so for the preservation of the roof, which is more exposed? It is self-evident, while the roof is least taken care of, it is the most essential part of the building, and should have more attention. The pores of the wood and metal become saturated with moisture, which during warm and cold weather causes them to expand and contract, and results in rust, decay and cracking.

The best and cheapest roof paints made are manufactured by the W. E. Campe Roofing & Mfg. Co., of Kansas City, Mo., whose ad. appears elsewhere in this issue.

HOW A MAN COOKS.

New York Tribune.
The absent minded man is at it again. He had been reading the egg story published in these columns, and decided to try the trick. The first thing to do was to boil the egg. How many minutes? He asked himself, and going to the stove with the egg in one hand and his watch in the other, he dropped the latter in the hot water. Then placing the egg on the table he sat down to read till the time was up. At the end of five or six minutes he was surprised to find the egg laying there before him, but supposing that he had himself taken it from the kettle and cooled it, he proceeded to crack and peel it. The consequence may be imagined. Finally he missed his watch. The house was searched high and low, and it was not until the following morning that the cook found it in the kettle, where it had been boiling for hours.

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Looking Forward.

Judging the future by the past, no Baking Powder in the near future will in any way approach the superior qualities and purity of

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The Queen of all the Baking Powders in purity, strength, wholesomeness and efficacy. The favorite in every kitchen.

Dr. Price's is a Pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder, and so pre-eminently superior to every other that it must remain without a rival in the future—as in the past.

Colorado! To any one seeking information of any kind concerning any portion of Colorado's Wyoming, Arizona and California, we will send by return mail a bundle of different newspapers from various sections of either one or all the States named, together with a three months (13 weeks) trial subscription to our mammoth 8 page 40 column illustrated weekly family paper, also a correct Colorado State map—all postpaid for only 15 two-cent stamps. TAKE YOUR CHOICE. Our paper illustrates the grandest scenery in the Rockies weekly, and tells all about the rich mines and ranches. Established 1887. Our only object is to introduce our paper and advertise the wonderful West at the same time. Send at once. Club of three for \$1 bill. Address: ROCKY MOUNTAIN SENTINEL, No. 17 Sentinel Block, Denver, Colo.

FARM AND STOCK.

The best time to cultivate a crop is before planting.

The best time to kill grass and weeds is about two days before they come up.

The actual waste on any unprofitable farm would, if utilized, make it a profitable farm.

It is not the number of acres tilled, but the amount and quality of the crops that determine the result of the year's work.

Grass is the foundation of every successful stock farm. There is none other name given under heaven whereby the stock farmer may be saved from disaster. All flesh is grass—or was grass.

After pigs are two weeks old, they should be gradually accustomed to eating soaked corn, and until they are six or seven weeks old, they may be fed all they will eat. After this a mixture of corn, oats and wheat bran will make them grow so fast you can almost see the operation. Give plenty of green pasturage also.

The old style of laying by corn by plowing out the middles with a turning plow, and piling up an enormous ridge about the stalks, is but an evidence of the slowness with which truth gains access to the human mind. This heavy work for man and team is not only unnecessary, but actually injurious compared with the shallow work so much more easily performed.

Cotton chopping is the great unfinished task of the farmer. There is no work during the year at once so urgent and so laborious. It is possible to devise a plan which shall do away with this disagreeable and much dreaded work. Keep the land clean from seeds of grass and weeds, prepare thoroughly and plant carefully selected and tested seed in drills. Thus prepared, the plow can do the entire work. Needed thinning may be done by hand.

The new "Rule 100"—In all races seventy-five yards shall be a distance, but where eight or more horses contend, the distance shall be increased to one hundred yards, and in any heat where the number of starters shall be reduced to less than eight, the seventy-five yards distance shall be restored." has stirred up quite a controversy among horsemen, and behooves drivers to be looking a "leettle out" or they may get in as of yore. "We shall see what we shall see."

There is to be a great butter test of dairy cows at the World's Fair. In fact it is being carried on now with all the seriocomic features of a genuine decisive test which was to determine the best butter breed. It is needless to say that any test at Chicago, or at any other "greatest show on earth," will be only empty sound, proving nothing and convicting nobody. We are glad that in this free country and enlightened age every person will be entitled to an independent individual opinion after, just as they were before the World's Fair test. The World's Fair test will show nothing but the enthusiasm of its projectors, and that is a thing the world at large cares nothing for.

The black peepsin fraud is not dead yet. It has been repeatedly denounced as a swindling scheme by agricultural papers all over the country, and yet there are people being taken in by it every day. Only last week a western farm paper fell into the trap and published free (for these schemers pay nothing for printers ink) one of the decoy letters, which have been sent probably to every agricultural paper in the country. Of course no honest person who reads the papers can be duped with such a scheme, for it is plain that any system which proposes to get more butter from a given quantity of milk than the milk contains, is a fraud on its face, and no honest man will have anything to do with it.

In laying by corn the nearer to a level the ground is left, the better. But to do this the plan must pervade the crop from the beginning. In the process of cultivation a little earth will be thrown into the drill; this can't be helped, and it is often necessary to the destruction of small grass in the drill. Harrowing, or smoothing down with a harrow toothed cultivator, will not entirely remove the ridge. If, as is in many places the custom, the corn is planted upon a bed and covered with a double furrow, a considerable ridge will be piled up around the stalks before the season ends, and a correspondingly deep valley in the middle will drain the water into where the advantage of later comes in, and corn thus planted and cultivated on a level will not only stand up better (contrary to a very common opinion),

but will remain green longer, stand drouth better and make more of both corn and fodder. Rain will not injure the corn after laying by, and the whole plan should be based on the probability of drouth. The difficulty of level cultivation on lands without sufficient drainage can generally be overcome by careful inspection and planning the rows judiciously. A smooth surface will suffer less from too much water than one corrugated with ridges and water furrows.

FEEDING TO MATURITY.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

The age to which an animal can be kept to the best advantage depends upon so many contingencies that no infallible rule can be laid down. With hogs this is particularly the case, for the reason that more or less grain is necessary to properly finish for market, and in fact, if the best growth in the shortest time is secured, more or less grain feeding from the time that the pigs are old enough to eat is necessary. A good farm that will grow good grass and grains will nearly always supply a quantity of feed that will make it most profitable to feed and finish for market.

Another farm is better adapted for grass than any other one variety of crops. Of course such farms are better adapted to sheep and cattle than hogs or horses. Yet it is an exceptional farm where a few hogs cannot be kept to an advantage. In many cases with this class of soil, one of the best ways of management is to keep a few brood sows, and breed them regularly, give them the run of a good pasture with sufficient grain or slops to keep in a good thrifty condition. Properly managed a good brood sow will farrow two good litters of pigs every year. Of course the growth must be fostered, and if they are kept thrifty, can usually be sold to a good advantage. As to the best time to sell, no rule can be given, but ordinarily a safe rule to follow is to sell whenever a fair price is offered.

With all classes of stock, the cheapest growth is that secured with good grass and the farms that can grow good grass better than anything else, will find it a good plan to secure the best possible growth with this and then to some one else to properly finish for market. On a good grain farm it is often the case that it is not desirable to keep as much breeding stock as is necessary to supply as much as is necessary to consume all that can be grown on the farm to the best advantage. On such farms some breeding animals, at least, should be kept, and then more stock can be purchased as the supply of feed on the farm will justify. In nearly all cases the products of the farm should be fed out to vigorous, thrifty animals, and the manure saved and applied back to the land. To a certain extent this class of farmers can purchase young stock that are in good condition and then finish for market. One advantage with hogs, in following this plan, is that only a short feed is necessary to properly finish for market. He can buy from the grass farmer as soon as his corn is sufficiently ripe to commence feeding, and by the time his crop is sufficiently mature to market, his hogs will have made such a growth as to be ready to sell, so that he will be able to realize from his crop fully as early by feeding to hogs as to sell the grain, with the advantage of nearly always securing a better price, and at the same time materially aiding to keep up the fertility of the farm. But each farmer must in a great measure determine which plan it is best for him to follow.

Eldon, Mo.

CULTIVATION AFTER A RAIN.

J. M. RICE.

The preservation of moisture in the soil is looked upon with different degrees of interest in different locations and in different seasons. Then different soils are differently affected by rainfall and the following sunshine. While all farmers may not have studied as to the conditions of the soil after a rain, yet they all know the effects of this hard formation, and most would prevent it if they could. Of course when rains are very frequent a crust may not have any opportunity to form, or where, in the abundance of moisture, a slight crust would not seriously injure a growing crop. But in the usual seasons the rainfall is only sufficient for the crop of weeds, or in many sections there is a lack of moisture, and every available means must be used to preserve all possible. To a superficial observer it might not occur that a crust on the surface would allow the rapid escape of moisture, but the student of nature discovers that this compact mass is filled with air passages and moisture escapes rapidly through them by upward evaporation or capillary attraction. In the West there is generally very rapid moving of the air—windy country, we generally say. This constant moving of the

air causes rapid evaporation, so with unusual light rainfall, we are very much interested in preventing the escape of moisture or reducing it to the minimum.

The first essential we have very much in our favor, that is very fine soil and largely free from a disposition to form into clods. Many who live in much molder climates, but whose soil is very compact and quickly becomes baked or crusts after a rain, wonder how crops can be raised here, but the difference in soil easily explains it. Still we need to watch carefully and be prepared to act promptly. It will not do, we think, in any soil, except almost pure sand, to cultivate when wet, without it is almost constantly showery and cloudy, then it may do, and in some years and some sections it is the only hope in securing a crop. Usually it is best to wait until the soil is just dry enough to crumble, and different soils will need a little different time to cultivate, and the observant farmer will be sure to carefully study his own soil and note his experience. A few illustrations will show some of the points:

In our fine, light soil a month had passed with but four light showers, then came an all-day rain of nearly two inches. In two and a half days the soil was just dry enough to stir, and the soil should have been stirred about every hill of corn, plant and tree within the next twenty-four hours, for a drying wind just then set in and a light crust soon began to form. But it was impossible for us to do all this at once, but the grass was put forth. The two horse cultivator, garden cultivator and hoes were kept busy, selecting the very first spots that would do to cultivate and skipping rows still too wet. Equal justice could not be done to all, but small plots, like newly set strawberries with roots close to the surface, were given first attention, but in the fewest days possible everything was given a loosening of the soil about them. Many forget their newly planted orchard trees, and wonder why the ground gets so hard about them and their trees die. On the other hand, there may be seasons in certain localities when it is absolutely necessary to cultivate literally in the mud.

We recall one of continued rains: The corn could not be distinguished from the rest by its different shade of green, and to save it and to run the water off, it was necessary to cultivate when the water in places would follow the shovels in little streams, but immediate rains hindered the soil from crusts.

Winnsboro, Oklahoma.

WHERE SCIENCE HITS THE FARM.

J. T. M'ILLAN, M. D.

When I was a small boy, living in Alabama, an old gentleman came to spend the evening with my father and talk of Texas. He had just returned from an extensive tour of this State. Father had long contemplated emigrating to Texas and was, of course, anxious to learn of his old friend all about climate, seasons, etc. The old gentleman's description was to the point; we shall never forget it. He said "Texas was the coldest country and hottest country, the richest country and the poorest country, the driest country and the wettest country. In fact, it is—est all over the country on the globe."

The continued dry—now the continued wet—spring reminds us of this long ago description. Corn is damaged by the rains. Farmers, it seems, have all planted yellow corn, anyway it is that color now. Many gardens are ruined and badly damaged by bugs and cut-worms. I am not troubled with these pests. We have not studied wormology or entomology, but we attribute the absence of these insects from our garden to the way we treat the fertilizer and the preparation of the soil intended for early spring vegetables. The manure used is about equal parts horse lot and cow p on scrapings, penned or composted for eight to twelve months. The heat generated is sufficient to kill all insect and vegetable life. This is applied liberally broadcast and in the drills. The soil is kept in a perfect state of cultivation through the fall and winter, no weeds or grass permitted to go to seed on it; no winter cabbage or turnips are grown within thirty or forty feet, as these winter vegetables furnish life substance to insects, which at once turn their attention to the young and tender spring plants as soon as they are up. Gardening in this way, we are now enjoying beans, white head cabbage, etc.; not a bug nor worm has bothered us, while some of our neighbors, who used their garden as a pasture last fall, the grass being so fine, and fertilized it this spring with lot scrapings, hauled directly from the lot to the garden, (saved cost of hauling) but once you know are now setting out missing plants in the cabbage row, and just now "sticking" their measly, bug-eaten bean vines. Anything that affords as much health, pleasure, profit and luxury as the vegetable garden, deserves more and better attention than is given it by thousands of

negligent, careless farmers. Gardening can be so managed that not a day in the year need the table be without two to a dozen choice dishes of fresh, wholesome, life-giving vegetables.

We notice with pleasure that dehorning cattle is growing in favor. This is a very simple operation and comparatively painless if done in calfhood. The little buttons are easily pulled out, and with much less pain to the calf than the cruel disfiguring operation of marking. We have heard it said, but somehow we doubt the truth of it, that natural bob-tail dogs can be produced in the third generation by artificially bobbing their ancestors in both sexes. Has any one actual experience? We have seen natural bob-tail dogs. We believe in the Darwin theory of evolution. If this be true of the dog, and Darwin is right, may we not in a few generations, by dehorning both sire and dam, produce a race of muley Jerseys and Holsteins?

Darwin claims, and his theory is now accepted by the scientific world, that organs and members not needed in the animal economy become less and less developed as generation succeed generation till at last it is dropped or becomes only rudimentary. He cites many instances of rudimentary organs in the human species of animal, two of which, thinking it may be of interest, I mention: In the corner of the eye is the rudimentary remains of the nictitating membrane. This membrane was once as much developed as it now is in the chicken or bird creation. It protected the eye from the glare of the sun, and as man emerged from the wild state he invented head covering and shades, which protected his eyes and he no longer needed the nictitating membrane, and now only a rudiment remains. The next we notice is the teeth. Darwin tells us in fossil or extinct mammals, or jaw bones, of pre-historic man the teeth larger, more developed, especially the canine, or eye, and stomach teeth; they approached something like we now see in a cat or dog, showing that man in this wild state ate his food raw. As he emerged from this state, and began to cook his food, his need for such large masticating powers diminished, so much so that four of his teeth will, in a few thousand years be left off entirely. These are the back molars or wisdom teeth. They now come late in life compared to the other teeth, after the body has passed its maturity. They are very fragile and decay early. After a while, so Darwin thinks, our posterity will have no wisdom teeth.

But I have digressed, Mr. Editor. The subject of dehorning and the possibility of prematurely evolving the horns off of vicious cattle, the possibility of having a race of muley Jerseys and Holsteins, led us to these thoughts on evolution. We hope, however, they may be of interest.

In conclusion we want to mention, for the purpose of correcting, if possible, a piece of almost criminal carelessness we saw in a farmer to-day. He was spraying and castrating a number of very fine and valuable pigs. It seemed to us—in fact we know—he took no precautionary means whatever to prevent the operation he was performing from killing these valuable hogs. His hands, knife, needle and thread and filthy grease were applied to the parts where the operation was all perfectly poisonous. How it was possible to enter the bowel cavity of any animal in the manner he did and not kill the animal by inflammation we hardly know. There is no doubt in my mind that many dollars worth of valuable stock are killed by farmers being ignorant and careless of the causes that produce inflammation. To avoid this danger is very easy. The microscope has revealed millions of bacteria or disease producing germs, in the air, in water, in and on everything. To kill these germs with medicines known as antiseptics is an easy and simple matter. Two of the most popular antiseptics or germ killers are carbolic acid and corrosive sublimate. To do the operation of castrating or spraying in particular, with some assurance that you will not poison the animal, simply wash the hands, instruments and the place at which you are going to cut with a solution of carbolic acid one part, water fifteen to twenty parts, or ten grains of corrosive sublimate to the quart of water. Do this and give the dumb creature a chance for life.

Now, we don't want some of those fossilized farmers to halt reveal Darwin's missing link in himself by turning up his nose at these suggestions because he has performed these operations in a careless manner and not killed his hogs. We know others have, and he may with his next lot.

Chandler, Texas.

Clark's Horse Review: The zebra has hitherto been regarded as a creature not amenable to the civilizing influence of man, but this is now completely disproved by an account from Pretoria. In October last a coach proprietor there purchased eight half grown wild zebras, which had been lassoed and caught about two months

FARM MACHINERY

We have received the catalogue of Whitman's Patent American Cider and Wine Mills. These mills are made in three sizes, and are well known wherever apples or grapes are pressed. If you need a thing of this sort, send for this circular to Whitman Agricultural Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Farm Machinery. Manufacturers of mowers and reapers are obliged to run day and night to fill orders. The demand for agricultural machinery for all kinds has grown to almost fabulous proportions within the last decade. Much new land is constantly being added to the area already under cultivation, hence the heavier requirements which drive the mammoth factories to their utmost capacity continuously. The fuller development now going on throughout the South, West and Northwest is responsible for the greater portion of this progress.

Farm Machinery. "I have no doubt that in course of time," said David Bryant, of D. M. Osborne & Co., Dallas, Texas, "wheat and other small grain will be cultivated and the quality and yield greatly improved. Take sorghum or broom corn from a patch sown broadcast and compare the stalks and the head with the highly cultivated product and you will have something like the difference between cultivated and uncultivated wheat. It would not surprise me if wheat were drilled and cultivated after a while until the stalks grow much larger and stronger and the heads are something like a foot long. As for Indian corn, that has been greatly improved since I was a boy. The crops and products of the farm are being constantly graded up, just as cattle and horses are. Melons are much larger than they used to be and I have no doubt they have fewer seeds and are sweeter, but no man who attacked watermelons long ago with the appetite of a hungry boy is going to agree to this."

CAUSE FOR CONGRATULATION.

Farm Implements News.
Implement men who are exhibiting at the World's Fair have cause to congratulate themselves on the excellent management of the agricultural department. If they do not believe this, let them go into the manufacturers building and compare notes with some of the exhibitors in that department. Those who are well posted declare that Mr. Buchanan's part of the fair has been the best managed of any. The fact is that the management of the Columbian Exposition is a far greater task than any one anticipated, and too many of the men in charge of departments are politicians or professional men, without any executive ability.

MORE LIBERAL USE OF BUTTER.

The Farmers' Voice.
We eat too little cheese and too little butter. We have been influenced to urge a more liberal consumption of both because we have always believed it would prove healthful and because it would benefit the dairyman. Now comes a medical writer and declares that we should eat more butter on the grounds of its being conducive to health. He affirms that no dietetic reform would be more conducive to improved health among children, and especially to the prevention of tuberculosis, than an increase in the consumption of butter. Our children are trained to take butter with great restraint, and are told that it is greedy and extravagant to eat much of it. It is regarded as a luxury, and as giving a relish to bread, rather than in itself a most important article of food. Even to private families of the wealthier classes these rules prevail at table, and at schools and public boarding establishments they receive strong reinforcements from economical motives. Minute allowances of butter are served out to those who would gladly consume five times the quantity. Where the house income makes this a matter of necessity, there is little more to be said than that it is often a costly economy. Enfeebled health may easily entail a far heavier expense than a more liberal breakfast would have done.

Cod liver oil costs more than butter, and it is besides often not resorted to until too late. Instead of restricting a child's consumption of butter, this writer would encourage it. Let the limit be the power of digestion and the tendency to biliousness. Most children may be allowed to follow their own inclinations, and will not take more than is good for them. The butter should be of the best and taken cold. Bread, dry toast, biscuits, potatoes, and rice are good vehicles. Children well supplied with butter feel the cold less than others, and resist the influenza better. They do not "catch cold" so easily. In speaking of children, he by no means intends to exclude other ages, especially young adults. Grown up persons, how-

ever, take other animal fats more freely than most children do, and are besides allowed much freer selections as to both quality and quantity. It is not so necessary to raise any clamor for reform on their account.

CHOLERA GERMS ON EXHIBITION.

Farm Implement News.
Safely caged behind glass the most destructive organisms in the world are on exhibition in the German section of the liberal arts department. More dangerous to human life than the great guns which Herr Krupp has brought to the fair, more dreaded than the wild beasts of Carl Hagenbeck's collection, these tiny terrors will be a novelty to most people, though hardly a family exists which has not suffered from its devastating touch. Harmless looking as summer clouds, they represent years of the most careful and devoted labor on the part of one of the most celebrated savants of modern times—Dr. Koch, of Berlin. To the crowd that passes by there will be thousands of exhibits more attractive. Here there is nothing but a little row of glass tubes, in each of which rests one of the tiny bacilli which yearly cause more death than the armies of the world combined. Under the glass of one of the tubes is a pale gray spot not more than a quarter of an inch in diameter, growing lighter toward its center. On it is the Latin label, "Sprill Cholerae Asiaticæ." A single glance tells the dreadful story of the pest which last summer swept Europe and caused a thrill of terror to penetrate even to the confines of Chicago.

TO CANE GROWERS.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the Blymyer Iron Works Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, which appears in this issue. Their Victor and Mills and Cook Evaporators for Sugar Cane and Sorghum have for many years been looked upon as Standard Machinery in all sections of the world where cane is grown.

WHITMAN'S FULL CIRCLE STEEL BALER.

DAUGHERTY, TEXAS, April 17, 1898.
Whitman Agricultural Co., St. Louis, Mo.:
GENTLEMEN—I have now used two of your celebrated Full Circle Steel Hay Presses, size 14x18 inches, for the past two years, having in that length of time baled on the two machines fully four thousand tons of our Texas prairie hay.
I have had no trouble, and no expense for breakage; the machines have done my work rapidly and well; they make a nice smooth bale, and are by far the best full circle steel presses now made, and I am, I think, competent to judge, because I have seen or tried them about all.

The presses average thirteen tons per day, and were run by three men and a boy to drive. They are light on team, and I did not find it necessary to change the team during the day.

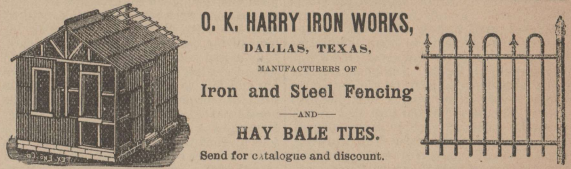
This is a fair statement of the facts, and I do not hesitate to place my signature to them.
Respectfully,
(Signed) R. R. DAUGHERTY.

LEBANON, TEXAS, May 30, 1892.
Messrs. Parlin & Orendorff Co., Dallas, Texas:

GENTLEMEN—The six-foot Continental Mower bought of you in August 1887, has done me noble service in the past four seasons. I think I can safely say this machine has cut over 1000 acres of ground—prairie grass, wire grass, millet, and the heaviest weeds of our stubble fields and road sides. In fact, it has been put to the most severe test, and we are pleased to say in every instance it has proven itself master of the situation in these four years of hard service. Our only expense on this machine has been a new set of sections for our weed knife. Permit me to repeat what I have frequently stated regarding the Continental Mower, viz.: that I consider it the most perfect piece of machinery on my farm. At the time we put up this machine a six-foot mower was something of an experiment, and fearing a failure, we put our heaviest team of mules to it; but soon we found our fears were without grounds, and the lightest team on the farm does the mowing with the changeable speed. This is a great improvement that we know of no other mower possessing. By the mere shifting of a lever the speed can be increased until resistance to its cutting power is almost out of the question. With the Continental Mower there is no whipping and slashing, choking and backing up, picking the grass off the guards and trying it again, to repeat the operation, but on the contrary we enter the field with confidence, let our team take their own gait, increase the speed as the occasion demands, and when the night has come we can say a day's work has been done, and there is some pleasure and satisfaction connected with farm life.
Yours truly, H. E. SINGLETON.

THE HORSE'S FRIEND
THE CHAMPION WAGON.
Will guarantee it to please or no sale. No whipping of tongue, and no side draft, no matter how rough the roads. Parts peculiar to the Champion warranted for three years. Be sure and see the Champion Wagon in Annex to Transportation Building at the World's Fair. Write at once for prices, terms and agency.
JOLIET STROWBRIDGE CO., Joliet, Ill.

O. K. HARRY IRON WORKS,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Iron and Steel Fencing
—AND—
HAY BALE TIES.
Send for catalogue and discount.



TEXAS GIN & ELEVATOR CO.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

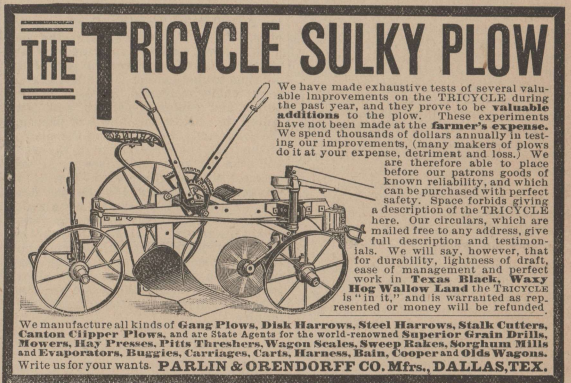
(Successors to Van Winkle Gin & Machinery Co., Dallas, Tex.)
State Agents for the celebrated Van Winkle Cotton Ginning Machinery and manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Feeders, Condensers, Suction Elevators, Pneumatic Seed Conveyers, and builders of Complete Ginning Outfits. REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY.

The Best Machinery.
Moderate Prices.

If you are interested in Cotton Ginning Machinery, we only ask you to examine ours before purchasing. Descriptive circulars, prices, terms, etc., free. Write us.

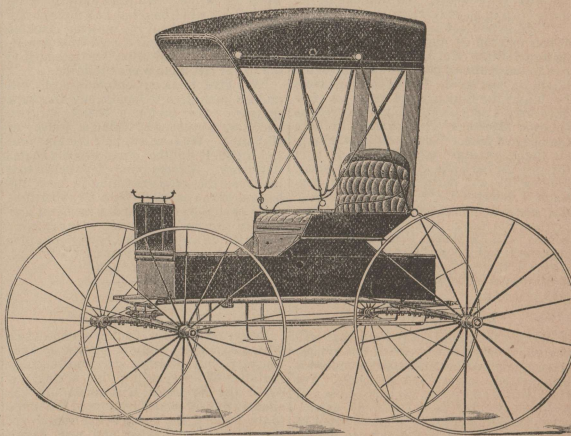
TEXAS GIN & ELEVATOR CO., Dallas, Texas.

THE TRICYCLE SULKY PLOW
We have made exhaustive tests of several valuable improvements on the TRICYCLE during the past year, and they prove to be valuable additions to the plow. These experiments have not been made at the farmer's expense. We spend thousands of dollars annually in testing our improvements, (many makers of plows do it at your expense, detriment and loss.) We are therefore able to place before our patrons goods of known reliability, and which can be purchased with perfect safety. Space forbids giving a description of the TRICYCLE here. Our circulars, which are mailed free to any address, give full description and testimonials. We will say, however, that for durability, lightness of draft, ease of management and perfect work in Texas Black, Waxy Hog Wallow Land the TRICYCLE is "it," and is warranted as represented or money will be refunded.
We manufacture all kinds of Gang Plows, Disk Harrows, Steel Harrows, Stalk Cutters, Canton Clipper Plows, and are State Agents for the world-renowned Superior Grain Drills, Mowers, Hay Presses, Fifts Threshers, Wagon Seales, Sweep Rakes, Sorghum Mills and Evaporators, Buggies, Carriages, Carts, Harness, Bain, Cooper and Olds Wagons. Write us for your wants. **PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO. Mfrs., DALLAS, TEX.**



We Are After You! Order Now!

Stating kind of Body and Spring you want.



THE LAKESIDE. (Shafts.)

Brewster or End Spring Gear. Inch axle.
PAI TING—Black body, dark green gear, nicely striped. Cornin' body if so order'd

Do you know we put on this Buggy LEATHER TOP and LEATHER BOOT?

Plat'd Bands, Plated Top Prop Nuts, Plated Top Prop Joints, Plated Boot Moulding, Plated Dash Rail, Plated Patent Back, Curtain Fasteners.

Keating Implement & Machine Co., Dallas, Texas.

MORE ABOUT HENDERSON COUNTY.

J. T. MILLER, M. D.

Since the appearance of my first communication in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH I have received quite a number of letters asking more definite information about this country. I take this means of replying to them all. Chandler is a small town on the St. Louis Southwestern, or Cotton Belt railroad, thirteen miles west of Tyler, the metropolis of East Texas. Tyler is the trading point for this, the eastern part of Henderson County. It is an excellent town, and is noted for its political brains and fine fruit. She has been able to supply the great state of Texas in both of these commodities and her supply in both these lines is not yet exhausted by any means. The "Tyler gang" will be "in it" to the finish. I said Tyler was the trading point for this part of Henderson County. So it is, but it should not be. We have four small stores here doing a general mercantile business, on a very small scale. There is not a better point for a general farmers' supply house in Texas, with business men that will buy cotton. Over 1500 bales of cotton are ginned within six miles of this place, nearly all of which is hauled to Tyler. We have no merchant that will buy cotton and pay the cash. He will take it if it is all on an account. We dislike to say this of our merchants here, but it is facts. We are not selfish enough to claim this part of Henderson County to be a great deal better than other portions of the county. Athens, the county seat, and Malakoff, another small town, in the western part of the county, are good trading points, and surrounded with good lands especially adapted to fruit production. These places, Athens and Malakoff, have not, however, so far shipped a box of fruit, and lands in this vicinity are about the same price they were twenty years ago. It is not so with us. While the lands are still very cheap, the county surveyor was here a few days since, and in conversation with the writer, said more land is and around Chandler was changing hands, and at long ways better prices at the same distance from the depot than at Athens or any other place in the county. Of course the fruit interests is the cause of this difference. But in answer to inquiries, I shall proceed letting my reference to the county be in a general way. I have no official statistics at hand nearer to date than 1889. Ten per cent increase on these figures will about represent the present state of affairs.

This county was formed from Neacogoches and Houston counties in 1846. Was named in honor of J. P. Henderson, first governor of Texas after annexation. Agriculture is the chief industry. Stock raising is confined to the farms and for domestic purposes only. The surface of the county is diversified into level upland, high sandy hills, and wide river bottoms. The soil of the upland is a gray sandy loam, the bottom a rich loam. The gray upland, and the higher the better, is the most suitable for fruit, especially peaches, which grow in size and flavor equal to those of California. The uplands are timbered with several varieties of oak and hickory; the bottoms with gum, some ash and water oak. Wells of pure water are obtained at an average of 30 feet. No rock to drill or blast to get water. Two good hands with a spade and grubbing hoe, and two or three days' labor solves the water question. The Neches river and Kickapoo creek in the eastern part; Trinity river and Cedar creek in the western part of the county, with their many tributaries, supply abundant water at all seasons of the year.

The St. Louis Southwestern or "Cotton Belt" railway, passes the whole length of the county from the northeast to southwest—44 miles—with an assessed value of \$384,945. The Baptists, Methodists, Christians, and Presbyterians are represented by church organizations. At Chandler, the Methodists have a splendid house at Concord, three miles north, the Baptists have a fine building at Athens is the county seat, has about 2000 population. Malakoff, ten miles west of Athens, has a population of about 250. Chandler is about 25 miles east of Athens; has 250 to 300 population. This part of the county is more thickly populated than any other. We poll nearly as many votes as any voting place in the county. Brownsboro and Merchison are stations on the cotton belt. They have postoffices, but little business is done at either place. The assessed value of property is near or over \$3,000,000. Improved lands sell at from \$2 to \$10 per acre; unimproved from \$1 to \$5 per acre. The average assessed value is \$2.10 per acre. Farm and crop statistics for 1889 show something we can't feel proud of, but we believe the record would now show a decrease: there were recorded in 1889, 1461 chattel mortgages to produce crops. The amount of

such mortgages was \$84,450. In that year there were 1153 farms; 829 farmers at farms; 303 farm laborers, employed at an average of \$12 per month. Seventy-two thousand two hundred and sixty-four pounds of bacon were bought by farmers, and 3518 pounds of lard. We hope to give figures on these things soon for 1892. We can show a decrease in produce bought by farmers that should be raised on the farm. However, it is not as it should be yet. The amount of money sent out of this state for these commodities that are sold mostly to farmers, and that can and should be produced on every farm in over-supply is a shameful showing on the business intelligence of this class of citizens. Let us not howl about bad political management of monetary affairs of the Government, cause the Dan and Republican politicians for not giving more "circulating medium" which, if we had, we would soon send North for bacon, lard, flour, syrup, sugar—things every farmer should have for sale instead of buying. I don't suppose there is another class of people on earth guilty of the gross mismanagement in the way of producing home supplies equal to that of the Southern farmer. Surrounded with every natural advantage, range, soil, season, and climate, yet he will buy the necessities and luxuries of life from his less favored, but more business brother of the North.

Is it possible that farmers of the South, I mean as a whole, will not think—I never plan and manage better than they are? We hope they will. We are getting some better here, but we still want more and better material than some we have got. We want good, live men, no dead charges that will want somebody to "run 'em" the first year. We've got all this sort we want. This "runnin'" business is played out. We have tried a few of them. We caught 'em, or rather they caught us. We have a good country with her resources yet undeveloped. We want men who can show clear receipts from their merchants where they were known. We want men who have not left their doctor bills, their blacksmith, and their poll tax unpaid. We are not particular about your bank account. We would like for you to have plenty of the "stuff," but if you have not got it, it is all right. If you have honesty, industry, and a reasonable amount of good common sense, you are welcome. We have good schools, and your interest will make them better. We have good society, but your presence will increase its pleasures. We take life easy, and when we go planting and angling for white perch, goggle-eyes, and the frisky trout, with our better halves gossiping, the little ones with rosy cheeks frolic on the shady banks of fishy streams, you and yours will be welcome there. The passport into our "four hundred" is not dollars, duds, ways, nor fine clothes, but honor, truth, and industry. Simply this and nothing more is what we want, Chandler, Texas.

VENTILATION OF SLEEPING ROOM.

New York Times.

The proper arrangement of draughts for the ventilation of sleeping rooms has perplexed all. One thing, however, is certain. It has been proved by actual experiment that a layer of air lies against the walls which is subject to very little movement, even when there is a strong circulation in the middle of the room. It is, therefore, important that a bed should not be placed close to the wall. If kept there during the daytime, it should be moved at least several inches out into the room at night. Alcoves and curtains should be avoided. In an alcove inclosed on three sides a lake of air forms, which may be compared to the stagnant pools often observed along the margins of rivers. A few yards away a rushing tide may be moving swiftly along, but these placid pools are untroubled by the current.

While placing the bed, especially the head of it, where it will be shielded from the strongest draught, there should still be enough motion to the air in that vicinity to insure fresh supplies constantly throughout the night. The prevailing lack of appetite for breakfast, as well as many cases of anemia and worse diseases, are due to the breathing over and over again of the same air in restricted bed rooms where beds are too often placed in alcoves or are shaded by curtains, which are too seldom shaken out in the fresh air.

CHEAP HOMES IN BEE COUNTY, TEXAS.

We have sub-divided 20,000 acres into small farms; easy payments; will help improve. Colony has fifty families, good store, gin and school. Abundant rains, big corn and cotton crops this year; country growing rapidly. Maps and particulars free by Enterprise Land Co., Beeville, Texas.

8 ft. \$25
12 ft. \$50
16 ft. \$100

AERMOTORS
ALL STEEL
GALVANIZED
PUMPING OR GEARED SAME PRICE.

For the benefit of the public, the Aermotor Company declares a dividend and makes the above prices as a means of distributing it. These prices will be continued until its surplus funds are sufficiently worked off. Merit and prosperity are a very small profit on a very great number of motor outfits has given the Aermotor Company the best manufacturing center of floor space and the best equipment for the purpose, in existence. The Aermotor Company, in this crowning Columbian year, that it can afford to be generous. We will ship from Chicago to any one anywhere at the above prices.

THE AERMOTOR COMPANY,
12th and Rockwell Sts., CHICAGO.

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.

8% TRUST-CERTIFICATES With Semi-Annual Interest COUPONS ATTACHED.

Guaranteed, redeemable and convertible at any time. Minimum number in denominations of \$50—quantity.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN INVESTMENT CO.
Ashland Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

DEODOROVA & SON,
Land and Tax Agency,
No. 704 Congress Ave.—Austin, Texas.

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

TEXAS
Farm and Ranch Lands

In the "Wichita" Country, improved and unimproved, in Wichita, Clay, Archer, Baylor and Wilbarger Counties, at \$2.50 to \$5 per acre.

Can suit any buyer on prices and terms. Large bodies of wild lands from \$1 to \$3 per acre. Arrangements made to refund to all buyers to the amount of \$5.00, their railroad fare on return home, if within 100 miles. Enclose stamp for circulars and maps.

T. T. MILLER, Box 185, Wichita Falls, Texas.

Wheat Lands

In Wichita Country, in east part of Baylor County, 35 miles west of Wichita Falls, 5 miles south of Bellah Station, two 640 acre tracts, about 150 acres on each cultivated, on one 150 acre growing wheat. Crops go with land. First good crop season; no black mud. About \$5 per acre.

S. M. SMITH,
Land Title Block, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Panhandle Wheat Farms

Four leagues (17,712 acres) of Lee County School Land, in Dickens County, Texas, on the famous plains, subdivided into 100 farms of 177 acres each, all corners well marked, and for sale on 20 years time, 7 per cent interest, no cash payment required of actual settlers. Colony already started. To selling renters in the cotton belt it will be emancipation from slavery to go to that favored region, own their farms and raise wheat, the white man's crop. You pay as much rent per acre as we ask for this land, and there is no finer in Texas. For large lithographed map and circular of colony, and all about the Panhandle, free, address me in my stamp.

Also offer, undivided, one league fine land (428 acres) in Lamb County; terms easy.

JOHN G. JAMES, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Holsteins For Sale

A small herd of choicely bred Holsteins. Three 3-year-old cows with calves, two 1-year-old heifers, one bull 3 years old. Some better. Want of proper facilities for caring for them is only reason for letting them go at all. Address E. W. KIRKPATRICK, McKinney, Texas.

We Manufacture both wood and steel **WINDMILLS.**

8 to 30-foot wheel; 8 different sizes. Also Water Tanks, etc. If you want anything in this line for pumping, or driving machinery, write us, our reply will be an interest to you. Address LEACH WINDMILL CO., Joliet, Ill.

WELL MACHINERY.

Illustrated catalogue showing Well Augers, Rock Drills, Hydraulic and Jetting Machinery, Wind Mills, etc. **SAVY FRISBEE** have been tested and all warranted.

THE PECH MFG. CO., Sioux City, Iowa.
79 S. Canal St., Chicago.

ENGINES UPRIGHT & HORIZONTAL. From 3 H.P. Upward
AND BOILERS.

Specially adapted and unequaled for Driving Cotton Gins & Mills affording Best Power for Least Money Sent for Pamphlet and state size power wanted.

JAMES LEFFEL & CO., Springfield, Ohio, or 110 Liberty St., N.Y. City.

The Victor
CANE MILL
LEADS ALL OTHERS

For correct proportions, great strength, smooth action and cleanliness. Fifty-two Grand Awards and the endorsement of twenty-five thousand users, tell the story better than words.

We make more kinds and sizes of Cane Mills, Evaporators, etc., than any other house in the world.

The BLYMYER IRON WORKS CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dissolution
Probable.

The old firm of Contraction & Expansion, long engaged in demolishing wire fences, have had a falling out. Being unable to make any impression on our Colted Spring Fence, Expansion got HOT and his partner has displayed an unmistakable coolness toward him ever since. Those who use Rago fence are not interested.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

GEM STEEL
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