

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

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KEEPING OUT OF DEBT.

Merchant Sentinel.

Indebtedness is a financial cancer, which, if allowed to develop, will involve our entire business relations, and in the end eat up our substance and ruin our characters.

First—And this applies especially to young men, the tendency to spend money too freely for the gratification of imaginary wants, things which they believe they must have, but without which they would often times be better off.

Second—The tendency toward living just a little more expensively than present circumstances will permit, foolishly believing in the good fortunes of the future.

Third—And we might say the most universal cause of indebtedness and national hard times is individual extravagance. In times of prosperity people rush blindly along, living each day the full extent of their income, forgetting that prosperity and adversity follow each other in alternate waves, and that obligations contracted in prosperous times come due in dull times, and are also augmented by the relative condition of the times.

Too many are using today what they expect to earn to-morrow. Credit prevents us from realizing the true value of money, and having the full control over our own affairs. We all have more or less love for the real dollars, and while we may see many things we would like very much, the rapidly lessening amount of cash on hand warns us to stop long before the page of a book account will be filled.

Of course there are some who are unfortunate, and who have been brought into reduced circumstances by sickness or other outside influences over which they have no control, but in many instances it is their own fault that they are not better equipped, for to most of us comes a chance some time to prepare something for a rainy day.

Let every one live within his or her means, for if we do not manage to live honestly within our own means, we must live dishonestly upon the means of some one else. There was once a man who got rich because of the things he did not buy. Wear the old coat a little longer if necessary. You will feel more respectable in a shiny coat that is paid for than dodging your tailor in a new \$50 suit. Never purchase anything which you can not pay for on the spot if necessary. You will be able to buy a home only with the dollars you do not spend. "Long-fellow says, 'Trust no future, how'er pleasant.' Deferred payments always come due. A debt is a good thing to pluck in the bud. In prosperity, prepare for adversity.

RELATION OF WEEDS TO AGRICULTURE.

The Southern Cultivator.

It may be granted as a fact that a weed is a bad and undesirable plant. The great point for the agriculturist to determine is the best way to rid the land of these pests. When a farmer has to deal with weeds, he must adopt methods which, if applied to useful plants, would lead to their destruction. There is nothing that can be dropped in a hill of corn that will make it weed-proof and at the same time admit of a vigorous growth of the corn. Weeds grow from seeds,

just as other plants do. The first measure to be taken against weeds is therefore to not sow their seeds. Probably one of the greatest vehicles for the transmission of weed seeds is clover. The easiest way to kill weeds is in the seeds, provided the weed seeds can be recognized. Every farmer cannot examine every seed that he buys, but he can be very guarded in buying them, especially those which from their small size may be the means of introducing untold trouble into otherwise comparatively clean land. Next to keeping the weed seeds out of the ground, is the killing of weeds after germination. They can be killed with greater ease while young. The weeds in a root crop, if destroyed as they first make their appearance, the work is light to what it is a few weeks later. The effect on the crop is not so bad. If weeds are left to grow until they are of considerable size, they extract a great deal of nourishment from the soil that the crop plants need, and in not getting

it to decline materially in the near future. A fair average for Turkish mohair is fifty cents. A year ago it was worth from twenty-five to thirty cents. American mohair is sold at prices only a shade less than the Turkish. While some of the rise in price may possibly be due to speculation, much of the advance is owing to the development of the demand for lustrous dress goods, and the outlook for mohair is therefore too broad to be seriously crippled by any change in fashion. Its use in Europe and this country is increasing rapidly, and during the last year there has been a much greater demand for it than formerly for making dress goods, cloaks, crepons and various other styles possessing a luster. For years there has been a large consumption in the manufacture of heavy push, such as is used in upholstering car seats, also astrachan cloth, reps, fringe, edging, tassels, etc., and in combination with wool cotton and silk. So little mohair has been grown in this country until



ANGORA GOAT—ST. JOE PRIEST,
Owned by Dr. J. R. Standley, Plattville, Iowa.

if they are enabled. Every weed that grows takes the food from the soil, and as weeds are better able to survive in a struggle with cultivated plants, they will, if left to themselves, come out masters of the situation.

If weeds can not be killed in the seed, and it is out of the question to kill them when young, the next best thing is to keep them from going to seed. This is a difficult thing to do, and it will be a long time before we have no weeds.

In one sense weeds are thoroughly bad, and in another they are not. Indirectly they improve agriculture making it more systematic, offering a premium for labor. Without weeds the indolent man would stand more nearly on a par with the worker. Without weeds the soil would not be tilled as much as it is now, when properly tended. Weeds may be that sort of a spur to industry that it is well for every farmer to feel. To the eternally vigilant victory is assured.

THE ANGORA GOAT.

Angora goat breeding is now thought by those pursuing it to be about the best business that the farmers of the North and West can engage in. Mohair is worth twice as much as it was a year ago, and it seems impossible for

is there to which the farmer can turn his attention that will pay better than the goat? If the mohair was worth nothing at all, the Angora goat would be a profitable animal for any one who has brush land to reclaim. Our illustration shows one of the many males in the flock of seven hundred goats now owned by Dr. Standley.

WATCHES.

New York Sun.

In this country almost everybody carries a watch. Probably nine-tenths of the men and great numbers of women and many young people carry watches. In the best trade of the city many more watches of gold are sold than of silver; of all the watches sold throughout the country about 25 per cent. are of gold. The percentage of gold watches is increasing.

The fashionable watch of the day is open faced. The sale of open faced watches is increasing, especially in fine watches, but it is increasing also in watches of other grades. Of fine gold watches sold in the city probably two-thirds are now made open faced. Of all the watches sold in the United States, gold and silver, probably from a quarter to a third are now made open faced.

The modern watch has for one of its characteristics thinness. A man's watch, which is now made more especially to wear with evening dress, is a plain, thin, open faced gold watch, which takes up but little room in the pocket. Perfect in its simplicity, this watch is at the same time of fine workmanship and great beauty. It sells at \$100. A gold watch not so thin nor so finely finished, but a very handsome modern watch and an excellent time-keeper, by the same makers and bearing their name, can be bought in open face, the case of 18 carat gold, for \$65; in double case for \$70.

But gold watches and good watches, too, can be bought for very much less than these prices—in fact, there never was a time when watches generally were so good for the money or so cheap as now.

Taking all the grades together, the American production of watches is about 4,000 daily. The importation of watches amounts to about the same number. One might at first wonder what becomes of all these watches. A great number are taken up annually by the new buyers coming into the market for the first time out of the constant and large increase in the population. Great as the percentage of watch owners now is in this country, that also is increasing. Many immigrants buy watches as soon as they get the money. Some men own more than one watch. Watches wear out, or their owners lay them aside for a better watch or one of newer style. Watches are lost and destroyed, and when one comes to take all these things into consideration, it will be seen that the great production of watches may be in large measure easily accounted for.

The best way to avoid the nuisance of flies while milking is to have the cows in a darkened stable. Flies are no good in even a partially darkened stable or house.

The Forestry Division of the Agricultural Department has decided that bleeding the pine tree for pitch or turpentine does not injure the timber.

P432206-
Watch

Orchard and Garden

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Prof. Joseph L. Cline, of the weather service, Galveston, submitted at the Tyler meeting of the Horticultural society a well-considered and thoughtful paper on "The Climate of Texas and

ed fact that nearly all the successful apples of this state have originated in the South. The same law of success applies to the peach. It is not too much to expect in a few years more a sufficient number of peaches, apples, plums and grapes of Southern origin to constitute a catalogue sufficiently large to supply every want of Southern fruit-growers. There is a field for enlargement of our list of pears, as well as cherries, which some enterprising nurseryman may fill. We are

handling." We think that practical orchardists of Texas will scarcely agree to the idea of planting two-year-old trees with branches at all. One-year-old trees cut to a single stem only two to two and a half feet at planting, we have found much more satisfactory than trees two or three years old. Such trees grow off better, and reach bearing age and size quite as early as two-year-old trees, and appear to be freer from borers and other insect pests. We advise our

We have such a drouth now prevailing. The growth of the fruit is arrested, and when new growth follows later, much of the fruit falls prematurely. Orchards situated so that they may be irrigated can be tided over these periods of drouth, and the fruit will mature fully, and be larger and finer than can be produced without an artificial water supply. The time is at hand when in planting an orchard the question of means for irrigation will be of highest importance. We



MAYES HYBRID DEWBERRY—NATURAL SIZE. CLUSTER OF EARLY HARVEST BLACKBERRY IN CENTER FOR COMPARISON.

We are indebted to Mr. James Nimmon for the use of above cut.—Ed. O. & G.

the Cultivation of the Apple." With the greater part of the professor's paper we accord a hearty assent. We desire, however, to add a word or two from our personal experience.

First, we are likely to secure apples that will succeed in our state when we produce seedlings which in a few generations adapt themselves to our peculiar climatic conditions. As we noted last year in our report upon the fruits adapted to the South, there are already quite a large list of apples that are of Southern origin—as many as 30 or 40 varieties—and it is a well attested

fact that nearly all the successful apples of this state have originated in the South. The same law of success applies to the peach. It is not too much to expect in a few years more a sufficient number of peaches, apples, plums and grapes of Southern origin to constitute a catalogue sufficiently large to supply every want of Southern fruit-growers. There is a field for enlargement of our list of pears, as well as cherries, which some enterprising nurseryman may fill. We are

authorized to anticipate that such results will follow well directed experimentation along this line. Could not Prof. Price undertake the development of a new race of pears by hybridization, using the Oriental types and the European to this end? There is a splendid field here for painstaking work.

"In planting," Prof. Cline quotes from Mr. Jesse Gillery approvingly, "select two-year-old trees, chiefly winter varieties. Do not cut off a branch, unless it is one that has been broken in

readers to never plant a two or three-year-old apple tree, even though given to them. Get good, healthy one-year-olds, four to six feet high, cut back to two feet, plant properly and cultivate well during growing seasons, and good results will follow.

The one great need, after proper varieties, is a supply of water during periods of summer drouth. Not a year passes in Middle, North or Northeast Texas that we do not have a drouth during summer or early fall, a drouth that affects injuriously the apple crop.

want to know more about the details of practical irrigation. Men who have tested the value of water supply are requested to give their methods of application, and results they have obtained.

The following note from J. C. Medling, of Tyler, to Secretary Huffman, indicates the cause of delay on the part of the Tyler Fruit Palace people to meet their obligations to the State Horticultural society in payment of premiums:

Tyler, Tex., July 30.—Mr. E. L. Huff-

PONDS AND POND WATER.

Farmers Review.

After a careful microscopic examination of many specimens of mud and sediment, the author finds it to be composed of four principal things:

1. There is some earth that washes into the pond from the sides or banks by the fall of the rain.

2. There are remains of vegetable matter, as portions of algae, the valves of diatoms and woody fiber from larger growths.

3. There are remains and skeletons of dead animals that have not been disintegrated since the extinction of life. Indeed, some of these remains are indestructible, and remain for centuries, to become the fossils of future ages.

4. There are large quantities of gelatinous substance, the origin and designs of which is not certainly discovered.

Mud banks that have been for years accumulating, are rich in these deposits, and become a remarkably interesting object of study. This deposit, when removed and spread on the land, becomes a manure of inestimable value. Or when a pond is drained and the sides and bottom are cultivated, it is found to be the richest of land and yields abundant crops.

Ponds, in the constant accumulation of animal, vegetable and silicious deposit, are a source of wealth and not an unmixing evil.

Pond water, under the influence of the sun's rays, will evaporate. The animalcule then becomes dried, shriveled and lifeless, but not necessarily dead. This dried mud and these lifeless animalcules, together with the thousands of eggs they have deposited in the mud, becomes dust, and are blown about by the wind, and for days and weeks in summer and fall are the sport of every breeze. These are some of the thousands of motes flying in the atmosphere, and seen so vividly in a ray of sunshine falling into a room through a crack or half-open door. People inhale these. They fall on the food and are eaten. They fall into the water and people drink them. As soon as they come in contact with the liquids of the body anywhere, they are revived, and become as active as ever. They enter the blood, many being indigestible, through the process of absorption by the lacteals, and find their way more or less to every portion of the system. May not their presence account for many of the phenomena of disease?

Take an illustration. The author assisted, in 1879, in an operation to evacuate a cyst in a lumbar abscess on a gentleman at Shelbyville, Indiana. The operation was with a needle and aspirator. The pus was thick, bloody and having somewhat of a faint putrid odor. Specimens were put in two different bottles perfectly clean.

The operation was performed between eight and nine o'clock at night. By eleven o'clock the same night a careful microscopic examination of the pus had been made. In it was found three different forms of animalcule. 1. Vibrant; 2. A very small, quick-moving animalcule about 1-30,000 of an inch in diameter; and 3. Numerous specimens of what appeared like the euglena, so frequently discovered in pond water, moving in exactly the same manner as when in their native element.

What was the origin of these living spots is as yet unanswered.

That the dried mud or deposit of pond water contains animalcules which may be resuscitated or revived, is susceptible of easy demonstration. The author has taken dried mud from places where ponds have been, but where the water has been dried up for months, placed it in a bottle or dish, and poured over it pure water, and in 24 hours had resuscitated as fine a crop of animalcules as the most ardent microscopist could desire to examine. These again have been allowed to dry up, and after weeks were resuscitated again. Prof. Brocklesby, in his "Amateur Microscopist," makes the statement that Prof. Owen revived animalcules after lying dormant for years. Maulett revived the same specimens twelve times and Spallanzani for fifteen times, but beyond this he could not go.

Thus, after somewhat careful sur-

vey of the subject of ponds and pond water, the author reaches these conclusions:

1. That ponds, as long as they are filled with pond water, are not necessarily unhealthy, and do not breed disease. In all cases of great malarial sickness or typhoid fevers and many cases of diarrhoea in the neighborhood of ponds, the cause of disease is found in drinking the pond water, or the draining and drying up of the ponds have set afloat in the atmosphere immense quantities of animalcules and microscopic fungi, which being inhaled, produces the disease.

2. In case a pond is drawn off or dried up in midsummer or the fall of the year, the cause of disease is the death and decay of the animal and vegetable matter, which can no longer live when deprived of its native element.

3. That the mud or deposit of pond water is the source of untold wealth to the farmer of the future. These ponds are now accumulating year by year, vast reservoirs of rich earth, which will ultimately be drained and cultivated as the richest and most productive lands. Even now, the most productive lands are those bearing evidence of having lain long under water. Indeed, an old and worn out field could be most easily and surely rejuvenated and enriched by being flooded, and remain a pond for a few seasons. It might be sterile when the process was commenced, but after such a treatment it would be rich and productive.

Finally, ponds and pond water are not the unmitigated nuisance the world is generally taught to believe they are. They are not objectionable to health, and are resources of wealth.

SOME RAILWAY STATISTICS.

Farmers' Voice.

The eighth statistical report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30, 1895, is issued under date of July 18—more than one year after the closing of the fiscal year covered. It would seem that there should be some plan for securing



and issuing these statistics at a time when the figures and facts are pertinent to existing conditions. So many changes have taken place since the data for the report was gathered as to render that data of comparatively little value, save for historical purposes.

Hard times have evidently discouraged travel, as the report shows that the number of passengers carried during the year named was 507,421,302, a decrease as compared with the preceding year of 33,266,837. But the freight business was distinctly improved, the number of tons carried reaching 696,761,171, an increase of 58,574,618 over the previous year.

Gross earnings increased \$2,009,665, reaching a grand total of \$1,075,371,462 while the cutting down of operating expenses amounted to \$5,693,907 less than the previous year.

The total capitalization of the railroads of the United States June 30, 1895, is shown to be \$10,985,203,125. The total mileage on that date was 165,567.47 miles, the capitalization, therefore, being \$63,330 a mile.

One of the lessons to be drawn from these figures is in the direction of economical management. The railroads, showing an increase in business and of gross earnings were run for nearly \$6,000,000 less for the year. The out was largely, no doubt, felt by the men who draw the smallest pay. If the high salaries of the officials were cut in the same proportion and all Wall street jobbing, with its multimillion expenses, were at once done away with,

the railroads, watered stock and all, might be placed on a paying basis.

THE FARMERS' LOSSES.

Breeder and Farmer.

The bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment station estimating that farmers lose \$3 to \$5 an acre on every crop of corn or wheat, has attracted wide attention and much comment. The experiment station estimates are from thirty thousand experts or specialists. Averaging these by these sections, it is found that the cost of raising an acre of wheat is \$20 in New England, \$11 in the Southern states, \$11 in the west, \$16 in the mountains, and \$12 in the Pacific states. An acre of corn costs \$28 in New England, \$21 in the middle, \$12 in the southern, \$11 in the western, \$13 in the mountains, and \$18 in the Pacific states. According to these correspondents, the average cost of an acre of wheat in the whole United States is \$11.48, and the average value \$6.16; and the average cost of an acre of corn is \$11.71, and the average value \$8.21. This does not include straw and fodder. The deductions of heavy losses are therefore not as well founded as would seem to appear. The farmers' return for their labor is little enough, without leading them to believe that they are worse off than they really are. The careful and prudent agriculturist still manages to make both ends meet, and did he feel that the public servants were as careful in the assessment and expenditure of public taxes he would have less cause to grumble.

GRAYSON COLLEGE.

Grayson College, Whitewright, Texas, is one of the leading institutions of the State. It is situated in one of the most beautiful portions of the State, has a magnificent three-story pressed brick building of thirty-one rooms, furnished with all modern appliances. It enjoys the patronage of over 300 of the most promising young men and young ladies of this and other States. It main-

nished all students. Only two students are permitted to occupy one room. The young ladies' home is lighted by electricity. Students are not required to furnish any articles. Board, \$10; tuition fees, \$4 and \$5.

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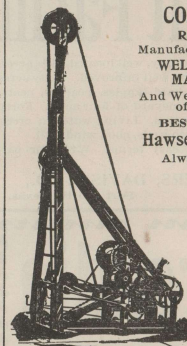
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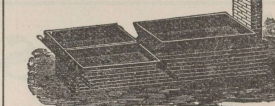
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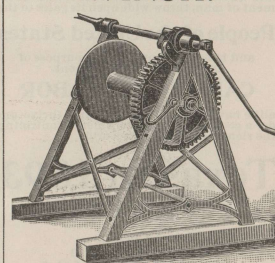
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Correspondence

LOCAL FAIRS.

Hitchcock, Tex., Aug. 10.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I have read with great interest and pleasure the able and careful reviews, the judicious suggestions, and pertinent, friendly criticisms of P. W. Hunt, of Texas Farm and Ranch staff, in his reports of the several local fairs recently held in this state. If we would improve and progress, we can not afford to deceive ourselves, and it is greatly to be regretted that the success of our summer fairs in some respects has not been commensurate with their merit. All are young and lacking in experience, and notwithstanding defects and shortcomings in some particulars, all have been good, instructive, encouraging and valuable in the main; excellent in some and superior in not a few departments. All are the result of voluntary home work, home enterprise, home talent, home subscription; representing in every particular, even in the smallest and apparently most trifling detail, the time, money, talent, industry and devotion of earnest, broad-gauged, patriotic men, strongly, cheerfully supported and encouraged by the talent, hard work, good judgment and skilled industrious hands of the best women of the country, whose united, untiring, unselfish efforts in behalf of the entertainment, industrial education, development, betterment and general up-building of the best interests of the whole country deserve more liberal and better patronage and support from the towns and cities, as well as from the country folks. Nor is the hot weather, drouth, hard times, preachers' political wranglers and calamity howlers altogether, solely to blame for this condition. Correction, like charity, should begin at home. The present situation undoubtedly arises in some measure from a want of sufficient general as well as local attractive advertisement of the fair. A failure to catch the attention and fix thought, so to speak, educate a majority of even the home people. Not much, not enough, missionary work is done. You rarely see a catalogue outside of the secretary's desk or the hands of a director. If you hear of the fair by accident, you have to hunt all over the newspapers to learn when and where it is held, and only through posthumous reports discover its leading features and principal attractions. But this is only one of the many minor causes of this condition. The main trouble lies in the want of appreciation and proper understanding of the scope, benefit, object and mission of the fair, with its agricultural, horticultural, farm, stock, textile, manufacturing and kindred exhibits. Nor is it because our people are ignorant, wanting in local pride, or intelligent enterprise, but mainly because these things are comparatively new in this section, and their attention has never been properly challenged and these matters thoroughly presented to them from the standpoint of business profit, wholesome pleasure, intellectual cultivation and entertainment.

The idea of the fair is not a new or modern invention. In olden times throughout all Europe trade was carried on principally through fairs, which is still the custom in some parts, and in many parts of Asia. Traders exposed their goods for sale in temporary structures and movable huts, called booths, a name retained to this day. Afterward more permanent structures were erected, in which weekly and monthly sales were had. These were followed by store houses. In ante-hellum days the older states, and principally that of Kentucky, were distinguished for their grand annual fair gatherings of distinguished men, fine horses, good mules, fat hogs and beautiful women. Thus beginning with the trades people, and only as a forum of barter, it gradually widened in its scope until it now embraces every business interest, amusement, work of art, products of the soil, inventions of genius and works of fancy, capabilities of ten thousand acres of fertile land, perfection of industrial labor, the living, breathing, moving demonstration and inspiration of every mechanical invention, new ideas, best methods, all

can be taken in at one glance. These are but a small part of the varied living pictures presented, and make us feel and know that there is not only "life in the old land yet," but as the result of the combination of a great and growing agricultural production, with the large increase of manufacturing enterprise, a new life has sprung up in the old south, creating a home market for raw material, and furnishing additional employment for her own people. Among our most useful, valuable auxiliaries in this good work are our state, district and local fairs. By them, every industry is fostered, every business enterprise encouraged, from the glass-blower to the man with a thousand-acre improved farm for sale, from the peanut peddler to the manufacturer of steam engines, from the patient, perpetual dispenser of feeble lemonade to the owner of fat hogs, fleet-footed horses, all here find a profitable field, a good place to work. Then think up, talk up, write up, the fairs, for truly—

"Was never good work wrought
Without beginning of good thought."

R. T. WHEELER.

IT IS ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME.

Dallas, Texas.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

In European countries for centuries past the dairy has been a profitable source of income to farmers. At first they had their herds and relied upon the skins and meat for revenue. Later, as countries became settled, grazing became scarce and they were forced to plant and harvest feed for their stock. This necessitated a reduction of the herd and a selection of the best. From this time dates the establishment of breeds so perfectly developed in the present. As land rose in price it became necessary to look to something else besides meat and hides, and as it became worn and wasted manure was saved and used, and here starts the dairy, for the cow must support herself while developing and producing meat and hides. These people did not go into the dairy business voluntarily; they were forced into it. It was much easier to herd, graze, care for, milk, kill and sell, than to feed, care for, milk, churn and make cheese. In our northern states farming went through the same evolution, and the South and West must take it sooner or later; and, it appears to the writer, the sooner the better.

The cow is, beyond a doubt, the most profitable live stock on the farm. You can draw good interest from her twice a day and not damage her nor reduce her value. The more you take from her the better she is. Besides, she will, aside from her yield of milk and manure—reproduce her value every year in a calf.

The manure alone will pay for her feed. She will be just what you make her. If you give her a good feed and bed at night she promptly settles in the morning for any extra attention. Give the farmer 200 acres of land and the wife 10 good cows and a boy to help, and not only will she make more clear money than the man, but will greatly improve the fertility of the farm. Many claim this is no market, when two-thirds of the butter used in Texas to-day comes from the North. Let any farmer keep a strict account of his cows and try as hard to find a market for his butter as he does for his cotton and corn, and report results. There are appliances by which even on the farm, good butter can be made without ice; you have the cows, the land, the feed. Our northern friends feed nine months in the year. We don't feed three. We certainly have the advantage. Wake up.

LEWIS HENRY.

TO KILL THE COTTON WORM.

Wills Point, Texas.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

As I see the cotton worm has made its appearance in several counties in the cotton fields of your state, I hope you will not think it out of place for me to give your readers a remedy through the columns of your splendid paper.

This is an entirely new insecticide and combines the strength and destructive elements of two well known insecticides, pyrethrum and keosene oil in one.

The best proportions to use in mak-

ing this emulsion are one pound of whole oil soap dissolved in one gallon of boiling water and to this boiling hot mixture add one gallon of the kerosene extract of pyrethrum and mix with a force pump so thoroughly that the oil will not separate on standing, which will require from ten to thirty minutes steady work.

When ready to spray use one part of the emulsion to 450 parts of water. The extract kills entirely by contact and not by eating as with Paris green and London Purple. It makes the cotton worms uneasy as soon as applied and causes them to drop to the ground writhing in great agony. This continues until they become greatly exhausted and then they remain motionless for some time before death. While the emulsion is so destructive to insect life it is not in the least injurious to those handling it. A very important feature of this extract as an insecticide is its cheapness. In spraying thirty gallons of the diluted emulsion is considered the amount necessary to cover an acre of cotton. This is made up at a strength of one part to 450 parts of water, therefore 75 cents will buy enough for fifteen acres.

It is a minimum price for an insecticide and its cheapness, compared with its other good qualities, is bound to make it a very popular remedy for many insects. Compliments of the Bug Killer and Worm Extirminator.

J. T. GRIFFIN.

HANGING A FARM GATE.

Ross, Texas.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I have watched closely, but I don't remember of ever seeing anything in the great agricultural paper of the Southwest, which is Texas Farm and Ranch, in regard to gates on the farm. The writer has lived on the farm a long time; he knows the value of a good swinging gate with a good safe latch. One of the first things in building a gate is to get large posts, the larger the better. Put them deep in the ground, with plenty of distance between them for binder. Then you will not be bothered with a load of fodder or hay hanging on the posts. Make your gate fit between your posts; brace it well; swing it with the best large hinges; put a one-by-three strip on the gate to fasten them to; get your blacksmith to make a latch of iron with a link in the end; nail this to your post the right height for your one-by-three to pass under it. I find a child four years old can unfasten and fasten the largest gate in the place as quick as a man can. With this kind of a gate, the farmer is not afraid of any kind of stock getting out. Mr. Hog will stay between this latch and grunt when he would go far and make trouble with the most of the old ways of fastening on gates.—W. J. DUFFEL.

PREPARE FOR DROUTH.

C. Glover, in Journal of Agriculture.

In this progressive age and go-aheadiveness in all that pertains to the comforts and conveniences of mankind, I believe it is possible to raise crops without rain, but not without moisture. It is a well known fact that the seasons have changed, and for many years past large scopes of country east, west, north and south have been visited annually, with long and continued drouth and scorching winds, and to such an extent in many of the western states that crops have been an entire failure. And thousands of destitute families have been forced to forsake their homes and flee to more favored localities to avoid starvation. These seasons of drouth and suffering are becoming more prevalent as the years come and go, and unless there is a great change in the seasons, in the near future, farmers will be forced to resort to artificial means for moisture to grow the crops.

Taking these facts into consideration, would it not be wise and well, as far as possible, to make some provision to ward off these annual visitations of drouth and suffering. During the melting of the snow in winter and the falling of the spring rains, when surface water is abundant, it would not be very expensive, when compared to the loss of crops from year to year, for a great majority of the farmers to make ponds, build dams and make reservoirs for collecting and holding the water to irrigate their

crops in case of necessity. Surely it would be labor and money profitably spent. It would greatly enhance the value of farm property and add immensely to the comforts and conveniences of farm life. But there are some localities, especially in the treeless wastes of the west, where surface water is not available. But where such is the case there is always an abundant underflow that might be utilized by sinking artesian wells, and they are giving satisfaction. In some isolated cases they have been bored hundreds of feet deep before a sufficient supply of water could be obtained for irrigating and watering stock, but in all such cases the money expended proved to be a good investment.

It is difficult to overestimate the advantages of a well watered country. It exerts a civilizing influence even among wandering and nomadic tribes by drawing them together, causing them to cultivate the soil, plant orchards, build houses and make the desert waste smile with verdure. In the far west over 80,000,000 acres of land have been reclaimed and dotted with happy homes by resorting to irrigation. But there is an immense scope of country extending from the foothills of the Rocky Mountains to the British possessions that might be made habitable for man and beast, but for want of moisture. It has been proven by actual test and experiment that the plains of western Texas, Colorado and New Mexico only lack moisture to make them produce as fine fruits and vegetables as can be grown anywhere in the world.

JUST TAXATION.

Samuel Slinnett, in Journal of Agriculture.

One of the problems of the age is, where legitimate taxation begins, and where extortion, under the plea of taxation, should be resisted. In a republic like ours, all true citizens will be advocates of legitimate taxation, as taxes are necessary to meet the expenditure of carrying on the government; but when this power is perverted, to plunder the many and enrich the few, it changes the character of taxation materially. The levying of taxes to create or build up some monopoly, is an outrage on the community, and the pretext presented, that it was voted for by a majority of the citizens, has no more force than the lynching of a criminal by a mob. There is a new evil developed in this voting of taxes, under the plea of building up a future of comfort and convenience, not warranted by present ability to carry out.

One of the most prominent abuses of the power of taxation is the voting of bonds for all conceivable purposes, from the national issue, by which the taxpayers are robbed to build up and enrich a foreign aristocracy, to the aspiring little country school house that demands a few thousand dollars to build a fine house, and pile the burden on posterity to pay.

The first great movement in this abuse of the taxing power was in the voting of taxes to build some railroad that was advertised to be of vast benefit to the community when finished. To secure this vast improvement every means was resorted to to secure voters. Hundreds of votes were cast by men who never paid a dollar tax in their lives. Now what was the result? The road was built and became a rich monopoly, exacting expensive rates, but from the first dogged its legitimate share of taxation.

Could all the various elements of wealth be reached by the tax collector, the present taxpayers would not have 25 per cent. of the burden they now have to carry. Legitimate taxation will demand that all bonds, mortgages, trusts or combinations of capital shall pay their just proportion of the taxes, or the courts shall be instructed to refuse to recognize them. This would close the marts of the world against them.

The question arises, where can we secure this desired end? In the ballot box. The farmers can save the country and posterity from bankruptcy and pauperism whenever they elect to do so; and could they divest themselves of their bigoted party thralldom they would save posterity from the ruin that is pending over them. There are various influences at work to favor the wealthy, and pile the burden of taxation on the small property owner,

nure, etc., the separator removes them, so that their influence on the cream is much diminished. In summer separator cream is free from milk curds, which often occur in cream skimmed by hand and cause trouble in butter-making. The separator is also a labor-saving device when one becomes familiar with its use and care. The necessity for caring for many pans and cans is done away with in a large degree.

"There are several excellent prices of separators on the market. Prices vary according to size and make, ranging from \$65 up, for first-class machines. For the above price a machine can be bought that will separate 175 pounds in an hour. A popular and standard size, which sells for \$125, will skim 350 pounds of milk per hour. Such a machine is used at this station and gives perfect satisfaction.

"The amount of force required to run a hand separator is not great enough to tire an average man seriously. The use of the tread-power is, however, becoming extensive. Small dog or sheep-powers are made, selling for \$150 or so, that are used for running hand separators, and a larger tread-power, suitable for small bulls or ponies, is also used."

DISCOURAGINGLY LOW.

St. Louis City Stockman.

The existing market prices for range beef are anything but encouraging, and to all appearances there seems to be little prospect for anything better. Possibly later on something may turn up to reverse the present order of things, but at this time there is nothing in sight. Even baby beef does not bring satisfactory returns. The demand for this class of beef is good, too, but for some unaccountable reason the prices paid for it do not keep pace with the demand. Even England, who has always been a great admirer of the heavy, chunky bullock, has changed her tastes and ideas and now fancies nothing but the light, tender, young beef. This, of course, must increase the demand for our young range stock still more, but prices do not seem to advance accordingly. The market appears to be lifeless, and the better grades sell but for little more than the ordinary. There are a thousand and one reasons given for this condition of affairs, but they are poor satisfaction to the average stockman.

The first shipment of beef from this range was made about two weeks ago and the very best of the bunch sold for only \$3.40 per 100 pounds. About 35 head of these cattle were as good as any that will be shipped this season, while the balance were in fine condition, although not as neat, round and trim as the former. There was comparatively very little difference in the sales of the two classes, and the former bunch was considered ideal baby beef. Ordinarily they would have sold at much better prices and probably will before the close of the year.

In any event the stage of the game has been reached when there is more money in handling improved medium grades than the big, overgrown animals that carry so much tallow. We firmly believe the tendency of demand will continue to be for lighter cattle right along, just as the tendency for lighter hogs and lighter sheep. This is a great turn and it looks to us as being in the stockman's favor. The aim should be to get the steer to market as early as possible. There is more money in turning money often, that is, keep turning off the stock as early as they are salable. Stock raisers should breed their herds as nearly pure as possible, for in the fine boned, smooth thoroughbred there is more money than in the ordinary rough breeds. Of course it may cost a little more in the beginning, but when your stock is grown to marketable age you have something that counts. The cost of producing and marketing a grade steer is no greater than that of a scrub. Then when a bunch of heaves goes to market that show breeding they bring better figures than it is possible to sell rough cattle, no matter if the latter are fat. A little shows on a smooth steer, while it takes a great deal to show on a rough one. The day of small, fine herds is dawning, but the small herd to be made profitable must be well bred. Our stockmen have too long depended upon chance in this matter. They must commence at once

for the demand for light, smooth cattle necessitates this step. We trust there will be marked strides in breeding up our herds in the next few years. It is the thing to do to make the industry profitable.

BRAINS AND DAIRYING.

Prof. Robertson.

It is a brainy business where skill plays a great part, and that is the reason why there are so many failures in it.

Good brains are required along the whole road from breeding the cow, managing and feeding her, managing the farm that shall produce her food, taking skillful care of her milk, skillfully making up the product and skillfully selling it in the end.

Everywhere it is a place for brains and a good use of them. The man who engages in this business and thinks he can get along with cheap brains and a cheap use of them had better grow potatoes or most anything else rather than cows.

CONCERNING BREEDS OF SWINE.

Coleman's Rural World.

We are frequently asked the question, what is the best breeds of hogs for the average farmer who is growing pork for profit? This is one of the questions that cannot be answered specifically. In the hands of the right man any of the improved breeds are good enough. As a rule select the breed that suits your fancy, the breed of which you can, secure the best types without too great expense, and as a rule it is convenient to select the breed that is popular in your immediate neighborhood, the fact of its being popular being an evidence that it is suited to the conditions there prevailing. We think every reader must have noticed the gradual approximation of the breeds, no matter where they originated, to the type peculiar to the corn and grass belt. This type is quite distinct from that which prevails in the South or on the Pacific coast, or in the East, and when hogs from this belt are taken either east, west, or south, or to Europe, or anywhere out of the corn and clover belt, they in a few generations lose the peculiar type and approximate to that of the hogs native to the country. The Poland-China has approximated to the Berkshire in color, the Berkshire and all the other breeds have approximated to the Poland-China in the essential features, because the Poland-China is really the typical hog of the corn and grass belt. We regard the selection of the breed as comparatively a matter of indifference, provided always the owner fancies the breed chosen. When we produce the bacon hog, which we will be compelled to do after a while to a greater extent than now, the type of the breeds will change in the direction of the demands of the market. In the matter of disease, one breed, as a breed, is about as subject to it as another. The power of resisting disease when once introduced depends upon vitality, constitution, and vigorous health and this is matter of selection within the breed, and feeding for the purpose of producing bone and muscle. Breed from mature, vigorous animals and feed for muscle, give plenty of exercise, and you will produce an animal of any breed with the maximum power of resisting disease. We know no better medicine than oats, and, best of all, mixed grasses with clover and blue grass predominating, with sunlight and exercise.

HOME-MADE CHEESE.

Correspondent National Stockman.

It is a matter of wonder why more farmers' wives do not make their own cheese and be independent of store supplies. Many farmers' tables are gutless of cheese except on state occasions. When we take into consideration the facility and little trouble it takes for the manufacture of cheese, our wonder deepens. The implements needed are of the simplest kind, and to be found in every household, with perhaps the exception of the hoop, which can be made easily from a discarded measure, such as a peck or half bushel cut down to the required size. Choose a cool spell, so that if the quantity of milk required cannot be had at one milking it can be saved, and the milk taken at night be added to the

morning milk. A piece of rennet the size of your hand, previously soaked several hours in water (about a pint), or a rennet tablet, dissolved, is now to be added to the milk. Place over the fire in any vessel large enough. For our first cheese making we used a tin wash boiler, holding twelve gallons. Stir in the whey made by soaking the rennet—or the tablet dissolved—stir long enough to thoroughly incorporate with the milk. Heat gradually up to 84 degrees Fahrenheit, then remove from the fire and let stand half an hour, or until coagulation takes place, after which cut the curd into small squares, so that the whey may escape. The whey should be of a greenish cast and nearly transparent when the curd is "set," as it is termed; should the whey be of a milky color it denotes a deficiency of rennet or heat. After the curd has "set," dip off all whey possible before removing the curd. Have ready a square of cheese cloth, scalded and rinsed afterward. Spread in a clean basket, which should be placed over a tub to catch the whey, a common wash tub will answer very well, and also a clothes basket if clean can be used, being careful to wash and dry quickly after using.

Dip the curd from the boiler, place in the cheesecloth and let drain a while, then with the hand break the curd up fine. Salt to taste, after which gather the cloth by the corners and shake well until well settled into the center of the cloth. Now lift carefully and place in the hoop, which should be placed where it is intended to be put to press. A bench, or even the sink, can be used if no better place can be found. A clean board is to be placed under the hoop, which is bottomless. Fold the cloth evenly over the curd, so as not to wrinkle, and place the "follower" or cover over it. A small weight is best at first, adding or changing to a heavier in a few hours. Let the curd remain in press about twenty hours, changing once in that time, a clean wet cloth being used to turn it up. After removing from the press set away until dry, after which grease well with melted butter. Turn every day and repeat the process for a week. Place a bandage of thin cloth around the sides and keep in a cool, dry place, secure from flies. Do not place in the cellar, as it will soon mold, unless very dry and airy. In about five weeks it will be cured and ready to set before your family. We never use annatto or coloring matter to tone up our cheese, or to simulate richness—simply use pure milk, cream and all. Do not skim off any part of the cream and you can't fail to produce a cheese the quality of which will please your family or friends. Try it, sisters, and let us hear results. Don't make 7 cents butter when cheese is so much easier to make.

Farmers' Guide: The benefits of being derived from keeping sheep in the pasture with cattle leads us to suggest that a few sheep would be profitable on most any dairy farm. It has been said by a staid old farmer, who is quoted as a good old authority, that a pasture which will keep a certain number of cattle will also keep two sheep for every head of cattle, and there would be but little loss of pasture for the cattle. This may be true of certain kinds of pasture, but there are decided advantages in pasturing sheep with cattle that are not apparent at first thought. Sheep are troubled less by dogs if pastured with cattle, for if the cattle are near when dogs make an attack they will generally protect the sheep. It is also true that sheep when running with cattle are not apt to try the fence so much as when alone, and will be much more likely to stay in the enclosure. But the greatest benefit derived from putting sheep with the cattle is the destruction of weeds and foul growth that the sheep will eat, making a cleaner and more productive pasture. It is an admitted fact that one great cause of the deterioration of pastures has been caused by the absence of the sheep, thus allowing them to come up in brush and other growth to the exclusion of the grasses. Sheep will feed much closer than cattle and will thrive upon feed that would afford cattle but little benefit. When the improvement of the pasture is considered together with other advantages named, it is quite certain that a few mutton sheep, well

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ANNOUNCEMENT

To Subscribers to The Fort Worth Weekly Gazette.

The undersigned assumed the publication of The Fort Worth Weekly Gazette upon the suspension of The Daily Gazette, with the understanding that adequate printing facilities would be provided for its issue. Unexpected complications affecting the plant of the late Daily Gazette, which is the only one in Fort Worth with facilities necessary to handle the large circulation of The Weekly Gazette, have deprived us of the facilities required to continue its publication. These difficulties will probably not be removed for several months. For these reasons, arrangements have been made with the publishers of Texas Farm and Ranch to take up the circulation of the Gazette, and to fill out its subscription contracts. Gazette subscribers will thus receive a more costly and superior publication, which they may take into their homes with the assurance that it will render every week a material service.

Texas Farm and Ranch is, admittedly at the head of the list of the great agricultural and family weeklies of the country. Gazette readers will find in it much more than compensation for what they lose.

Payment will be made hereafter to Texas Farm and Ranch upon all past due subscriptions to the Weekly Gazette.
E. G. SENTER & CO.,
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Referring to above, Texas Farm and Ranch will be sent to parties who have subscribed to the Weekly Gazette (as soon as mailing list can be arranged) free of cost to them for the unexpired

time for which they have paid for the Gazette. All remittances for money due The Weekly Gazette should be made direct to Texas Farm and Ranch, stating plainly for what it is intended.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

F. P. HOLLAND, President.
Aug. 1, 1896.

If the fool-killer wants a rich harvest, he should accompany Schrader on his tour.

It is estimated that the people of this country have spent \$50,000,000 for bicycles since the opening of last spring, not exceeding five months.

During the month of June failures of bicycle manufacturers, in this country, averaged one per day, not counting Sundays. The wheels may "never break," but those who make them do.

The Dallas News' crop report of August 7, shows continued dry weather and cotton suffering. The southwestern section shows the best condition, for, contrary to the usual order of events, more rain has fallen there than elsewhere. In some sections in Central and North Texas cotton will inevitably be a short crop. In the coast region the crops promise well. There are spots in nearly every part of the State where average crops will be made in spite of drouth. The wonderful drouth resisting power of the cotton plant is plainly shown where a drouth of two months or more has failed to destroy the crop. Where proper preparation of the soil was made, and surface cultivation kept up, cotton has been able to stand our largest drouths without material injury. It seems now that the Texas crop will inevitably be shortened materially.

Congressman Bourke Cochran, the Irish orator of New York, says: "I have no doubt that every northern state, that is to say, every state in the union in which it is practicable to have a free election," etc., etc. No matter what else he said, the above falsehood and slander against the South is enough to condemn the whole, and the world's famous champions of prevarication must look to their laurels.

The farms of the country are the recruiting grounds for the cities. Without the physical, mental and moral stamina received from the rural districts, the cities would die of inanition. The country is absolutely necessary to the existence of cities, but the country is independent of the existence of cities, and can exist entirely without them.

A political party that claims to be the especial champion of the common people, and whose elected representatives uniformly oppose every measure for protecting them against the fraudulent products of wealthy corporations, or for extending to them, equality with the favored few, the advantage of governmental favors, that party should revise its statesmanship or swap its statesmen for a mangy dog, and then kill the dog and be done with it. Allusion is here made to the olco bill, the filled cheese bill, the bill appropriating a small sum of money to continue the experiments in free rural mail delivery, begun and recommended to be continued by Postmaster General Wanamaker, as well as numerous other and similar cases.

The effect of the shortage in corn will be to give Texas farmers a lesson they ought to have learned long ago.

It will teach them that wasteful habits bring birds of evil omen to their homes to roost. No doubt there are many farms in Texas where the customary waste in ordinary years fully equals the shortage of the worst years. This never ought to have been; the "come easy, go easy" plan should never have been encouraged; it fosters a bad habit and makes reformation difficult. There are contrivances for utilizing waste, and for utilizing feed without waste, that should be employed this year as a necessity, and every other year as a fixed habit of economy. Feed cutters enable one to use up feed with little waste. Shredding are efficient for the same purpose. But the first thing to do is to harvest everything clean, gather all the soil produces, and then provide the necessary means for using it in the same manner. Our most successful farmers do these things, hence they prosper.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

The ordinary cellar is responsible for as many deaths as diphtheria, scarlet fever or typhoid. Of course we allude to the cellar under the house, nine in every ten of which are damp and of a temperature favorable to the development of pathogenic germs; and if used for the purpose for which cellars are intended, the decay of organic matter therein stored adds to their unsanitary character. The vitiated and germ-laden atmosphere from the cellar finds its way into every part of the house, and illustrates the fact that pestilence walketh in the night. It is quite possible to make such cellars entirely safe, but this requires a degree of care that will rarely be exercised. Therefore it is better to leave the cellar undug, or have it separate from the family habitation. But if the cellar already exists, we would not advise filling it up, but that all decayed or decaying fruit, vegetables, or organic matter of any and every kind be promptly removed, and the floor and walls, shelves, barrels and boxes, be thoroughly cleaned and overhauled, the walls coated with lime whitewash, and at least once a year it should be fumigated by burning two or three pounds of brimstone in it. These precautions are by no means superfluous, and will save many a bill that otherwise must be paid to the doctor, the druggist or the undertaker.

The hog-pen is another unsanitary nuisance on many farms, and, as it generally exists, should be abolished. It is often death to both hogs and people, who daily inhale its characteristic stench. If the filthy, close hog-pen must exist, it should be far removed and north or northeast from the dwelling. More than two hundred different species of bacteria have been found in a small sample of mud from a typical hog-pen.

Stables and manure heaps should be so located as to waste their foul smells on the empty air. It is rare that disease results from stable work or handling manure; it is at night, while the victim is asleep, that the germs find a lodgment in the unguarded citadel of life.

Kitchen slops should not be permitted to remain in the house until fermentation takes place, nor saturate the earth near the back door. There is good sanitary authority for the statement that with all liquid slop there is no better disposition to be made than to scatter it thinly on dry earth, where the sun can purify and the wind dissipate any injurious

germs. All slop vessels should be frequently purified with boiling water, or rinsed with a 6 per cent solution of carbolic acid. If a cess-pool is used, it should be far removed from the house and should be often disinfected with carbolic acid, bichloride of mercury, or some other powerful deodorizer and germicide. Nineteenths of the sickness of the country is caused by disregard of sanitation, and is easily preventable.

THE MAN WHO IS A MAN.

The first duty of every man is to provide for his family. This is the obligation that keeps the generality of mankind from being a lot of lazy vagabonds. It is a fact that tramps and others who refuse to work, though usually consenting to eat, are men without families, without responsibility save to their worthless selves, and hardly that, for they care so little for their persons that under ordinary circumstances a bath would result in a severe cold. A man without family ties, and left to the sway of his own instincts, has but little respect for himself, which is duly reciprocated by the community in which he lives. We allude, of course, to the normal man. There are many freaks. There are men with family ties who are as brutal, beastly and contemptible as the meanest tramp that ever robbed a hen-roost, and there are men without visible consanguinity—accidental seedlings, as it were—who are puffed enormously with self-esteem. Such as these are not under consideration; they are merely exceptions to the rule that a man without a family is incomplete, one-sided and worth but little to the community. He will eat when hungry, go to the fire when cold, and come in out of the rain, but he lacks the proper incentive to that rational exertion which develops the full man. The actual necessities of life are all he is entitled to. What right has he to corner luxuries? Selfishness is his only inspiration, and that is an abomination to all right-thinking people. The man who has a wife and little ones dependent upon his exertions will exert himself, will cease to be a drone and take his place among the workers of the hive. In short, he becomes a part of the community, adding, not only to its population, but to its wealth. He feels himself a man, able to bear the burdens and win the victories of manhood; respects himself, respects his fellows, and compels them to respect him. This is the kind of men that make a state, and the more we have of them the better for the country. They do not swear falsely to the tax assessor in times of peace, nor hire substitutes in time of war. They need not be men of wealth, learning or influence; they are simply men, and constitute the only class that is worth classifying when their country's honor or existence is at stake.

This country is now harrassed with a hundred plagues, the first and worst of which is politics, and the other ninety and nine are politics also. What with national, state, county and municipal canvasses, we might have brief remissions, but no intermission.

Chicago is now in the clutches of an ice trust, which is to be extended to all the great cities. The recent heated term was favorable to the sale of the bonds, which are all taken by English capitalists. The price of ice in our great cities will hereafter be dictated from London by cable.

work. I have not learned much about milking the cows yet; but I can drive our buggy pony as good as anyone. For fear of wearying you with my long letter I will close, hoping to see it in print. Best wishes to Aunt Sallie and the Cousins. Mollie Temple, Grand View, Texas.

(The Cousins one and all, I feel sure will join me in welcoming you. You are a fortunate little girl to be the pet of the home, and smart to be doing house work and learning music at your age.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie: I thought I would come and ask admittance into your happy band. I have read so many nice letters from the cousins that I thought I would write and see if I could join the League. Aunt Sallie, please put this in the next issue, as this is my first letter. I love to read the cousins letters, and think them interesting and very nice. I would like to correspond with some of the cousins of either sex; age thirteen. I will send love to Aunt Sallie and all the cousins in the League, wishing success to Texas Farm and Ranch.—Elise Barkdull, Henrietta, Texas.

(We are pleased to have you join us, Elise, and sorry you had to wait so long to see your letter, but we follow this rule, "First come, first served."—Cousin Pearl.)

Dear Aunt Sallie: As there are so many in the League I will write. I have several pets, but best of all a baby brother. I have a sister and brother beside him. I will ask a question and leave: On what expedition was it they threw dice for one of the men to be shot, and which was shot?—Fleming Moore, Edna, Texas.

(Fleming, your letter was nicely written. Come again. Who want to see the boys' names often? Who can answer this question?—Cousin Pearl.)

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: May I step in a few moments? I have never written before. I have no pets, except two little nephews, one is three years old and the other one year old. My school was out in May. I was very sorry. Your niece—Nannie Dunn, Dunn, Texas.

(You must be glad now, Nannie, as school time is drawing near. Only one more month of freedom.—Cousin Pearl.)

Dear Aunt Sallie: I am a little girl nine years old. I wish to join the League. I have two pets; one is a cat, and the other is a pug dog. My papa takes Texas Farm and Ranch. I love to read the cousins' letters. Some are very nice. I am in the fourth grade. I like to go to school and Sunday school. I have two sisters, one is ten years old, and the other is twenty. I will close for this time.—May Eagle, Wichita Falls, Texas.

(May, how nice it is to have a sister near your age, you can have such pleasant times together. I'm sure you must love her dearly. Come again.—Cousin Pearl.)

Dear Auntie and Cousins: Here comes another little Texas girl to join your happy band of girls and boys. My papa takes Texas Farm and Ranch and I think it is the best paper that ever was, and papa does too. I have only one pet and that is a sweet little sister, her name is Nettie Adell Smith, she is three years old. Aunt Sallie, you must come and see us Christmas, for we will have lots of turkey; mama has thirteen little ones and my little sister and I have eight. Aunt Sallie, I wish you were here to go horse-back riding with me and we would have a fine time, I have a side-saddle and a pony, his name is Tobe. If this letter is in print I will write again, I wrote once before but it got lost. I am eleven years of age. Bye, bye, to all. Your loving cousin and niece.—Mamie Pearl Smith, Chillicothe, Texas.

(I am sure Aunt Sallie would give you many thanks for your invitation to eat turkey. I would love to be with you when you go horse-back riding, it is a delightful exercise.—Cousin Pearl.)

Dear Aunt Sallie: Will you let a little girl eight years old join your happy band of cousins? I have been

reading the letters for some time but have been too timid to write. This morning I thought I would step in and chat with you all a while. I have been going to school eight months. School was out the 22nd of May. Last Saturday papa, mama, my two little brothers and I went to visit my aunt. We returned yesterday. I had a splendid time. While I was gone I met a little girl down there named May, so I had some one to play with. My aunt lives one mile from town. My papa has a great many Jersey cattle. He has thirteen fine Berkshire pigs. I will close with love and best wishes to Aunt Sallie.—Willie Peazel, Nashville, Ark.

(Willie, that was a nice letter from such a little girl. You must write again. We are glad you had a pleasant visit and found such a nice playmate.—Cousin Pearl.)

Dear Aunt Sallie: I have for some time been a reader of Texas Farm and Ranch and think it a very valuable paper. I like to read the Cousins' League very much. I am a farmer boy and a Presbyterian preacher's son. I have three sisters and five brothers and I am the youngest. I love to read and have three nice books, Five Little Southerners, Robinson Crusoe and Downward, and I intend to get more. Auntie, you can put me down as a boy who doesn't drink whiskey nor smoke cigarettes, and I never did and never intend to. I may write again if the waste-basket doesn't get this one. Showing honor to Auntie by going out backward. I will say adieu.—Brimm Caldwell, Reily Springs, Tex.

(Cultivate a taste for reading good books and you will never regret it. I am proud to put on our list a boy that does not smoke or drink and I trust you never will. Try to live up to this promise, Brimm, and be a credit to your parents. Come again.—Cousin Pearl.)

Dear Aunt Sallie: This makes the third time I have written; I will try again. Every time I would write on both sides of the paper. I will try to remember this time. I wrote a letter to the Christian Observer of Kentucky. I would like ever so much to correspond with some of the cousins. Fanny and I go to the public school for the summer. It is a dollar a month. Our principal study is arithmetic, and I like our teacher very much. There is going to be a picnic to-morrow. I don't think I will go. We have not very much fruit this year; hardly any figs. I must close, hoping to see this in print. I remain your friend—Nannetta Schuler, Keache, La.

(You were brave to write again, Nannetta, and your efforts were crowned with success. There is an old adage which is as true as ancient, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again. Success almost always follows.—Cousin Pearl.)

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: As I am lonely this morning, I thought I would stop in to chat. As I sit looking out on the prairies, timber and farms that stretch away to the east, and hear the twittering of birds as they sing to one another, I ask myself: Why are we not as happy as they? I will describe to you the town in which I live. I will first tell the origin of its name, Tehuacana. It is named for a tribe of Indians that lived here years ago. The town is rock, and is on a range of hills known as Tehuacana hills. My grandfather, Rev. D. G. Malloy, taught a synodical school here while the Indians and buffaloes were still here. There are places on the trees where the Indian arrows struck them. A large bed of flint rock is near here from which they made arrow heads. I will tell you of a trip we are expecting to take this summer next time I come. I hope you will not think me a boy, as most people who see just my name. I am a girl eleven years of age. Bye-bye for this time.—Floy Houston, Tehuacana, Texas.

(The description of your home was very nice. I'm sure the scenery around must be beautiful. I love the hills. Come again, Floy, and tell us of the trip you think of taking.—Cousin Pearl.)

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Cousins: If you will permit me a short space in the bright and interesting League, I

will try and not become very tiresome. In the last issue Aunt Sallie asks if we can't give some interesting incident of home or school life, but as this is my first, I'll not indulge in any at present, though (if I am admitted) I will in the future, if you like, with Aunt Sallie's permission, of course. But I believe I'll tell you about our trip to the river the other day. My father, brother, sister and myself composed the party. We carried our lunch and fish-hooks with us, though we hardly expected to catch anything, for we knew it would be late when we got there, and then we never knew what it was to be lucky. We reached the river after a roundabout route of about five miles at about 10 o'clock, and immediately set about finding a suitable place for fishing. When we got down to the water's edge the old Trinity presented a sight beautiful to behold. The water had that peculiar greenish tint common where the water is very clear, while just at the edge, under a little overhanging bank, innumerable little fishes danced and darted in and out with such wonderful rapidity as to remind one of the flashing of a mirror in the sun. At last I got settled down to fishing, and I don't know whether you would have laughed or pitied me could you have crept up behind me and have seen how patiently I waited for the least little nibble. But I don't think I got a single one. Dinner was the most interesting feature of the day, after which we took a stroll and looked for a suitable bathing place. We thought we had found an excellent one—shallow water and a nice sand bar to step off of—when going a little further up I was given such a scare by seeing a large alligator slide that I concluded not to bathe in the Trinity that day. We went home late in the afternoon, and, although I had caught no fish, still I had enjoyed the day, and did not regret going. Now, cousins, I hope no one will feel that I am an intruder in the League because I am a school teacher for every one I have heard express themselves say they like to go to school. Yes, I have a first grade certificate for four years, and if any one is in need of a teacher for the coming session I shall be pleased to hear from them. My address is with Mrs. Buchanan. I believe I have almost forgotten my promise not to tire you, but I am going now. With love to all, I am—Cousin Rose, Midway, Texas.

(Any one who has taught school can appreciate a day in the woods. The nicest time to go is in the spring, when the violets and wild flowers are in bloom; then it is cool enough to be thoroughly enjoyed. Fishing is nice if you are successful, but so tedious if you never have a bite. Come again, Rosa.—Cousin Pearl.)

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: I will ask admittance to the Cousins' League. I think the League is improving. I am a boy fourteen years old. I live five miles southwest of Leonard, in the black land. Aunt Sallie, I think I have guessed the riddle, and I had no one to help me. I think it is a potato. I will close with love to Aunt Sallie and the cousins.—Freddie Fenn, Leonard, Texas.

(You are welcome, Freddie; write again. But you'll have to don your thinking cap again, Freddie. Not correct.—Cousin Pearl.)

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Poultry

When the editor of a poultry journal or a poultry department "gets on his ear," he only advertises the size of those appendages.

This hot summer weather is trying on the domestic hen. It is too hot for laying—or standing, either—and too dry for anything. Hens are beginning to moult, and, taken all in all, the poultry yard is dilapidated, played out and needs a rest. Eggs will become scarcer, and if consumers can raise the necessary funds prices may go up, so that even moulting hens can afford to give a portion of their time to egg production, to supply the demand. We will not be entirely without eggs, however, regardless of the weather.

No breed of fowls can long maintain a position in popular favor unless its performance on the farm is satisfactory. Beauty of form and feather may captivate the senses for a while, and suit the purposes of people who raise fowls for fun, but the test is its utility when kept for the purpose of feeding the hungry and bringing dollars to the pockets of the farmers and others who raise poultry as a business matter. There are a number of very beautiful breeds of chickens, but one will ride miles before he will find them, and then only a trio or a pen will be found. The best breeds are not the most beautiful. Utility and beauty are seldom found in the same specimen, whether in fowls or folks. These beautiful fancy breeds are the dudes and flirts of the feathered tribe, and, like them, they are hardly fit to kill.

Poultry journals published solely in the interest of breeders and fanciers, are as legitimate as any other publications. They have a field, cultivate it and gather the harvest, if any. And when they fence it with barbs ten wires high to keep intruders out, no one objects. But when they board it up and chink and daub the cracks, outsiders sometimes entertain a suspicion that all is not right within. There is where the outsiders are wrong. If the fence was a mile high and air-tight—the field is theirs, and they have a right to exclude everything that is off a standard point. But these specialists, or alleged specialists, should remember that outside their limited dominion there is a vast contiguity of space, where people dwell, and handle poultry, and that those people have as many rights as any others; that their interests are as deserving of champions as those of exclusive fanciers. There are a number of able, honest and useful poultry journals on our exchange list, and they maintain as high a standard of journalism as any periodical published; while maintaining their integrity as being published in the interest of breeders and fanciers. There are other attempts at poultry journalism, of light weight and small caliber, that persist in trying to attract attention by making a noise and looking wise. But it is no go.

LOOKING BACKWARDS.

H. B. GEER.

The disposition of the new beginner in the fancy poultry business is to add to the list of fowls that he keeps every new breed that comes up, or that he may take a fancy to. The inclination to do so is natural, and there is no particular harm in so doing, as long as the fancier is satisfied in keeping his birds as a hobby, simply for the sake of having a hobby, regardless of expense or return from his investments in the poultry line. Provided, he is also willing to put in his time and work free.

But we can see now, after an experience of twelve years, that the fancier who would attain the highest success with the smallest amount of work and expense, should select but one or two breeds and stand by them, and them only, resolutely to the last.

Not only is the latter course the best because it is the easiest and most satisfactory, but because it is also the most profitable. No one can carry six or eight breeds successfully without an amount of work and expense that the novice in the business has no conception of. It is impossible to raise sev-

eral varieties of fowls, on the same premises, and keep them all up to that high grade of perfection that is the aim and desire of every true fancier. The person who carries a dozen breeds on his list, is bound to farm out part of them, and have other persons raise for him.

It is possible for one person to keep several yards of layers in the spring of the year, and to keep them in good condition during the laying season, but after that season is over, then confusion and degeneracy is sure to result from having too many varieties and too many fowls on the place during the hot season.

In raising for the show room, the man with but one breed has six chances to one against the man with six varieties, and so it goes. The difficulties multiply, and the satisfaction and profits decrease as the number of varieties on the place is increased.

In looking back now, we can plainly see the mistakes of the past. For we have made mistakes and lots of them; mistakes that we hope to profit by, and which we would have our readers profit by. And in this connection, we would urge the breeder with but one breed to stick to it. Put all your time and energy that you have to devote to poultry in one breed, and try to advance it to the highest point, and you will get more pleasure and more profit out of it than you could ever hope to obtain from several breeds, even if they should be of the best and most expensive quality when first received.

Nashville, Tenn.

PREPARING FOWLS FOR EXHIBITION.

There will be a big poultry show at the Dallas Fair this fall as usual, and every exhibitor will want his birds to make the best appearance possible. It is true good looks butter no bread—that is directly. Indirectly it spreads it on thick by conferring a reputation that is worth many dollars, and dollars will buy the bread and spread the butter. As a matter of interest to prospective exhibitors we give below an article on preparing birds for exhibition, written by Theo. Hewes, for the Reliable Poultry Journal:

The question is often asked: "Why don't you show oftener?" Well, I will tell you. I have not the time to prepare birds for exhibition and spend two or three months every winter judging shows.

To be a successful exhibitor means a lot of time and hard work, and if you have not the time to spare you had better leave your birds at home, if other breeders who have time for preparation are going to exhibit, because if they have good stock to show against you, the chances are they will win out in the ninth inning (evidently some of Mr. Hewes' time is spent on base ball). Business is business, and nowhere is this more apparent than in a large show, where competition is close. No matter if your birds are good, the waters are full of good ones, and the fellow you thought was at home will bob up just when you least expect him, and when the smoke clears, that Plymouth Rock with the few black feathers you thought the judge would not see, will have to content himself with a third place, while the bird you have been making fun of because he had to have his face washed every morning will have a nice blue ribbon on his coop.

To successfully compete in the kind of company we are running up against in almost every big show means lots of hard work and just a little thinking. Say what you please about those perfect judges, but they differ on some very important sections, and you had just as well find it out. If one man favors a certain color or shape you had better cater to it a little if you are going to show under him.

To make a successful exhibit one must begin months ahead to select and handle his stock. They should be given the very best care and handled as often as convenient. Place them on a pedestal of some kind; get them to shape themselves as best you can, and by tickling them under the chin (as we term it) you can soon teach them to take a position and keep it. If they are deficient in some important section, see if you cannot get them to take a position that will help this defect as much as possible. If, for instance, a bird is a trifle deficient in breast, take your hand and draw it up through the

feathers, so the section will look full and round. Do this repeatedly and you will be surprised at the shape the bird will take of his own accord after a few lessons. If tail is carried too high or too low, place it at the proper angle and see if he does not soon learn to take that same position, not only when you are handling him, but in the yard with his mates.

Is this wrong? I think not. If it is then it is wrong for our dry goods merchants to place their best and choicest goods in the show-windows for the outside people to look at in order to draw trade. I believe it is not only honorable, but it is a duty every exhibitor owes the fancy, to place every bird he exhibits in the show room in the best possible condition and in such a way that he will not only win prizes, but attract the attention of people not interested in fancy work.

If you show in your coops, have good ones, and the nicer you can get them the better, for people are not in the habit of stopping in front of a barb wire fence to admire a bird when there is one by the side of it in a fancy coop that shows every good point the bird possesses. If it is necessary to show at all it is necessary to show in the proper way, for to be beaten is not a very good advertisement for any one, and to lose by negligence is worst of all. As to feed for exhibition birds, there are so many different views on this question that one is hardly safe in making a statement, but I would advise the feeding of whatever kind of food the stock seems to do the best on.

Now, one word in regard to pulling feathers. I do not like to be understood as favoring this system, but if you do not do it you will get left, that is all there is to it, for other breeders



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YORKSHIRE'S FAMOUS SHOW.

From our Special English Correspondent.

Seldom if ever in its history has the Yorkshire Agriculture Society thrown wide its doors under more promising conditions than this week at the opening of its 59th annual exhibition. For the first time the Society is able to boast that its president for the year is a member of the royal family—the Duke of York. Considerable eclat attaches to the show on this account alone, and the president's visit accompanied by the Duchess of York has brought thousands to the show-yard who otherwise might not have come. The central position and meeting-place—York—for every part of the great country, is also an advantage of no small kind, for it would be impossible to obtain in all Yorkshire a show-yard superior to that which the Knavesmire affords, and the forty acres of perfectly level sward afforded a fine opportunity for helping to make a success of the whole concern.

As was expected, the show of stock evidenced a great improvement upon last year's exhibition at Halifax. The owners of high-class animals do not take kindly to the manufacturing towns of Yorkshire, they being as a rule further away and more difficult of approach from the breeding centers than are the agricultural towns of the East and North Ridings. It is an invariable rule, therefore, that the entry is larger when the exhibition is held beyond the confines of the West Riding manufacturing towns such as Leeds, Bradford and Densbury.

It is the iteration of a mere truism to say that the great feature of the Yorkshire show year after year is the horses; and it is almost equally a truism to state that the exhibition is unmatched and unmatchable. Excepting on very special occasions, such as the Jubilee show at Windsor, or when the Royal Society pitches its tent at York, and the Yorkshire show is merged into it, the horse show under the auspices of the county society invariably throws into the shade that of the Royal. It was so this year. The horses on the Knavesmire this week, formed the grandest collection that has been seen this season in the British Islands. It is not only that the entries were 70 more than at England's Royal at Leicester last month, but the York exhibition was superior in quality.

It comprised more notable animals and fewer weeds. Enthusiasts go so far as to say that the hunters have never been beaten in merit, hackneys were superb, coaching horses, including Cleveland bays, were of a high order of merit, as also were the heavy horses. It was a splendid all-round show, which has never been excelled and has probably not been rivaled. The very excellent show of Cleveland bays and Yorkshire coach horses came as a surprise to most, for the poorness of the classes devoted to these breeds, the rarity with which a really good horse has been seen during the present show season here this summer, and the almost total collapse of many classes have been a subject of frequent remark both last year and this. But this week there was ample evidence that breeders of both classes had not been idle, and class after class of excellent animals in both sections found the judges plenty of occupation. It would perhaps be going too far to say that a better show of Cleveland bays and Yorkshire coach horses has never been held, but it is certainly within the mark to say that the show was worthy of the best traditions of the respective breeds.

Passing on to cattle and sheep, the high standard of merit was well maintained in each department along with the increase of numbers. The champion Shorthorn at the Royal was present and maintained its position. It was again noticeable that in cattle, very few of the awards were retained in Yorkshire. The Aberdeen Angus breed was well represented, but again the honors were secured by Northern breeders. As could only be expected when it is remembered of the excellent season we have had, sheep were to be seen to great advantage and the fine selection was not altogether attributed to the good breeding and careful shepherding. Every class was well represented and England's first breeders were present in large force. Especially was this the case in the Leicester class which is always a strong one in

Yorkshire. But in whatever section one reviews the doings this week at York, nothing but success can be chronicled, and the week's work is considered eminently satisfactory.

AGRICOLA.

"I wish to ask your permission to pay my addresses to your daughter," said the old-fashioned young man. "All right," said the old gentleman. "If I can get her permission to give you my permission, go ahead."—Indianapolis Journal.

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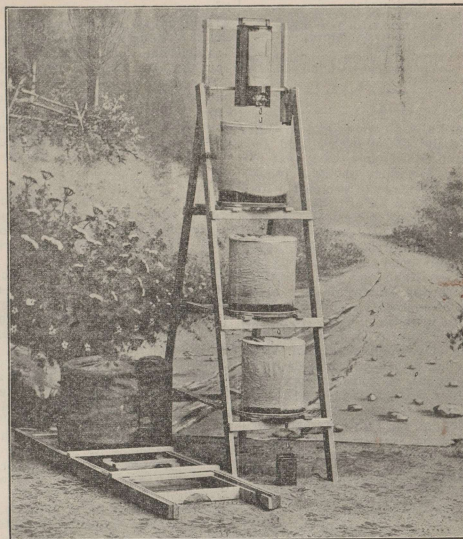
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Household

Edited by Mrs. S. E. Buchanan, Dallas, Texas, to whom all communications for this department should be addressed.

WHEN THE SHADOWS CLOSE AROUND YOU.

HERT H. WHITAKER.

To Mrs. Buchanan:

When the shadows close around you,
May the dear home-roof be o'er you
And some sweet, fond face before you
Beaming love.
May the mind's power falter never,
And the soul's firm faith ne'er waver
Ere you reach that vast Forever,
Far above.
May you feel God's love has crowned you
When the shadows close around you.
MARSHALL, MICH.

CHAT.

Most cordially do we extend to Will the right hand of fellowship, and accord to him the privilege of a seat in our midst. Bartemus, though blind, must surely be made to see, just a little, his poor logic. We thought when we read Bartemus' letter, that there was much of pleasant in it. We are glad we have more respect for his intellect and his good judgment, just in this instance, than for his veracity. However truthful he may be by nature and habit, he veered just a little in this instance, to provoke a reply from "A Young Man," and from others of our champions and defenders of the faith that in us lies, to believe that men may be, or should be, as good and pure as women. It is certainly encouraging to have our young men speak so bravely in advocacy of an equal standard of morals. Let us hear from you again, Will, it is pleasant reading.

We are glad that one mother, Fair Play, realizes the necessity so early in life to train her boy as carefully as she would a girl. If only all our young matrons would inform themselves upon the duties of motherhood, would realize the importance of moulding the head and heart while they are plastic in her hands, how soon would there be a change in the moral status of the world. We are pleased when Fair Play writes us, and enjoy her letter and endorse all she says, but we should have been more pleased had she given us her real name and address, which we hope she will do in her next.

Alma Oggle's response to Bartemus is so full, and furnishes such a clear illustration of the truth of her assertion, that he must certainly see he is not right. We think her letter a splendid argument in favor of, not alone the possibility of an equal standard of morality and equal purity of the sexes, but that the time is not far off when all good people will demand of men that they be above reproach. We are anxious that Alma should come again.

We are very glad to hear from you again, friend Dan, and to know that you are living in a "dry" county, and enjoy the dry things of life. It speaks well for your morals; then the description of your pedal paraphernalia shows your tastes are simple and your habits economical. We hope, however, your chivalrous nature will lead you to take back a part of what you have said about Kansas. You should at least say to our Kansas household sisters, "present company is excepted," when you refer to bloomers, voters, etc. If you do not will feel that the question has been answered, and—chivalry is dead. We have been enjoying a season of warmth also, the thermometer runs up and dallies with the hundreds, and our northerners are simoons, whose breath shrivels and scorches. We appreciate you too highly to wish that your high ambition for perfect quiet and rest may be realized, even in the distant future. Will be glad indeed that you seek rest in the Household.

Ray Lavelle is called out by the Orpheus strains of another who sings of charity, the divinest grace of all. It is a mantle that should offend grace our persons, and a jewel which should always deck the heart. It is that grace without which we are taught if we possess all others, we are "but as sounding brass."

Thanks, Old Maid, for your words of appreciation. Bartemus, here's another correction for you, Old Maid does not intend to shield her sex, even though your gallantry would do so.

We give a letter from Mrs. R. J. Kerr, which explains itself. We thank her in the name of the entire Household for her encouraging words.

WHAT A YOUNG MOTHER FEELS.

FAIR PLAY.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I have been standing just outside the door listening a long time, and now with your permission, I will slip in and chat a while, as I am very much interested in your present discussion.

I am a young wife and mother. It is only a little while since God gave us our precious little baby girl to brighten and better our lives.

And my prayer is that we may so live and be able to teach her, that she will always be as good and pure as now and a blessing to the world all her life.

And if she were a boy, would she be any less pure and innocent? No!

Bartemus may talk all he pleases, but a little baby boy in his mother's arms is not a whit less pure than a baby girl. And why should he be? If they are both of the same parentage, they are both subjected to the same laws of heredity.

There is no difference. It is all in the training. From babyhood girls are drilled in purity, and are taught to be virtuous, while few mothers of even these times tell their boys what is right, and what is wrong.

They are allowed to learn from other boys in the streets, from school-mates, and from men who sit on drygoods boxes in stores and saloons, who tell filthy degrading stories, and sing vulgar songs.

Mothers say: "Oh, He's a boy, he can take care of himself, I wish all my children were boys, no trouble, you know. Oh, run away boys, and play, don't bother, mamma is busy." Oh, mothers. Why don't you furnish them some amusement at home and above all, teach them that their honor is as sacred as a woman's, and they will be as good and pure as our girls.

It doesn't take them long to learn that it doesn't make much difference what a man does, he is just as good (in the eyes of the world) and may go in the best of society. How I wish every girl in the world would say (and stick to it), I will not even recognize a licentious man; pass him by as I do a fallen woman.

Some thing we are too hard on our poor fallen sisters, but I don't. She had no business to fall. But give the man the same medicine. We should and must, be as particular as they, when we love, court and marry, and we will soon see man as he should be. Good-bye for this time, and if I am welcome, I may come again..

No Postoffice.

A YOUNG FARMER SPEAKS.

WILL.

Mrs. Buchanan and Members of the Household: Seeing you occasionally admit one of your opposite sex into your charming circle, and having been an interested reader of Texas Farm and Ranch for some time, and especially of the Household Department, and being especially interested in the discussion of an equal code of morals for both sexes, I desire to lend my influence to the noble band who are advocating this doctrine, if you will kindly give me a place among you.

I was to some extent amused at the article by Bartemus in the issue of July 18, and, Bartemus, you may get ready to be flabbergasted again, for I am "a young man from Texas," a young farmer, and I feel an interest in the rising generation—in their moral and spiritual welfare.

It is not my desire to provoke a discussion with any one on this subject, and especially with one who admits himself to be a skeptic, for it is from the Bible that we would produce our testimony, but I desire to notice a few statements made by Bartemus in his article referred to which I think will not bear the clear light of truth.

While some things are not as they ought to be, yet it does not lessen the fact that man can, and ought, to be as pure as woman as regards his moral character, for God intended it to be so.

Bartemus says that "the Lord made man first, but seems to have repented of his work," in that He made woman, and goes so far as to say that God made a mistake. But that is not what his revealed word tells us.

"And the Lord God said: It is not good that man should be alone; I will make him an helpmeet for him."—Gen. 2:18. His work of creation was completed by the creation of woman, the crowning act of His creative work.

Nothing to intimate that God made a mistake, or that He repented of the work He had done.

Again Bartemus says: "A man could not be as pure as woman, even if he tried to be, for he is not built that way." God is a just God, and no respecter of persons, and I do not believe He would create two immortal beings, one of which would be incapable of measuring up to that standard of morals which He has established for both sexes, and which He requires as an essential to a happy existence beyond this life.

Bartemus says again: "It has been often said that what is folly in man is crime in woman," and declares it to be true. This I deny.

He says "all unrighteousness is sin, and that the soul that sins shall die."—Eze. 18:4.

Regarded in the light of God's word, it is no greater sin for a woman to swear—take the name of God in vain—than for a man. Public opinion does not change God's moral law.

"Man is expected to sin," says Bartemus. God does not expect it, for He says without holiness of heart no man shall see God.

Parents, be diligent in the instruction of your children along this line. Young ladies, demand of your male associates equal purity with yourselves. Mrs. Buchanan, keep this subject before your readers, for its importance cannot be exaggerated. But I have stayed too long, please excuse me. Yours for an equal code of morals.

Lambert, Texas.

SOME MORE COUNTRY SCENERY.

DAN FOX.

Now, when the spring time is gone, and summer has come, with the dog days close at hand, when the young hester's fancy lightly turns from thoughts of love to the elm's inviting shade, I have hied me away by slow marches and much perspiration to one of those brooks of which the poet sings so much and seems to know so little. Where I can drink enough water, fight insects, contemplate Nature some and incidentally vituperate the vacillating sands of human events.

As I sat myself upon a convenient patch of sand bars and proceed to pick the grass needles from the generous legs of my thirteen-pair-for-a-dollar socks, I am at once impressed with my interesting surroundings (no intended reference to the sand bars).

This particular babbling brook has long since ceased to babble. In fact, it purged its last purr, and did its last sing-song and dance in the merry sunshine about the time corn should have been coming up. It succumbed with the prospects of the farmer, ere yet the gentle doves commenced to coo, in spite of flattering forecasts by Foster, Hicks, et als. The sunflower and smart weed now flourish rankle where once the crawfish capered and the tadpoles played. From his perch on the top of a cottonwood the red bird softly sings his "lay" for a bug.

A terrapin heaves his unwieldy bulk along, weeping bitterly, weeping, doubtless for the departed prowess of his festive forefathers, who were wont, it seems, in days gone, to while away their idle afternoons in heaping humiliation upon the head of the hare in sporting circles. Or, may be, this terrapin is of the gentler sex, and weeps for bloomers and a bicycle, and perhaps is headed for "bleeding Kansas," where it can vote, harangue the multitude, ride him-wise and be alderman.

A cadaverous looking coyote calmly takes possession of a neighboring hill, where the sun shines so hot that the thermometer with a "brind-rifle" to measure the temperature, and for the first time on record at that hour of the day, gives vent to a screech, lonely and long, such as will probably be heard when Charon shoves his boat from the shore with some of our leading statesmen as passengers.

I tried to shoot the coyote, but my pistol refused to work, there being just this difference between it and the famed McGinty. McGinty wouldn't stay down, and the hammer of my pistol wouldn't go down. Guess I'll have to bear it home in this belligerent, though harmless attitude.

I have been trying of late to settle upon some retreat for the summer—some rare resort "where revel and

laughter call aloud," where I may forget the pale, wan face of the drouth-stricken farmer and the painful wall of the Populist orator. I have thought of many places, figured on them all, but finally concluded to seek out an officer, give up, plead guilty to vagrancy under the count, "having no local habitation and without visible means of support," and summer in jail. There I can ponder the financial question, my own personal financial question, I mean—not the governmental. My "reserve" has run alarmingly low of late, having dwindled to 35 cents. My total assets now consist of 35 cents in cash, a cob pipe, a clear conscience and an insatiable appetite. While my liabilities would stagger a United States senator, even though he stood face to face, in a closed room, with the financial agent of a Santa Monica harbor scheme.

Speaking of the financial question reminds me that I have a confession to make. "An honest confession is good for the soul," and I propose to do that much good for mine now:

Being, in the language of Private John Allen, of Mississippi, "a natural born rebel against oppression and wrong," and being further, a brass-collar Democrat, and the offspring of an "unreconstructed" Confederate, I have always believed, from instinct, education, and experience that no possible good could ever come out of the Republican party. But since their recent manly "come out" in the city of St. Louis, I wish to admit my mistake, acknowledge the corn and tip my old hat to Henry M. Teller and his under-ried twenty-two.

Seriously, while I have never liked the idea of "bolting" a convention, yet the action of those gentlemen was brave and honest. They will make good Democrats—some day.

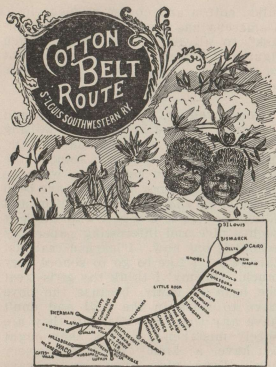
True, it has been said by a leading politician—and perhaps demonstrated by more than one demonstration—that "platforms are made to get in on, and not to ride on," yet I am of the humble opinion that if parties in power would stay closer to their platforms, and preachers in their pulpits would stick closer to their scriptures, this country would be infinitely better, from both a temporal and a spiritual standpoint.

An owl tells me it is almost night, so I'll call in my rabbit dog and go home. Honda, TEXAS.

IN RESPONSE TO BARTEMUS.

ALMA OGGLE.

Dear Household: Having been so kindly received on my first visit to you it makes me desirous of calling again for a short chat; and so I come with a promise to try not to stay so long as on my previous visit. Bartemus, after paying a high tribute to woman, which we much admire, tells us that it is impossible for a man to reach that standard of purity common to woman. If our friend can prove that at no time in life does equal purity exist between the sexes, we shall agree with him; but I do not believe that he can prove it. I do not believe his fort is a strong one, inasmuch as it seems to me that this equal purity, spoken of, is a part of nature's great law; and the reason this equality is not maintained throughout life is because of some social customs which have fallen to us, as a heritage, from that age of ignorance when brute force reigned supreme. Now let's follow up my position and see if it is worthy of defence; that is, see if equal purity is a natural law. This is best done by taking one of each sex and following them through all the changes of life; so we'll briefly notice two little children, one a fair little girl, the other a bright little boy. Both are fresh and innocent from the hand of God; their lives are as pure as the gentle breeze that lightly kisses their cheeks and fans their hair, after riding over the ocean's waves for a thousand miles, untouched by the impurities arising from the decaying of animal and vegetable matter so common to terra firma. Humanity is a study, the mind thereof is a science; so we are readily interested in these children. We behold them dwelling in the same house, under the protecting wings of the same goddess of home—mother; they receive the same kind of treatment; one seems just as conscientious as the other, and the thought of doing that which is wrong does not enter their pure minds, and when, by some



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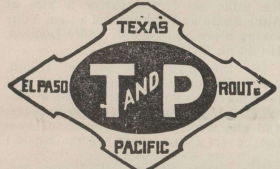
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will pull them out, and then you will be beaten.

A Plymouth Rock, I do not care how well he may be bred, will show the black feather, and if you leave it there for the judge to see, he is going to discount it, so the safest way to do is to pull it out. There are good people that will throw up their hands in horror at this statement, but just watch them through three shows and see how quickly they get onto the deal and how apt they are to practice the game. If you work all week on a farm (or play ball) you do not go to church Sunday without fixing up, do you? Then, is it any worse for us to dress up into good company, or on dress parade? I think not, and I practice what I preach.

SOMETHING ABOUT KAFFIR CORN.

C. F. Mulkey, in Western Poultry Breeder. As many raise their own grain feed for their poultry, they may be interested in knowing the worth of Kaffir corn as a poultry feed.

We have had two years experience with it and find it par excellence. It is good for little chicks or for old fowls. The grain is smaller than wheat and little chicks will begin to eat it by the time they are a week old, and will grow like magic. They are very fond of it, and the music they make while devouring it is enough to gladden the heart of any chicken crank. Their little crops will stick out until you will almost think there are two chicks instead of one—a sort of Siamese twins, as it were. But don't worry about them; they will not be crop bound, for the Kaffir corn does not swell in their crops. It has this rare quality to such a degree, that even though it be soaked in water over night, it does not swell.

As a feed for laying hens, we have found it as good as the best of grains. And for moulting season, we have never fed anything that is half its equal. We never have had hens lay so well during this period as when fed on Kaffir corn. In the city where we could not raise it, we would hire someone to raise it for us, if we could not buy it at the feed store. The first of April is the time to plant it, and it should be planted and cultivated like our common everyday corn.

It is capable of yielding from 25 to 50 bushels of grain per acre, according to season and culture.

THE COLOR OF EGGS.

Homestead.

The New Englanders are believers in dark-shelled eggs, and believe that they are richer and better. The Middle and the Southern States are impartial to a white-shelled egg. The West does not care what the color may be so long as the eggs are fresh. So much of this talk about the richness of certain eggs is all bosh. We do not want the shell. Just as nutritious a yolk can be encased within a white wall as a brown one. We sometimes read about the eggs of such and such a breed are noted for their fine flavor. It amuses one to read such an assertion. Is it not the food the hen gets that imparts the flavor to the egg? Will the egg of the Brahma that has been fed on onions be as sweet as that of the Leghorn fed on clover and lawn clippings? Yet we must cater to those whims in some markets. If your market wants a white egg, secure such breeds that lay a white. If the call is for a dark brown egg secure breeds for that; the same for a light brown. And if the market is not prejudiced at all, and you have several varieties of fowls that lay different colored eggs, assort according to color, which make an attractive appearance. It is also well to assort according to sizes.

Above all, no matter what the call is according to color, see that every egg you market is strictly fresh and perfectly clean. The prettiest sight we ever saw was a crate of White Leghorn eggs. They were of a good size, uniform in shape, a snow white with fairly a polish to them. We were not a bit surprised when the market man told us that they cost three cents a dozen more than the mixed lot alongside of them.

Fortify yourself for the season. Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla will correct all impure blood, giving health life and happiness. Only 50 cents and 50 doses.

About Bees

SERVICES OF THE BEE.

Bee Monthly.

After a man's skill in planting, after searching the world over for improved varieties, after propagating, grafting and hybridizing, he must rely mainly upon nature's method of fructification. The balmy winds of spring and industrious bees are needed to fertilize the bloom to insure a harvest of fruit. For this purpose there is no question that the bee is of great service to the grower of fruits. No other insect appears in such vast numbers at this very important time in the spring when their agency is so much needed to fertilize the orchard and small fruits. If the winds, and other insects aside from the bee were the only means of carrying the pollen from flower to flower, how often would perfect fertilization fail from too much or too little wind during the brief opportunity when the bursting buds are sighing for the life giving dust from the neighboring flowers. Not only has nature provided the honey to entice the bee, but the pollen, so essential to the plant, and just as essential to the bee in furnishing the proper food for its young, is placed in close proximity to the nectar, so that in getting either, the bee is unwittingly carrying the dust from flower to flower, or working out the wise plans of Providence as relates to plants and catering to man's tastes at the same time. The Creator did not place the drop of nectar in the flower because it is needed to perfect either the flower or the fruit, but for no other purpose than to tempt the bee to brush its hairy legs against the anthers and carry the pollen dust from one flower to another. So the horticulturist cannot but look upon the bee as his friend, and certainly the horticulturist is a friend to the bee and beekeeper. What, then, is to hinder these two vocations going hand in hand, since each is helpful to the other? They should at least be on the very best of terms, as each furnishes inducements for the other to live and profit thereby.

BEE CULTURE.

There are in the United States 110 apiarian societies, 8 journals devoted exclusively to this industry and 15 steam factories for the manufacture of the hives and apiarian implements. There are 300,000 persons engaged in the culture of the bee, and according to the United States census report, they produced in 1869, 14,708,815 pounds of honey and in 1889, 20 years later, 58,894,168 pounds. According to the eleventh census, the value of the honey and wax production of the United States at wholesale rates was \$7,000,000, and a conservative estimate of the present annual production is \$20,000,000. As supplementary to these figures it may be stated that in addition to the 15 steam power factories there is a very large number of smaller factories, using mainly hand and horse power, which are engaged in the production of supplies, such as hives, smokers, honey extractors, sections, comb foundation and other apiarian apparatus.—Ex.

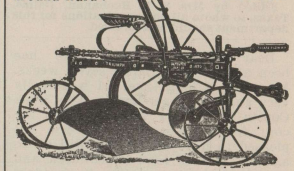
Field and Farm: Whenever the combs of a top story are nearly filled, and before they are completely sealed, it may be lifted up and another story, filled with empty combs, placed between it and the brood apartment, and this may be continued until the end of the honey flow, and all may be left on the hive during the warm weather. It would of course be easier to add the new stories successively at the top—that is, above the partially filled surplus stories—and this plan works well as long as the honey flow is abundant, but when put on just as the yield slackens, even if but little, or when the weather is cool, the bees may refuse to begin work in the new super unless it is placed between the partially filled ones and the brood apartment. Leaving the filled top stories on the hives for some time permits the more complete evaporation of the moisture contained in the newly gathered honey.

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G. G. HOOD.

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Cousins' League

Edited by Mrs. S. E. Buchanan, Dallas, Texas, to whom all communications for this department should be addressed.

Dear Children: Aunt Sallie has been absent from Dallas seven weeks. My, what a long time! I was really very anxious to get home. This week Cousin Pearl very kindly got up the copy for the League. Are you not pleased to have her? She will do so again. She is fond of children and young people, is an enthusiastic lover and grower of flowers—indeed, she loves everything good and beautiful, and some things that are not, for she loves Aunt Sallie, and has written her some charming and affectionate letters.

I give the cousins a group of little friends whom I met and learned to love while in Stephenville. They make a very cute and interesting group. The first is Nellie Crouse, an only child, with a sweet white-rose face, dark, intelligent eyes, and gentle, winning ways. She is quite a little housekeeper, and in many ways helps mamma. She is spending the summer in Kansas City, the home of her grandmother. The next is Nell Crouse Motherhead, named in honor of Ella's mother, blue eyed and flaxen haired, as mischievous a little elf as ever gladdened a doting mother's heart. The little maid upon the right is Willie Motherhead, a pretty, blue eyed little girl, merry and happy as the days are bright and long. She is Baby Nell's sister-mother, caring for her in a most motherly fashion. She is mamma's busy little trot-foot, doing errands and lending a helping hand all day.

The trio spend all the leisure time together, and many are the doll parties, the picnics and buggy rides they enjoy together. Two of our young friends have sent in answers to N. H. R.'s riddle, but neither have answered it correctly. Try again, boys. AUNT SALLIE.

Dear Aunt Sallie: As I saw my other letter in print, I will try to write again. I have been away from home nine long months, and it seems like that many years. I have been in Fort Worth at school, and have just gotten home, and am very glad of it. Well, as the cousins are telling what books they have read, I will tell you mine. They are "East Lynne," "Barriers Burned Away," "St. Nicolas Piccolo," "All the World Over," and "Not Like Other Girls." So you see I have quite a collection of books. Emma Spangle, come again; you write lovely letters, and I am always glad to read them. How many of the cousins like to ride horseback? I do, and a lady who lives near us has a saddle, and she lets me ride it when I want to; I am piecing a quilt since I came home, a nine-patch calico; I don't know when I ever will finish it, as I am very slow. Mamma saved most all the papers, and I have lots to read. Aunt Sallie, please put your picture at the head of the paper, so I can see it. Well, I will close for this time. Your loving niece,—Myrtle Estes, Newlin, Texas.

("Tis almost time to go back to school. I hope you had a pleasant vacation, and feel fresh and bright for the coming session. Study hard, and make the most of your advantages.—Cousin Pearl.)

Mrs. Buchanan and Cousins: The question has been asked, "Why are the young people of the South so much less interesting writers than those of the North?" And I take the liberty as a Southern boy to answer this question. Miss Tilton asks, "Is it mental inferiority or climate influence?" I say it is not mental inferiority, for the South has produced as many and as good writers, orators and statesmen as the North, and to-day Joe Bailey, our Texas congressman, stands highest in the house of congress, and I could mention other instances if I but had the space. Neither is it climatic influence, for I am sure I had rather have the cool Gulf breeze all the year than to have your extreme cold weather in the winter and the hot, scorching sun in the summer. And as to our educational advantages, I can prove that the South has as many public schools,

colleges and seminaries as the North, and they can not be surpassed. I suppose you have never heard of Baylor university, at Waco, Baylor Female college, at Belton, which is the second oldest female college in the United States; and the Agricultural and Mechanical college, at Bryan, can not be surpassed by any of our Northern agricultural colleges. Abu Tilton says that the North will take the honors in a debate every time. I am quite sure that the members of the Cousins' League will challenge any of the young people's departments of the North to debate on any question they may select. And as to agricultural papers, Texas Farm and Ranch will surpass your Rural New Yorker, which is claimed to be the best of your agricultural papers. She also states that "this is a question of a great deal of importance, and will require the attention of the ablest debaters of the League." I notice, however, that all of the debaters are on the same side. As my letter is getting rather lengthy, will close for this time.—Aaron Wilkerson, Alvin, Texas.

(You are justly proud, and true to your own, Aaron, I am pleased to see; and at the same time you are courteous and kind. I am willing that such letters appear. Come again.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: As



the golden moments are flying by to parts unknown I find myself thinking of Auntie and the dear Cousins, and will manifest my thoughts by writing you a letter. I have been three times before and now I will take just one peep more, that is if Auntie will let me. I think the League is improving every week and year. I don't see why Welly don't come oftener, you can write such nice letters. Here is my favorite verse: "Blessed are the peace makers for they are the children of God."

Silly Billy, you wrote such nice letters and I think they are just splendid. I think Silly Billy, Clarence Denton, Herbert Taylor and Edna Sprangle are the best writers the League has. The Cousins want to know what has become of Herbert. I will tell you if you will listen, he is writing to the Dallas Semi-Weekly News and he can't afford to write such good ones to two papers. Can any of the Cousins tell me when Mr. Big Hat's summer school will begin? I like music and can play a little. My brother learns me how to play. I think it so nice to learn how to play. I think it is nice to read good books. If any of the cousins have the piece called "The Pride of Battery B," please send it to me and I will send any of my other recitations in return.

(Aunt Sallie, please send me Texas Farm and Ranch of the Oct. 19th issue. I am thirteen years of age.)

I will bid you all adieu.—Iris L. Farington, Chillicothe, Texas.

(Will some of the Cousins furnish Iris with the song asked for? I cannot tell you anything of the summer school. Hope you will come again. Such a pretty name you have.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: Good morning. Will you accept a letter from an Alabama girl? Father moved to Texas in 1893. I like Texas life

very much. I will write some time and tell the Cousins of my trip. Father takes Texas Farm and Ranch; I like to read the Cousins' League so much. Well, as this is my first letter I will close. With much love to Aunt Sallie and Cousins.—Lizzie Whatley, Gorman, Texas.

(Come again, Lizzie, and tell us of your trip.—Cousin Pearl.)

Dear Cousins and Aunt: The divisions of religions. The chief religions of the world are the Christians, Jewish, Mohammedans, Brahminical and Buddhist. The Christians believe the Bible. The Jews reject the New Testament. The Mohammedans believe that Mohammed was a great prophet, sent especially to be their leader and teacher. Brahmanism is the religion of the inhabitants of Hindoostan and some other parts of Asia. Buddhism is the religion taught by Buddha, a reformer of Brahminical teachings. The believers of this religion live in southeastern Asia and comprise about one-third of the human family. The estimated number of Christians, 400,000,000; of Jews, 10,000,000; Mohammedans, 180,000,000; Brahmins and Buddhists, 680,000,000; of heathen and fetish worshippers, 180,000,000; and of unknown, 50,000,000. Aunt Sallie, please give us a question in history to discuss. I think that if we had a history to discuss the Cousins

silks, cotton and coarse woolen cloth. Damascus has given the name "damask" to all textile fabrics in which figures of flowers, fruits, or others not of geometrical regularity, are woven.—Aunt Sallie.)

Good evening, dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins. I stood at the door waiting for someone to welcome me in. Oh, my, I am so glad I hear Aunt Sallie and Cousin Pearl coming to welcome me into their happy band. I have been a reader of the dear Texas Farm and Ranch for quite a while, and think it such a nice and interesting paper. My school is out now. I learned real fast this year. I like to go to school very much. Oh, my! I think the girls treat the boys so badly, because the boys have to work in the field and don't have any time to write, but they are surely mistaken. I think they ought to have a kind word for every one. Dear girls, you are always saying, boys, beware of the first drink; and I say girls, beware of the first step in the ballroom, for there is just as much harm in the ballroom as there is in the saloon. There is no good at either place, but the harm cannot be told. I don't think Welly G. really meant what she said; if she did she hasn't got any brothers, and has no respect for those who have. I have three brothers and one sister. I am thirteen years old. I think Clyde Denton made such a nice pledge. I wish every one would make the same pledge and keep it as he did. The pledge protects us from the solicitations of friends and removes us from the temptations of the saloon. Albert Hurt, come again; you write such nice letters, also Hay Seed, Bad Joe and Edmond write splendid letters. Cousin Welly, I will send you my verse, it is this: "God will bless all who walk before him in a perfect way." I hear mamma calling me to come and set the table, so I will throw a kiss at Aunt Sallie and bid you all adieu. Your loving niece and cousin, Addie Demass, Hubbard, Texas.

(So the boys have another friend, Addie, in you, and I am sure they will be grateful to you for your kind words. Welly is a jolly girl who loves to tease, and she wrote a funny letter to tease the boys. Come again.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie: Will you permit a boy of fourteen years of age to step in and chat with you a little while? I like to read the Cousins' letters very much. I think Texas Farm and Ranch the best farm paper published. Silly Billy and Clarence Denton, come again. I like to read your letters for you talk sense. I like to read very much. My favorites are Ben Hur, Shakespeare and Success and its Achievers. Much love to Aunt Sallie and the Cousins. Eugene Hanks, Window, Texas.

(Certainly, Eugene, you may come in, but you should make us a longer call. Next time do so.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie: Will you let me step in again? Your stories are very interesting to me. I hope the other cousins enjoy reading them as well as I do. I will ask some questions. Where was the land situated which Congress awarded LaFayette while visiting this country in 1824? Who was the father of greenbacks? What five noted explorers died on the field of discovery? Well, for fear some of the Cousins are getting weary, I will close. Your niece, Flora Willis, Trenton, Texas.

(What a broad field your queries cover, little friend. I hope some of the Cousins will answer them. I am glad you enjoy the sketches. Come again.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: As Papa is taking Texas Farm and Ranch, I thought I would ask the Cousins if I might join their happy band? I am a little girl ten years old; our school has been out ever since the 15th of May, but I have been taking music lessons ever since. Papa has bought me a new organ since I began taking lessons. Our farm is two miles east of Grand View on the prairie in plain view of town. There are but three of us children at home, two little brothers and myself. I am the baby and the pet of the place. I have one sister married who lives in Waxahachie and one brother married. I am learning to help mamma do all kinds of house-

(Damascus is perhaps the most ancient city in the world. Josephus attributes its foundation to Uz, the great grandson of Noah. Whether it dates back so far or not, it is certain that it was a place of consequence in the days of Abraham. During the time of the Hebrew monarchy, it was the capital of Syria. It has passed successively under the rule of the Assyrians, Persians, Macedonians, Romans and Saracens. In 1516 it was captured by the Turks, in whose hands, except a short interval—when it belonged to the Pasha of Egypt—it has remained ever since. It was long famous for the manufacture of the celebrated Damascus blades which have long ceased to exist. Its looms for the manufacture of rich fabrics were numerous and important in the manufacture of

mishap or unguarded act upon their part, they commit that which their ever-awake conscience tells them is not right, they are each grieved at their mistake, the boy as well as the girl, and for a time their lives seem blighted, and any one can tell that the bitterness of keen sorrow and regrets rests upon their innocent souls. Now, who will say that the boy is not as pure and spotless as the girl? I do not believe that even our most noble Bartemus, who has found it impossible for man and woman to stand on the same plane of morality, will doubt their equality. It is upon this plane that we must build a standard by which to measure the relative purity of the sexes; for this is their normal or natural condition of life; their minds not yet having been tarnished by unhealthy association. This is the time to judge them, now while they are under the influence of the same gentle training, just as we would if we were passing a judgment upon the natural mental ability of two boys, wherein justice would not allow us to wait till one of them who lived under adverse circumstances had wasted his useful years in incessant toil, without the most meager opportunities of education; while the more fortunate one, under the benign care of good instruction, had acquitted himself well in some institution of learning. It is plain with the two boys that after-life is no place to look for the natural talent; for one has had the full benefit of a most excellent course of training, while the other has not.

So, at the point of life where childhood is just approaching youth is the place to go into the human life and sift out the comparative purity of the positive and negative; and so we shall see, by following up our boy and girl who are now, as we are already aware, more advanced in years.

The girl, we'll find, is still held under the same heavenly influences that have ever been over her; but not so with the lad; he begins to mingle with the world, and by the falls in with evil associates and soon utters a word or commits an act which falls like a thunderbolt upon his conscience; he continues the association and soon again, in an unguarded moment, another thunderbolt falls, and another and another, till his conscience becomes shattered and the lightness of evil may play all about him and he will be unaware of it. And now, at manhood and womanhood's estate, we find the morals of the girl cultivated, well kept, and all immoral inclination kept unrooted, till she stands the purest of earthly purities. The boy, by his long association with the careless, has unguardedly allowed his morals to be overgrown with the weeds of impurity. And now Bartemus comes in and calls our attention to that which seems to me to be an assumption resting on a small base, namely, "Man cannot attain the standard of purity exemplified in woman." We see that this purity once existed equally in them, and that which once existed can be produced again. I mean, of course, in the moral condition of humanity. Though frigid circumstances may have contracted or infernal associations may have expanded his morals out of their proper form, so that the yard stick of purity does not fit him well enough to claim him; but he can be expanded or this moral contrast between the sexes contracted, as the need may be, to his normal condition.

The social world is responsible for and it naturally follows that a social revolution, the impending revolution, can regain on the approach of thoughtful manhood that which was lost in reckless youth. One of those customs which, in the social world, have so abused morality is the practice of looking with as much favor upon the one who is extensively dissipated as the one whose every act wears the seal of the Ten Commandments.

"But," some one says, "woman's beauty—her angelic loveliness—shows that she was intended to be more pure than man." Not so! This beauty is only an outward appearance, and no more than skin deep. If that argument were followed up some of our noblest women would be considered less pure than others of their own sex who really have a less heavenly soul than they. Purity exists in the inner person; it is a product of the human soul, and may dwell in a coarse, ugly or deformed

temple as well as in one that is fair and beautiful. Flowery Florida is fairer and more beautiful than Iowa with its broad prairies; yet Iowa, with its many crystal streams, has a living fertility that brings forth from her bosom a golden harvest equal in richness to any that the fairer state can ever produce. It is a truth that will bear the condensed light of ten thousand suns, that when the young ladies of our land refuse to show the same regard to the reckless young men that they do to the young man who pays the highest regard to the moral laws laid down to mankind by the great God of the universe, the careless young man will become a thoughtful young man and strive to make himself a fit associate for the fair ones, and thereby in one generation the world may be remoralized.

Yes, undoubtedly man can be brought back to his original bliss—moral equality. It is no use to say that there are too many temptations in his way. No, there's none who cannot, if he will but try, live to that determination that the eloquent pen of Thomas Moore draws from the lips of Azim, when sorely tempted by that villainous veiled prophet of Khorassan, who said:

"He thinks me weak—this glare of luxury is but to tempt, to try the eagle's gaze Of my young soul—shine on, 'twill stand the blaze!"

It is not only possible but very probable that the glorious reformers, now on the verge of a decade where two centuries meet and part will draw man back to the calm sea of purity which, in his youth, he left to wander recklessly through the rugged mountains of dissipation.

Fearing I have already violated my promise of brevity, let me wish you all good evening.

McKinney, Texas.

CHARITY.

RAY LAVELLE.

Dear Household: Flora Wood, you are an Orpheus; your "what the world needs now is charity" moves my heart of stone—at least to echo.

Yes, as our own Southern poet aptly says, "The time needs heart, 'tis tired of head," is but too true.

It is no task to love the sinner on our own plane of life; but who, looking downward can penetrate the darkness, that surrounded Holmes; who, looking upward, at Ingersoll, is not, like Saul, struck blind? We need charity, not only of deed and word, but of thought. The first may be only a priest's robe, but charity of thought is the priest's reward, his native heaven in which there is no prejudice, no petty passion.

Fannie Eads, are you especially fond of girl correspondents? If so, I won't intrude; but we are the same age and I'm fond of reading, too; so if I can't talk housekeeping with you, I can, perhaps, discuss the books. Who is your favorite poet? What novelist do you read most?

Wylie, Texas.

A PLEASED OLD MAID.

OLD MAID.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Will you admit a stranger into your Household? I have just read Bartemus' letter of July 18th. He wrote such a nice letter, although he made some mistakes. He said that woman was not made to sin. And he made a mistake when he said that Adam stole the fruit from the tree

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and gave it to Eve. But, oh! excuse me, he only said that he believed that. He believes mighty wrong, if that is his belief, for Gen. iii-6, says that Eve stole the fruit and gave it to Adam. Wandering Bachelor, come again; you are so polite to the ladies. I like Mrs. Vanderhoof's letters; she writes interesting letters. All the sisters write very good letters. I think the Household is getting more interesting every day. Mrs. B., you seem to welcome every one with a beautiful smile. I will close with kindest wishes to both Mrs. B. and the Household.

McBade, Texas.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Some time ago I wrote, offering certain books to the Reading Club. You gave my address as Pomona, Texas, when it should be Hookley, Texas. I wrote once correcting the error, but no doubt the card was lost in the mail. I do enjoy your chat in each number of Texas Farm and Ranch, and am sure you are doing much good through this medium. What glorious women are our contributors to the Household department; indeed, we enjoy every bit of the paper. Wishing you continued success.—Mrs. R. J. Kerr, Hookley, Texas.

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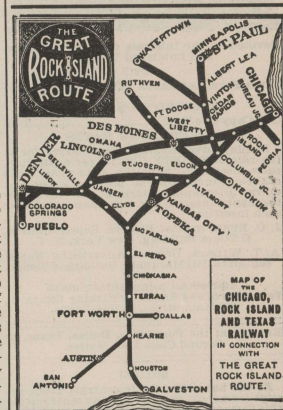
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Ar. Kansas City.....\$25 p. m.
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Through Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

Don't overlook the fact that Train No. 2 saves you a whole business day en route to Denver or Colorado Springs.

Your local ticket agent will probably want to sell you a ticket via the Rock Island, but if he don't—insist until he does.

J. C. McDADE, G. P. & A.,
Fort Worth, Texas.

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

	Regular	With T.
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Western Poultry Journal.....	50	1.40
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At these rates TEXAS FARM AND RANCH must be taken with every order. Any number of club papers may be ordered in conjunction with TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. If you want any other paper not given, write us for our club rate. We can order any paper in the United States for you. Papers can be sent to different addresses. Send money by Post-Office Order or Registered Letter if possible. Stamps taken when order cannot be obtained.

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Dallas, Texas

cared for, would yield sufficient return to more than balance the loss of feed experienced by the cows in keeping them with the dairy herd.

FORT WORTH LETTER.

P. W. HUNT.

Prices at this market last week ranged as follows: Steers, \$2.10 to \$2.25. Cows, \$1.50 to \$1.90. Calves, \$2.25. Canners, \$1.25 to \$1.35. Bulls, \$1 to \$1.40. Mixed lots, \$1.55 to \$1.75. Waggon hogs, brought, \$2 to \$2.60 and car lots of hogs, \$2.25 to \$2.70. Receipts were light, there being only 214 head of cattle sold which were shipped from Whitewright, Denton, Big Sandy and Comanche. Hogs, numbering 1176 were received from Millsap, Mineral Wells, Burk, Valley Mills, Bonham, Abbott, Wichita Falls, West, Plano, Perry, and Tarrant County. Cattle of a better class than those received were in demand, but most of the offerings were deficient in quality and numbers for the order buyers. Mexico buyers bought most of the heavy hogs, paying from \$2.50 to \$2.60 for medium and \$2.65 for heavy weights.

The promoters of the fat stock show to be held here next October in conjunction with the meeting of the National Live Stock Exchange, are making every effort to ensure success. As stated heretofore, numerous and valuable prizes have been donated by the Fort Worth merchants and others for cattle, sheep and hogs. The representatives of the different roads have promised cooperation, and the various live stock agents are also lending their valuable assistance. In fact, nothing in the way of inducements will be wanting to insure a list of exhibits worthy of the State. Parties desiring information as to entries, prizes, etc., should communicate with the secretary, D. O. Liveley, Fort Worth.

It seems to be now generally conceded that not only the corn crop is cut short by at least half, but that the cotton crop is materially injured by continued drouth, and the views heretofore expressed in these columns as to shortage of both crops are confirmed by writers from various parts of the State. While the price of cotton will probably advance in consequence, its partial failure must work a hardship on the many whose sole dependence for a living was on their cotton crop.

Referring to the designation by the Dallas Fair management of Wednesday, Oct. 14, as a special day in honor of the visitors who will be assembled in Fort Worth on the two days proceeding, in attendance at the National Live Stock Exchange meeting and the fat stock show, the Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter very correctly remarks that "the action of the management in naming a day as a tribute to those who will be not alone the guests of Fort Worth, but of Texas, will be appreciated by the visitors and the people of the State as well. It is the intention of those who have the local arrangements in hand to provide a special train to transport the visitors to the fair gates as soon as they shall have completed their stay in Fort Worth, and at Dallas show them what else of the State's development remains after the display made here."

The movement of cattle to Northern markets has been considerably retarded in some places on account of drouth. On the Santa Fe line, Mr. R. D. Yockum, traveling freight agent, states that the movement has been light from this cause, but that a heavy movement is shortly expected. L. W. Drake, agent for the St. Louis National Stockyards, states that a heavy movement has already commenced from the Indian Territory to that market. Low prices also are effective in lightening receipts.

Mr. J. G. Johns, of Houston, who is an extensive stockman on the coast country, was in Fort Worth this week, on his way from Texarkana, where he purchased between 600 and 700 head of cows for his ranch. Mr. Johns is one of the many well-posted cattlemen who believes in the future of Fort Worth as a live stock center, and the establishment of a large market here, where all the cattle designed for export will be handled, instead of shipping to more remote markets.

The regular annual meeting of the Lone Star Commission company, of

Kansas City, a Texas company, whose chartered office is Fort Worth, was held at the Worth Hotel last week, when the following officers and directors were elected for the ensuing year: A. W. Wright, Saginaw, Mich., president; E. G. P. Kellum, Valley Mills, vice-president; P. H. Ketcham, Kansas City, treasurer; S. D. Felt, Kansas City, secretary; C. A. Davis, Kansas City, assistant secretary. Directors: E. G. P. Kellum, S. D. Felt, A. Wheeler, J. F. Riser, C. A. Davis, Frank Kell, John Dyer, C. A. Ketcham and Daniel Braymer.

On account of prolonged drouth and scarcity of water in Montague county and sections adjoining, several cattlemen have had to move their cattle to the Indian Territory. J. H. Belcher has moved over 1,000 head to the Ponca reservation. Other Montague and Clay county cattlemen have also moved their herds northward, as follows: Nutter & Neville, 1,500 head; Wm. Myers, 1,000 head; Russell & Love, 1,500 head; J. T. Ha'sell, 1,500 head, all to Chickasha, I. T., and Sam Davidson 1,200 head to Sugden, I. T.

Reports from Northwest Texas are to the effect that the stock industry is in a flourishing condition. That section has lately been blessed with good rains, and cattle are all fat. The settlers, who have toughed it through the years of wheat failures and held on to their little bunches of cattle, are now in a fair way to prosperity. Forage crops of all kinds can be raised in abundance, and instead of wheat, kafir corn and milo maize are now the recognized standard grain crops in that section. There are many men in that country who started with small bunches of cattle and by careful attention, grading up, and keeping the female increase, are now making a comfortable living off the sale of their steers cattle, independent of market fluctuations.

Fort Worth, Texas.

The Sycamore Foundry and Machine Works, of Sycamore, Ill., have just consummated a deal, whereby they come into possession of all patents, patterns, and good will of the Broadcast Sower business—formerly owned and handled by the Sioux City Engine & Iron Works. This is the original Joliet Strowbridge sower, but have been manufactured for the past four years at Sioux City.

The Sycamore people have also arranged with the Sioux City Engine & Iron Works for the manufacture of their full line of well boring and drilling machinery, including the celebrated Peck well auger, and over twenty-one other styles of well drilling machinery. For the past few years, the business of the Sioux City Engine & Iron Works, in the territory east of the Mississippi river has been increasing, and owing to their location, they have felt the necessity of an eastern factory. The business in the future, east of Des Moines, Iowa, will be conducted entirely by the Sycamore Foundry & Machine Works, and west of that point by the Sioux City Engine & Iron Works. This insures all customers in the east of being able to buy the best line of well boring and drilling machinery manufactured in this country at a reasonable price. The excessive freight rates to and from Sioux City have heretofore made this machinery extremely high priced, although a great many customers have preferred to pay this extreme price and get the best.

A large catalogue, illustrating the full line of goods, can be had upon application, from the Sycamore Foundry & Machine Works, Sycamore, Illinois, and Sioux City Engine & Iron Works, Sioux City, Iowa.

Write "Farmer Shaw," Dallas, Tex., for list of bargains in Jersey cattle, Berkshire hogs and Clyde horses.

"The butcher offered me his hand this morning," said the hired girl. "Indeed?" "Yes." He tried to sell it to me with the steak, but I made him take it off the scales."—Indianapolis Journal.

Hojack—You may talk about Jay-smith all you please, but he's all right in his way. Tomdick—My experience with him is that he is always right in some one else's way.—N. Y. World.



The highest claim for other tobaccos is "Just as good as Durham." Every old smoker knows there is none just as good as



Blackwell's BULL DURHAM Smoking Tobacco



You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag, and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.



Three Styles

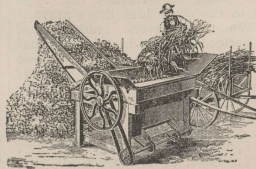
The Improved Hunter Full Circle HAY PRESS



Wood Press steel lined, Combination (steel and wood) and all Steel Press.

MADE BY MERIDIAN MACHINE SHOPS, Meridian, Miss.

20 to 40 bales per hour to average 100 lbs. Lowest Prices. Fully Guaranteed. Hardest feed opening, lightest draft. Trial allowed before settlement.



Ensilage Cutters, Corn Crushers, Feed Cutters, Corn Threshers.

Best work, greatest capacity, cheapest to operate of any machines made for the purpose of cutting ensilage, cutting corn fodder with corn on, shelling and chaffing the corn for market at same operation, crushing ear corn with husk on into meal, all cheaper than the husking alone can be done by hand or with the husking machines now in use. Greatest feed and labor saving machines of the age. World's Fair medal. Machines shipped from our nearest transfer house on trial. Free illustrated catalogue with hints on cattle feeding. Address

E. A. PORTER & BROS., 968 State St., Bowling Green, Ky.

Fort Worth Stock Yards Co.

COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE.

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

Ship Your Hogs and Cattle to Your Home Market.

WRITE FOR MARKET INFORMATION.

G. W. SIMPSON, President.

W. E. SKINNER, General Manager

Chicago & Fort Worth Packing Co.

Beef and Pork Packers and Jobbers in Provisions, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

A great Texas enterprise backed by a large capital. Capacity: 200 hogs and 500 cattle per day. The business doubled in a year; the capacity doubled in the same time. A market is now created HERE for EVERY HOG that can be raised in Texas. We produce the highest quality of LARD and MEATS. Our HAMS are unsurpassed and guaranteed. Our BACON and SUGAR CURED MEATS are being appreciated all over Texas.

EXPRESS ORDERS FILLED AT ONCE. SEND FOR A TRIAL ORDER.

THE MIDWAY SULKY PLOW



We unhesitatingly recommend the Midway as being without an equal, and offer it not only as a competitor of the many cheap sulkeys, but guarantee it to be the equal of any sulky plow ever put on the market, regardless of price. The mould-board used is the same as used on our Canton Clipper Blackland Plows, which have gained such an enviable reputation in the blackland districts. The beam is attached to frame so that it runs perfectly steady in all kinds of land, with no tendency to oscillate up and down, thereby leaving the furrows of unevenness. This is a serious defect in other plows that is thoroughly overcome in the Midway, and will be found a great advantage to all who desire smooth, steady plowing. The rear or third wheel is set so that in combination with the two other wheels the bottom friction is all taken off, thereby securing minimum draft, and we offer the Midway as the lightest, strongest and most complete Sulky Plow ever put on the market, and at a price that is within the reach of everybody. Hundreds of testimonials from the best Texas farmers. Circulars free. We manufacture Disk Harrows, Sulky and Gang Plows, Steam Plow Harrows—both Wood and Steel, Canton Clipper Walking Plows, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Corn and Cotton Planters, Checkrow Corn Planters, and Sulk Cutters. We carry the largest stock of Engines, Carriages, Road Carts, Delivery Wagons, Mail Hacks, Springham Mills, Excavators, Grain Drills, Bugles, Carriages, Hay Presses, Drag Rakes and All-Steel Rakes. Bain & Olds Wagons. Write us for your wants.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., Dallas, Tex.

and favor those who are best able to bear the burden. In all those efforts to create a feeling in behalf of a better system of taxation, the blame of the evil is generally placed on the tax collector, when the officer has nothing to do with it, and the blame should rest on the assessor and the board of equalization.

Charges brought against the assessor and board of equalizers of Chicago, for want of common justice in assessing property at a fair valuation, is enough to awaken a spirit of inquiry into the mode practiced in other localities. One or two instances is enough to awaken an earnest inquiry. In the twenty-seven banks in Chicago, which returned \$19,000,000 in money in June, but only \$10,000 in credits, and \$50,000 in money, was listed for taxation, and this is too generally followed up in the business houses. Some of the magnificent palaces are assessed at figures that are not 5 per cent. of their cost, while the number of gold watches returned for taxation in the city of Chicago is nothing in comparison with the number returned in some of the back counties. Here is where taxation is not only unjust, but a perfect burlesque on the sovereign power.

The system needs a radical change. All property that claims protection from our courts should be assessed at its present market value, and this includes all at present exempted. Such as corporations, churches, colleges and everything over the value of \$2,000 should pay their just share of the burden of carrying on the government that protects it. The homes of the citizen and his personal property under \$2,000 in value, should be exempt. Such a change would relieve the present tax payer of over 75 per cent. of the taxes he now staggers under.

But let relief come in what shape it will, come it must. Whenever the people awakened to the extortion of our present system, they will rally around the banner of legitimate and just taxation, and inaugurate a new era in our republic. No other people have so great an opportunity to right every wrong through the ballot box. What we demand is equal and exact justice to all, special privileges to none; and trusting in God and the honest silver dollar, we will persevere till the republic is saved.

MUTTON QUALITY.

G. W. Franklin, in Wool Markets and Sheep.

Much has lately been said about the quality of the mutton that sells best in the market. The demand has seemed to be for certain grades that are not usually at a premium. Breeders have been pondering upon the matter to determine what they shall do. It is with them first to breed and then to feed. When scrubs and sheep of low grade are placed upon the market, the buyers scold because they are not furnished with something better. When something better is sent them they scold because it is too good.

The starting point in obtaining quality is the sheep itself. The idea that a sheep is a sheep has long prevailed, and some breeders, failing to get any farther than this idea, have failed as a schoolboy fails in following the copy in his copy book. The copy set him seems almost perfect. He attempts to copy as best he can, but misses it. The next line is a little worse than the first and when he reaches the bottom of the page he has produced something that bears little or no resemblance to the original copy. No breeder should be content with the last effort as a standard. He should aim high and always keep in mind his ideal, or copy, and not some subsequent but distant approach to it. In securing quality the first step is the breed and then the feed, and these two go hand in hand in producing good mutton. Low prices for wool and abundant shoddy have crushed the life out of a great many sheep and the heart out of a good many breeders, so that they have become indifferent and care little for quality, but quality will again rise to the top in the market demand and when that time comes the sheep breeder should be ready with what he wanted. The demands of the stomach are the same as they always were, but other conditions have arisen over which the buyer has no control and the sympathetic influence of the pocket has modified the stomach's demands.

There is now a tendency to couple mutton rams with flocks all over the world. It is noteworthy that sheep owners who formerly fed their sheep on the water and air method principally, are changing their method and adopting better ones. All kinds of feed have been tested, and the mutton producer is now in a position, if he will, to make mutton of good quality and thereby render his flock remunerative.

THE FUTURE OF THE HOG.

Bruce Beger, in Drivers' Journal

What will be the future of the hog? What will his numbers be? What will his price be? What will his individuality be?

The present low prices for hog products stimulate inquiry and prophecy as to when he shall be a better price. Will we ever see him sell for 7 cents a pound again? With a prophetic spirit we say no. The day of his high value has passed and is history.

Fifty years ago we raised cotton in the Southern States and sold it for 50 cents a pound. The producers made money. They bought their provisions elsewhere. Cotton decreased in value to 25 cents a pound, but still they grew it at a good profit and bought their flesh food of the corn growing states. But cotton came down to 15 cents a pound, and still they produced it. But necessity is the mother of invention, and about this time the cry went up, "What shall we do to be saved?" They began to see and realize that they could not produce their chief product so cheaply and buy one of the great necessities of life abroad.

Can we raise corn and hogs here at home? Experiment set in along that line and resulted favorably. Cotton came on down to 10 cents a pound, experimenting became general, and it was demonstrated that the Sunny South was self-sustaining and no longer depended on her Northern neighbors for her meat product. Cotton came on down to 5 cents a pound and even lower, and the people of the South turned their attention toward stock raising and grain raising, and as a result the South is developing into a wonderful country, and is destined to rival what we call the great corn growing states in the number of hogs and bushels of corn. And instead of the once valuable buyer and consumer that she was she has become almost self-sustaining, and very soon will be throwing her product on the markets of the world cheaper than her Northern and sister states can possibly do. And this is not all. Word comes from Oregon, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Washington and California that they can raise hogs, and even shipments have come through Chicago from Oregon. And who dare say that the Great West will not become a raiser of swine as well as cattle? "Well!" you exclaim, "they will turn their attention to something else, as in the case of cotton." Never. Those people will always produce their meat, finding out how easily and cheaply they can do so. What then will make the hog worth 7 cents a pound again? Only the failure of the corn and wheat and rye crop and the widespread fatality to his hogship from cholera.

And again, the future hog must be a bacon hog instead of the lard hog that is to-day. The fat must be eradicated and bred out of him for him to be the hog that will be called for and demanded in the near future. Nay, I maintain and here predict that there will be \$1 on the hundred pounds difference in price in ten years between the bacon grade that is to come and the fat oily one of today.

A FARMERS' INSTITUTE AND FAIR

Will be held in the courthouse at Cameron, Texas, October 2 and 3, 1896. Everybody invited; able speeches and long premium list.

PROGRAMME.

Opens Thursday at 10 a. m. Address of welcome by the mayor of Cameron.

Response to welcome by President W. G. Fields.

The credit system and farm accounts, by Maj. A. J. Rose, State Commissioner of Agriculture.

Some insects which trouble the farmer and horticulturist, by Prof. F. W. Mally.

Afternoon 2 p. m.—The hog on the farm, by "Uncle Snort."

Making butter, by J. E. Cooper.

Opening the question box.

Thursday night the recitation for prizes will take place. There will be two premiums, one for girls from 10 to 16, and another for girls under 10 years. There will be music by home talent.

Friday 10 a. m.—How to manage poultry profitably, by T. A. Evans.

Growing the peach successfully, by Prof. R. H. Price, of A. and M. College.

Afternoon 2 p. m.—How to make and store ensilage, by Prof. Joseph Clayton of the A. and M. College.

Handling the sorghum crop, by Mr. Parrot.

Opening the question box.

Saturday 10 a. m.—Review of exhibits and stock parade.

Awarding of premiums.

Office Occupant: Janitor, I wish you'd clean up this office once in a while. I don't want to be running after you every time I want it done. Janitor: Ain't you aware, sir, that it's a generally understood thing that the office should seek the man?—Roxbury Gazette.

Try Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla. It will benefit you; it makes the old feel young and vigorous, and it is not expensive. Only 50 cents for 50 doses.

ARE YOU RUNNING MACHINERY?

Or do you need any new machinery, any gins, elevators, presses, engines, boilers, etc.?

IF NOT, do you need any repairs for your old engine and boiler, or your gin machinery,

OR

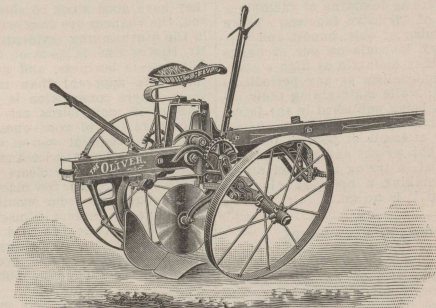
Do you need any belting, pulleys, shafting, boxes, couplings, pumps, piping, pipe fittings, or in fact, anything else to fit up your old outfits?

IF SO—

Write us your wants. We carry the best stock in the State, and can fill your orders promptly and at satisfactory prices.

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

Our No. 9 Latest Improved.



PRICE \$40.00.

MANY THOUSANDS NOW USED IN TEXAS

Attest that this plow has never been equaled, and knows no rival. It is absolutely the only Sulky Plow which will properly work all kinds of Texas lands.

CUTS AND TURNS A UNIFORM FURROW, WHETHER IN LEVEL OR HOG WALLOW LANDS.

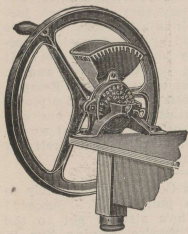
It is the lightest draft, easiest handled, most durable and economical plow made; has no landside to cause friction. Will do MORE and BETTER WORK, with LESS TEAM THAN ANY OTHER PLOW ON EARTH.

For further information address:

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

FAMILY MILL.

Adjusted by one thumb-screw in a moment to grind from fine flour to hominy. Adapted to grinding corn, wheat, coffee, spices or grain of any kind for domestic use or feeding purposes.

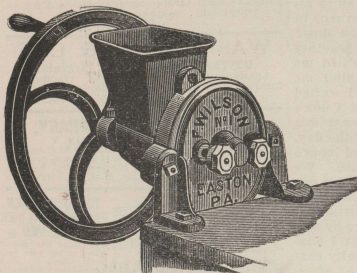


Corn meal, hominy and Graham flour produced fresh and pure in your own home. Grinds one pound of coffee in one minute; flour or meal in a longer or shorter time, as the mill is set to grind fine or coarse. It has large, chilled-iron burrs, 4 1/2 inches in diameter, which are ground perfectly true. Steel shaft and fly-wheel 20 inches in diameter. Can be quickly fastened to the edge of a table or counter. The workmanship on the mill is first-class, all parts being made to duplicate.

We will furnish this mill and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year for \$5, receiver pays freight charges from Dallas, or we will give it for a club of seven new subscriptions to this paper at one dollar each. Address:

Texas Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Texas.

No. 1 POULTER'S MILL.



This mill is especially made for grinding dry bones, shells, grain and many other substances for poultry.

Weights 35 pounds. No family is at home without one of these mills. Price, with TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year, \$5 each. Purchaser pays the freight from Dallas. We use them on Texas Farm and Ranch Experimental Farm and can fully recommend them.

This mill will be given as a premium for seven new subscribers to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH at \$1 each.

Address Texas Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Texas.

SHELL OUT

Not a toy, but a machine which does the work, and all a farmer needs for shelling corn for home use.

It Won't Choke. Simple in Construction. It is Durable and Cheap.

We will furnish this Sheller and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year for \$3.25, or we will send it f. o. b. Dallas for \$3 cash.

I should have acknowledged receipt of the Corn Sheller and Bone Mill purchased from you some time ago. It came all o. k. I have thoroughly tested both, and if I could not get others like them, I would not take one hundred dollars for them. Every poultry fancier ought to own a Bone Mill. I grind all the corn my stock eat. And the Sheller—it is a perfect daisy. Can easily shell a bushel of corn in five minutes.—J. J. COLLINS, Belton, Texas.

Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

Family Coffee Mill.

Something Needed in Every Home.

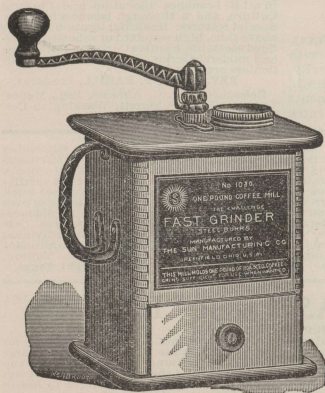
This mill holds one pound of roasted coffee, which can be ground out in quantities desired as needed. Air-tight canister with screw cap top.

Hardwood box, rounded corners, finely finished with three coats of varnish. Mountings, copper bronzed and lacquered.

The advantages—convenience, rapid and easy grinding—commend this mill as in every way superior to the old style ones.

We will send this mill (purchaser pays express charges) and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year for \$1.50. Or we will send the mill alone for 75 cents.

From the above brief description and the illustration you get a fair idea of the mill. Every family needs and should have one. Address all orders to



Texas Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Texas.

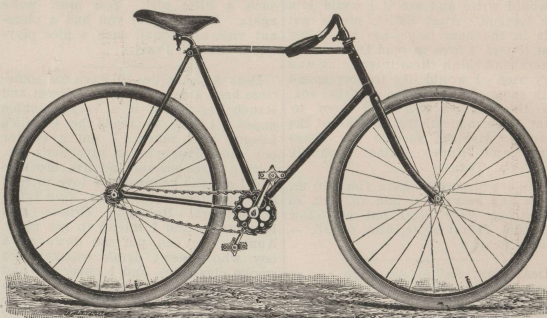
NEVER—AN OFFER LIKE THIS!

BEFORE making our contract for the season of 1896, we looked the market over carefully, determined to get the best wheel made on such conditions that we could offer them direct to our readers at less money than the same wheel can be bought by dealers. We succeeded in making a contract with one of the largest and most reliable manufacturers, on a basis of such a number for cash, we are able to offer you for \$50.00 a strictly High Grade Up-to-Date Model of 1896 Bicycle, such as it is doubtful if you could equal for \$90.00.

Every piece and part that enters into the construction of this wheel is the

Best That Money Can Buy.

None but the most skilled mechanics are employed, and every known Machine or Device for the Improvement of the wheel is used.



Our Roadster: 1896 Model.

DESCRIPTION:

Morgan & Wright Quick Repair Tires; Wood Rims; Weight 24 Pounds.

FRAME: 1896 pattern, deep frame, with long head and wheel base; narrow tread. Made from cold drawn steel tubing and steel forgings. Barrel pattern; crank hanger.

WHEELS: Twenty-eight inch, with wood rims; large barrel hubs; nickel-plated tangent spokes.

STERING FORK: Cold drawn steel tubing, with steel drop forged crown. Adjustable nickel-plated coasters.

HANDLE BAR: Made of 13-16 cold drawn steel tubing. Drop or up-turned pattern; fitted with cork handles, with German silver ferrules.

BEARINGS: Ball bearings to every part; made from high grade steel, carefully hardened. All dust proof.

CRANKS: Round pattern; 6 1/2 inch throw.

PEDALS: Dust proof; rat-trap; improved design. Made from cold rolled sheet steel and steel drop forgings.

CHAIN: One-fourth inch Humber pattern block chain; hardened. Rear adjustment.

GEAR: Drop forged steel sprocket wheels and crank shaft. Both sprockets easily and quickly detached. Nickel-plated. Gear, 48 inches.

SEAT POST: T pattern.

SADDLE: Garford; model, F; tool bag with pump, patent oiler, and necessary tools.

FINISH: All bright parts finely nickel-plated. Enamelled in the finest black, with special enamel, which produces the best finish that can be obtained.

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Also wheels for boys, girls, youths and misses. Write for circulars.



Vaseline is an article that has been on the market for twenty-five years, and its merits are so great that it stands entirely alone. It is a product of petroleum, refined by processes of filtration just as sugar is refined. Texas Farm and Ranch, by a special arrangement with the Chasebrough Mfg. Co., the only makers of Vaseline, is able to offer a chest of Vaseline remedies that should be in every house. This box we call "Texas Farm and Ranch Vaseline Chest." Let it be distinctly understood that only one chest will be sent to any address. The chest contains

- 1 Cake Vaseline Soap.
- 1 Tube Vaseline Camphor Ice.
- 1 Jar Vaseline Cold Cream.
- 1 Two Ounce Tube Pure Vaseline.
- 1 Tube Capsicum Vaseline.

Vaseline Soap is good for all family purposes. Vaseline Camphor Ice is used to cure affections of the skin and to relieve colds in the head, catarrh, etc. Vaseline Cold Cream is for use in cases of chafing and after shaving. The uses of Cold Cream are so numerous as to need no further mention. Pure Vaseline is useful every day in the year in well regulated households. Capsicum Vaseline is a cure for colds in the chest, throat, etc. It is a speedy cure for toothache. The lowest retail price of this box, mailed, is 71 cents. Now comes the wonderful part of the offer. Step into any reliable drug store and see what you would have to pay for these articles in the Vaseline Chest. We offer them much less than cost as an inducement for subscriptions.

Only \$1.25 for the Texas Farm and Ranch Vaseline Chest, postpaid, and Texas Farm and Ranch one year; or we will send you the Texas Farm and Ranch Vaseline Chest alone for 50 cents postpaid.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

VETERINARY.

When veterinary advice is desired by mail and without delay, Dr. Wm. Folmester (Dallas, Texas), should be addressed directly, and one dollar inclosed to secure prompt attention. Queries addressed to THE TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for publication will be answered, each in turn.

I have an O. L. C. sow 3 years old; had 13 pigs last summer, came very near dying, but got well in two months and has had something like whites ever since. Have kept her in pen with male ever since. She sprees every month, but has not got with pig. It seems that she won't breed any more. Please tell me what to do to make a sow breed.—JAS. SHELTON, Genoa, Ark.

Ans.—Leucorrhoea in the animal is frequently slow to yield to treatment. The vagina should be syringed out twice a day, using plenty of hot water to which a little alum and carbolic acid has been added—about an ounce of alum and a teaspoonful of carbolic acid to two gallons of water. A fountain syringe is the best to use.

Please tell me what is the matter with my horse. He has a terrible itch, rubs against everything he can get to; all the hair is coming off. Please give me a remedy. I also have a horse that has grease heel; please give me a remedy for it.—B. T. THOMPSON, Jameson, Texas.

Ans.—1. See that you have no chicken lice that can get on your horse. Sponge him over lightly with coal oil, and a few hours after wash him all over with hot water, soap and soda, using a hard brush. 2. Wash the parts clean with hot water and soap; rub dry and apply a good coating of carbolic vaseline; then cover with a bandage. Apply the vaseline once or twice a day, but do not wash off, then always rub dry after doing so.

I have a horse 7 years old, and he has signs at times of gravel and does not pass his urine free and without strain. Please publish a receipt in your paper to cure him.—J. W. ROGERS, Avalon, Texas.

Ans.—Have your horse washed out thoroughly and give him a teaspoonful of saltpetre in his feed once a day for four doses. If his bowels are constipated, give him a quart of raw linseed oil.

What is the matter with my mule? I have given him condition powders and made his coat sleek; he will eat but very little; he is very dull and moves slowly. Upon putting the hand over the heart you feel it beat with a double beat which is perceptible all over. Any movement or excitement makes this beating worse until he trembles all over; easily frustrated. He is only six years old and if he can be cured would be valuable.—F. A. W. NUTT, Temple, Texas.

Ans.—Some form of heart disease. Let him alone and he may outgrow it.

I have several pigs that have been castrated about a month which have a knot or bunch-like gristle which feels like a knot on their feet, but don't quit eating altogether. When they get up and walk off they will stagger and fall around like they had no legs underneath, and they can't see well but are not altogether blind. Some of my neighbors think it is blind staggers. If so, please tell me what causes it and what to do for it. They droop around several days and then die. I have lost six or eight already.—PARK CARPENTER, Mooresville, Texas.

Ans.—The growths on the end of the divided cord is the result of not dividing it near enough to the body. They will not hurt anything.

I write you a few lines describing the condition of my hogs and see if you cannot prescribe a remedy for them. The first thing I noticed they began to slack on their feet, but don't quit eating altogether. When they get up and walk off they will stagger and fall around like they had no legs underneath, and they can't see well but are not altogether blind. Some of my neighbors think it is blind staggers. If so, please tell me what causes it and what to do for it. They droop around several days and then die. I have lost six or eight already.—PARK CARPENTER, Mooresville, Texas.

Ans.—Your hogs are suffering from a spinal meningitis; it is caused from their feed or bad water, or both. Change the feed and see that the water is good, and plenty of it. Two to four ounces of castor oil often helps the sick ones.

I have a 4 year old horse that has been thin in order all of his life—sick every day or two. He rolls and walks around and turns his hip up. Please tell me what is the matter and give me a remedy.—SUBSCRIBER, Kenedy, Texas.

Ans.—Indigestion. It may be due to some abnormal growth or structure of the digestive organs. Give him a quart of castor oil, and afterward give one of the following powders: Barbadoes aloes, one ounce; dried sulphate of iron, six drachms; gentian powder, four drachms, and nux vomica, three drachms. Mix and divide into twelve powders and give one a day.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Kindly answer the following through your interesting and instructive paper. When is the time to plant fall oats and how much per acre? Which is the best varieties to plant?—J. FRIERSON, No Postoffice.

Ans.—Write to the Agricultural Department at Washington for bulletins on sub-irrigation and drainage. The

cost of tiling is estimated at from \$300 to \$400 per acre. If the object is irrigation rather than drainage, the cost will be materially lessened as the piping need not be laid more than half so deep. Three feet for drainage, and 18 to 20 inches for irrigation, are about the right depth. The last can be further decreased by using improved ditchers, that will do the work of ten men with spades. On a small scale this is not practicable.

Will you inform me through your paper how I can get full information as to the cost per acre and manner of preparing ground for sub irrigation by the porous tile or drain system, as I have about ten acres that I wish to cultivate as a garden and have an abundant supply of water to accomplish same, but do not know where or how I can get information as to cost and manner of preparing ground for same.—W. F. BLUNT, M. D., Galveston, Texas.

Ans.—As early in September as the ground and rains combine to favor planting. Be sure to have the land well prepared.

Would like to know if the corn states have made an average crop this year.—W. A. FICKLIN, Hillsboro, Texas.

Ans.—They have. Some of them above an average crop. In some large sections of Illinois and Indiana, the crop is short.

I send you under separate cover some plants known as Ice Weed. You will confer a favor by giving me its botanical name. If you cannot do so, please advise me who can.—O. A. Seward, Brenham, Texas.

This is a common river weed which is very troublesome on low, rich bottom land. To kill it out keep it wet; cut off close to top of ground. It can also be killed by close cultivation during a dry season.—R. H. PRICE, College Station, Texas.

I send you a bunch of roots and vine and I wish to know the name of same. I also wish to know what will kill it, or if it can be killed with salt. I noticed a small patch of this stuff twelve years ago in my field. It has spread until there is as much as one-fourth of an acre. The ground is literally full of the roots. I do not know how deep they grow in the ground, though I do know that they go a foot deep.—E. J. Maples, Alberfoye, Texas.

As the plant is in such a dried condition, and as there are no seed now bloom on it, it is impossible for me to tell what it is. Salt will kill nearly all vegetation when put around it. You might keep tops cut off very close, so the plants will have no lungs; this will usually kill most plants in a year or two. If you could keep the ground well plowed during a dry season it would be good.—R. H. PRICE, College Station.

SECRETS OF KEEPING COOL.

Coleman's Rural World.

When the most conservative thermometer begins to cut mad caprices, and the atmosphere thickens into a haze that would resist a knife, and the ordinarily clear-headed mortal finds his brain too befogged to think two consecutive thoughts, he begins to wish that he had devoted a few cool days to the consideration of wise means of enduring tropical temperatures. As he never does commit this admirable precaution, the hot days find him a burden to his friends and an infinite bore to himself, and an illustration of the remarkable human capacity for sustaining physical misery aloud and in public. If he should, however, make a serious attempt to devise practical means for keeping cool, he would reach results something like the following, which are guaranteed to bring relief to the most obstinate sufferer:

In the first place, disregard all conventions regarding clothes. There is no real reason why a man should hesitate to go down town in a negligee shirt, or why a woman should consider it the height of impropriety to appear on the street in a muslin gown.

Not only do undergarments admit of far greater simplicity than they have attained, but the wearing of them calls for more common sense than the average person displays. Hardly any superstition receives more loyal support than the good old idea that the shifting of one's apparel should depend upon the almanac. The thermometer, and nothing else, should serve as guide in changes of clothing. A drop of temperature subsequent to a hot season should, of course, al-

ways suggest an immediate return to heavy underwear, but this is only another instance of the value of common sense as a health preserver.

People who eat hot, rich dinners and drink hot drinks on tropical days deserve to be hot. It should be a well established fact among all sufferers from heat that light cooling foods of condensed nourishment, should indicate the transition from a January temperature to that of July. There are hundreds of ways in which to serve cold meats, poultry and game, while salads are the infallible refuge of the seeker for palatable cold dishes, and the name of ices and cooling drinks is legion. It may be remarked here that there is another moss grown superstition, to the effect that excessive indulgence in cool drinks is an exceedingly perilous thing. It is a well known physiological fact, however, that the heat of summer draws the moisture from the body, exhausting it, and thereby demanding a renewal of the supply. For this reason competent physicians say that it is not a mark of wisdom to deny one's self cold water when thirsty, but, on the contrary, it is advisable to drink all that one's system calls for. This does not mean that one should commit suicide by drinking large quantities of ice water. All liquids taken should be cool enough to allay thirst; nothing more. Bathing in warm water should be frequent, and, though it may seem paradoxical, warm water is far preferable to cold. Cold water stimulates the skin and causes a glow. Warm water allays the burning and feverishness, and causes a drop in the temperature of the body. Experiment will convince any one of this.

Persons who suffer from a peculiarly uncomfortable congested feeling in the head in hot days should know of a simple remedy, that is speedily effective. Place a towel wet with cold water at the back of the neck, and replace it at intervals by freshly moistened ones until the head becomes clear and the entire body cooler. This will not seem strange to any one who has noticed that the two most sensitive portions of the body are the back of the neck and the wrist. If the hands are immersed in hot water above the wrists, extreme heat and discomfort will follow, while the application of cold water to the wrists is productive of almost instantaneous relief. It is safe to say that the fashion of having the neck tightly encased in high collars is responsible for a great deal of discomfort, and that to return to the Byronic style of collar would be the most sensible innovation that could be made.

Daily change of linen is one of the most prominent articles in the creed of the hot weather victim. Hardly anything is so refreshing and so hygienic and the person who once become wedded to the custom will never depart from it.

The sufferer should not imagine he can escape from his troubles by seeking sleep at night in an overdrawn bed and in a dark room. The bed should be moderately hard; there should be a very light pillow or none at all, and the bed should not be piled high with coverings. Sleep in such a part of the room as to catch the current of ventilation, and, incidentally, make sure that there is ventilation. Linen sheets are cooler than any other. Under these conditions there is some chance of sleeping during a hot night and waking up refreshed on a hot morning.

Finally, it is advisable not to concentrate the entire sum of one's mental energy on the temperature. Employment is often a blessing on a hot day, and the sufferer who is obliged to distract his thoughts by some sort of work will find himself deprived of many of his most exquisitely painful sensations.

The forty-eighth annual session of the old and popular institution, Wesleyan Female Institute, Staunton, Va., begins Wednesday, September 9, 1896. We cannot say anything that will add to this well-known female institution of learning. It is well known throughout the South through its numerous graduates, who adorn the best society of the country. The location, surroundings, and equipments of this school are unsurpassed anywhere in this country, and the faculty are individually endorsed by the best authorities of the day.

Cures

Prove the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla—positive, perfect, permanent Cures. Cures of Scrofula in severest forms, Salt Rheum, with intense itching and burning, scald head, boils, pimples, etc. Cures of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, by toning and making rich, red blood. Cures of Nervousness and That Tired Feeling, by feeding nerves, muscles and tissues on pure blood. For book of cures by

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Send address to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

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CHEAP ENGINES and BOILERS.

A large assortment of entirely renovated and refitted second-hand Engines and Boilers. Call and see, or write for a bargain. W. M. BURR, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—BLACK LAND.

Will trade \$20,000 cash value in best improved inside business property, well rented, in city of Dallas, for a choice tract of 200 to 2,500 acres of land (unimproved at bottom prices preferred) within black belt of North Texas, near Dallas preferred. Will give or take difference in value. Write full particulars and price of what you have to Lock Box 387, Dallas.



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Dallas, Texas.

CHEAP RATES.

Tourist tickets, good until October 31 for return, are now on sale by "THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE" to Kansas City, Chicago, Denver Colorado Springs and all Northern and Eastern summer resorts.

In addition to the above, the following very low rates will be made for special occasions:

National Encampment G. A. R.,

St. Paul, September 1st-4th.

One fare for round trip. Tickets sold August 25th and 30th, good for return until September 16th, with privilege of extension until September 30th.

Solid Vestibule trains to Kansas City and Chicago, with Pullman Sleepers and free Reclining Chair cars.

Through Sleepers between San Antonio and Kansas City.
For tourist books, folders and additional information, address J. C. McCABE, G. P. A., Fort Worth.

Farm and Stock

DROUTH.

Prescott Toomey, in Texas Sifter.

[Inspired by riding through West Texas on a mixed train in July.]

The train bumped on,
Wubblidy-bub,
Through a country sad and sere,
Wubblidy-bub, wubblidy-bub,
With scarcely a thing to cheer,
And the wire grass dry
Caused many a sigh
From the heart of the lonely steer
As the train bumped on.

And the rain passed on,
Dripty-drip,
Fell many a hope that was high,
Dripty-drip, dripty-drip—
There was never a drop from the sky.
It brought deepest of woe
To the man with the hoe
As he watched the clouds float by—
As the rain passed on.

So what is the use,
Uselessly-use,
Of working the whole day long,
Uselessly-use, use,
When things they go all wrong,
And the labor of years
Brings nothing but tears
And the sound of the auction gong—
So what is the use.

A cow that will make four hundred pounds of butter in a year, makes it at less cost per pound than that made by 300 pound cows, or 200 pound cows, or any that make a less amount.

It is well enough to have the ground ready and carefully selected seed on hand, for after a while there will be rain, and then the farmer can sow his fall grain with hope of seeing it again in due season.

In buying grain this fall for seed it would be well to look out for seeds of something not wanted. There is a great deal of Johnson grass disseminated by being mixed with other seeds. Require a responsible guarantee if it can be had.

Farmers have had their attention called to the importance of uniform baling of cotton, and that the bales be well packed, well covered and well banded. The action of the cotton exchanges and cotton buyers indicates that a loss will be sustained by growers if they neglect to give this matter attention.

The beef of the future will be bred on the farm, fed on the farm and sold directly off the farm. It is the only place where the sort of beef consumers want can be produced. No matter if times are hard, money scarce, and business on the ragged edge, gutta-percha steaks, sole-leather chops and black-gum roasts are not wanted except at prices that will not pay tax on the land that produces the sage-brush on which it is raised. Well bred and gentlemanly steers quickly grown and fattened by magic, or a mixture of oats, corn and cotton seed, which is better, when butchered make the beef that makes the raiser's pocket proud. Range cattle are already marketed without profit, and the tendency of the business is toward "Sims' whole" or some other bournie from which no profit ever returns. And yet bouncing baby beef sells well, and will sell better when the appetite is sufficiently developed to discriminate between a food fit for demi-gods and that only fit for people who are not able to buy better.

KILLING JOHNSON GRASS.

HERBERT POST.

The time of the year to commence killing Johnson grass has come. Up to this time in the summer months all your attempts to kill it have been rewarded by rapid growth, but now the summer growth is about over, and the sap has, or will soon descend to the roots, and the work of killing the grass is an easy matter as soon as you can run the plow deep enough. The breaking up of the ground is not the only advantage, but the thorough plowing benefits the soil and the crops you can grow following the breaking will earn you many times the cost of your labor.

We copy herewith the record of others, then will add our plan: "Pat O'Donnell, who owns a large tract of land in Williamson county, Texas, says he had 100 acres of very choice land to go entirely to Johnson grass. So thick was it that cultivation of

crops in this field was abandoned. He permitted the grass to grow and when it had reached the proper height just before maturing, cut it for hay. Selecting the very dryest and hottest period of the summer months last year, he doubled up his plow teams and uprooted the sod, plowing deeply and leaving the roots of the grass exposed to the hot dry sun, which killed them. He had the same land planted in corn and cotton this season, and out of the entire 100 acres he says a hat full of Johnson grass roots cannot be found.

Capt. W. C. Dibrell, of Coleman, had a valuable block overrun with Johnson grass. A neighbor asked him why he did not get rid of it. He replied that he would pay a man's own price to destroy it for him. The neighbor agreed to kill it out and put his little boys to cutting it off by hoes, close to the ground. In a few weeks it was about six inches high and the shaving was renewed. It came up again less thrifty and again it was hoed to the ground as before, and it has never made its appearance since. On examination it was found the roots were hollow, soft and completely exhausted. Another says: "It is the close cultivation with the plow and hoe in the months of July, August and September that kills it."

Our plan is a little more elaborate, but you are well paid for the labor bestowed.

As soon as you can after August 1, take a good team of horses with a two-horse plow, cutting as deep as you can, and leave the surface in ridges. A month after, or less, go over the field with a straight-toothed harrow, which will draw to the surface the roots not already killed by the sun. Do this across the furrows. In October or November go over the ground the other way, plowing deeply, and sow a crop of fall grain.

In the spring cut the crop early for hay; break again and sow heavily a crop of cow peas, and in the fall cut them for hay or turn under for fertilizing your land. The secret of this heavy seeding of cow peas is that they shade the surface of the ground, and should there be a sprout of Johnson grass not killed the shading of the ground would do it, as this grass is sub-tropical and must have sunlight to grow. If you have followed this plan you will find your land never had better cultivation, the benefit of which will be seen for years. You have a splendid crop of hay for spring and summer food, and the crop of peas also. You have two good crops of hay within one year, and leave your land ready for any crop you may wish.

This is the most effective plan to kill Johnson grass and at the same time give you more earnings in the two crops than cost of killing it.

Fort Worth, Texas.

WINTER TURF OATS.

J. M. VANCE.

I have finished threshing this year's oat crop and find that my winter turf oats sowed one bushel to the acre last October, yielded 65 bushels to the acre; common oats sowed this spring yielded 16 bushels to the acre.

I pastured my Jerseys on the "W. A." oats about four months and am convinced that a winter turf oat pasture is far preferable to and much less expensive than a "silo" for dairymen. I intend to sow from 75 to 100 acres this fall; sowing a part this month and in September and October, and expect to pasture my cows on them from November to April.

San Antonio, Texas.

LISTED CORN.

EUGLID N. COBB.

Early in the spring I promised the readers of Texas Farm and Ranch to report on the success of planting corn with the lister. This being a decidedly off year for corn, I can not give as good or decisive a report as I would like to. But, judging by the general appearance of corn fields planted in the usual way, the lister has a great advantage. Our corn stood up after a windstorm that blew down surrounding fields badly, and held its green color long after other fields were dead. A good illustration of the lister as a good tool is that we were obliged to buy an extra field of corn to fill our silo, and after examining the neighboring fields we bought a crop planted by our lister at \$5.50 per

Our I's and Other Eyes.

Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have cause to use them. But we have less and less cause to praise ourselves, since others do the praising, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to S. F. Boyce, wholesale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn., who after a quarter of a century of observation writes:

"I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years, both at wholesale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier that has been introduced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. But it only echoes popular sentiment the world over, which has "Nothing but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

Any doubt about it? Send for the "Carebook."
It kills doubts and cures doubters.
Address: J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

SOUTH DOWNS

C. M. CLAY, White Hall, Ky.

BERKSHIRE PIGS from prize winners to sale cheap considering quality of stock.
J. H. DRINKARD, Lohn, Texas.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE of prize winning strains. Pigs now ready to ship. Write your wants.
NAT EDMONSON, Sherman, Texas.

J. W. EMBRY, Waxahatche, Texas. Berkshire swine of superior breeding. Write for pedigree and prices.

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

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. FRAZIER & ANSELL, Kopper, Bosque Co., Texas.

SPRINGSIDE JERSEY FARM.
A. J. C. C. Jersey cattle for sale. Also English Berkshire swine. W. A. PONDER, Denton, Texas.

J. E. Williamson, Marshall, Texas. Breeder of registered Berkshire Swine. Pigs for sale at \$16 a pair.

A. J. C. C. Jersey Cattle. Merino sheep and Berkshire pigs. All stock registered.
PARKS & PARKS, Ennis, or Morgan, Texas.

A THOROUGHBRED
CLYDE STALLION,
four years old, for sale at a bargain. Address
HORSEMAN, Box 70, Dallas, Texas.

Fairview Stock Farm.
Of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian cattle, Poland-China swine, Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. B. F. WEDEL, Heidenheimer, Tex.

SCOTCH COLLIE (Shepherd Dogs)
Puppies for sale from trained and registered parents, combining best blood of England and America. Address Fytrova Poultry Farm and Kennels, Hannibal, Mo.

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Severe or Easy
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Sample mailed, XC \$1.00.
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AN AILING HORSE
means loss of money. We cure him while he works.
Cure Cracks, Grease Heel, etc. Also good for sore tests on cows. Ask your dealer for it. Sample mailed for 10¢.
Enough to cure one horse.
BICKMORE GALL CURE CO.,
DE SURE AND WORK THE HORSE, Box 710, Old Town, Me.

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Jerseys
Bulls in service, Brown Besse's Son 3450, Hood Farm Figs 4084, Pedro Signal Landser 3202, Fancy Harry of Hood Farm 4234, Chrono 2613, Mint 2360. Young stock by these great sires out of deep rich milking cows of the very best butter strains, generally on hand and for sale.
Address HOOD FARM, Lowell, Mass.

Bull For Sale.
A handsome young A. J. C. C. bull, ready for service, solid light gray fawn. Price \$100, delivered at any express office in Texas, Louisiana or Arkansas. For further particulars write
CEDAR HILL JERSEY FARM, Marshall, Texas.

This will appear but once.
P. S.—Also three splendid young Berkshire boars from imported dam.

Hand separator on the farm.
The Indiana Experiment Station sends out the following bulletin:
"During the past few months numerous communications to this station indicate that Indiana farmers are becoming much interested in the use of hand separators on the farm. Many wish to know if it will pay them to buy such a machine to replace hand skimming of milk."

"The hand separator consists of a small metal bowl, which is revolved with great rapidity by means of cow wheel connections. Milk turned into the bowl separates into skim-milk, which accumulates in the outer portion of the bowl, and cream, which gathers near the center. After the separation in the bowl the cream and skim-milk escape from it through outlets into separate tubes, from which they are conducted into cans. This action of separation is continuous so long as the bowl is revolving at suitable speed."

"Separators are now commonly sold on the market that do satisfactory work, practically removing all the butter fat from the milk. On the average farm probably every 100 pounds of skimmed milk secured by the old-fashioned methods contains from one-fourth to one-half pound of fat. More is left in the milk than the farmers are often aware of. The properly run separator removes nearly all, if not all, of this."

"The writer believes that every person who keeps five or more cows with the object of making as much butter from them as possible, who makes gilt-edged butter, and who is interested in progressive dairying, would find in the hand separator a money-making machine. Other people are likely to be disappointed if they buy a hand separator."

"The following are some of the important arguments in favor of this separator: It effectually skims the milk, thereby saving all the cream or fat. Where impurities have fallen into the milk, such as hairs, dirt, ma-

man: Your letter received several days ago. In regard to the premium money, we came out behind this season; but don't think you will have to wait longer than September, as we are preparing to pay off all premiums by that time. The hot, dry weather is burning everything up. Yours truly,

J. C. MEDLIN.

This is to be regretted; such contingencies should not be permitted to arise. Provisions should be made for the prompt payment of all premiums, regardless of the success or failure of the Fruit Palace. The stockholders should go down in their pockets at once, and thus maintain their credit; otherwise they will likely find it difficult to secure exhibits in future. Those who came from a distance, some of them hundreds of miles, to put their fruits on exhibition, deserve better treatment. Tyler should see to it that they receive it.

AUSTIN'S IMPROVED, OR MAY'S HYBRID DEWBERRY.

JAMES SIMON.

This wonderful dewberry was first discovered years ago, growing wild on the farm of Mr. John Mayes, in Denton county, Texas. In the same field, and in close proximity, grew the common dewberry of the South, *Rubus trivialis*; also the common wild upright blackberry. As was very natural, the first discoverers pronounced it a hybrid between the dewberry and the blackberry; thus the name, Mayes' hybrid dewberry. Many at once secured plants; among others, Mr. J. W. Austin, a local nurseryman. Mr. Austin soon found that, under good cultivation, the plants increased in vigor and productivity, and the fruit increased in size, until it was considered wonderful by all who saw it. Consequently Mr. Austin began the propagation of plants for sale under the name of Austin's Improved dewberry, thus the double name.

Learning of the fame of this new wonder, I secured plants a year ago last March, have studied it carefully in all the different stages of growth, and can find no evidence in plant, flower or fruit that justifies the term hybrid. To satisfy myself more fully as to the correctness of my judgment in the matter, I have wanted seeds, and have a number of young plants growing, and in case there is a combination of the two species, the offspring will be very sure to show it. The long and well-known truth that the sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children, even to the third and fourth generation, is as applicable in the vegetable as in the animal kingdom.

Catalogue illustrators will certainly find but little temptation to exaggerate the size of this new berry. The illustration hardly does it justice as the berries from which the photograph was made were taken from one-year-old plants that had not had rain or water in any shape from the time the plants were in bloom until the fruit was ripe. The cluster of small berries in the picture are the best specimens of the Early Harvest blackberry that could be found on very vigorous three-year-old plants, ripened under the same conditions, and placed there to show the contrast in size. Better to illustrate, if possible, the size to which this berry will attain under favorable conditions. I state that 53 selected berries filled a quart box, while it required 347 of the best Early Harvest berries to fill the same box.

The time of ripening is the same as that of the Early Harvest blackberry, but it ripens its crop much quicker than that variety, the ripening season covering a period of about two weeks.

How far north this dewberry will stand the winters I am not prepared to say, further than that it is said to have stood last winter perfectly at Carrollton, Mo. I believe that it will stand as great a degree of cold as the Early Harvest and other blackberries of that class. The habit of growth is such that it is very easily protected in case it is found necessary to do so.

Denton, Texas.

Wichita Falls, Tex., July 31, 1896.
Dr. A. M. Ragland. Dear sir: We send you some bugs that are destroying our grapes. They don't seem to bother the vines, but destroy the grapes when nearly or quite ripe. We have

never been bothered with anything of the kind before. You will see that they are a very good sized bug; their eyes are red with black wings and red back. We would like to know if any of Texas Farm and Ranch readers are bothered with them and what way is best to get rid of them, as it don't do to spray when the grapes are getting ripe. We also inclose the small fly that eats the leaves and are numerous this year. Downing Bros., Wichita Falls, Texas.

ANSWER BY PROF. T. V. MUNSON.

The bugs sent you by Downing Bros., and referred to me are true sap-sucking bugs, and are not the authors of the holes in the grape-leaf, nor the despoiling of the fruit. Birds have evidently punctured or torn the fruit, and some insect with jaws has perforated the leaf. I do not think the bug very hurtful. The smaller ones, supposed to be flies that eat the leaf, are the same kind of bugs, only in a less developed state. The bug may be a beneficial species, preying upon other insects, as are a good many of that class, but it found to be very damaging to anything, nothing but kerosene emulsion spray will destroy them.

MARKETING FRUIT AND TRUCK.

The Bell County Truck and Fruit Growers Association to the State Horticultural Society, at Tyler, Texas:

Several of our members had intended to go to Tyler, but we have had a drouth on us since the 11th of April—nearly thirteen weeks to date—and everything is dried up; fruits, vegetables, melons and corn a failure, except some early plums and peaches. Cotton still stands the drouth, but can't hold out much longer. These disasters put us without money, and we must forego the pleasure and instruction of your splendid meeting.

We would suggest for your consideration the following points, as of vital importance to our state:

It has been demonstrated that we can raise a great variety of fruits, vegetables and melons, of unquestioned quality. It is the mission of our society to encourage the growing of these products among our people, after the most improved methods, insuring the most complete success. But we have come to that point that transportation and markets are the chief barriers in the way of success. And I here assert as a truth that we should ask no man to put in commercial orchards, or indeed any orchard except for home use, unless we can get cheaper rates to northern markets and some way of selling our products much better than anything now known to us. We have had some experience in shipping. Railroad freights must be paid—full rates. The commission man must get his pay, and \$10 or \$12 per car for drayage. Then, if anything is left, the producer gets it. The interests of the producer and commission man seem to be directly opposite to each other. The producers must get high prices to be able to pay the heavy charges demanded; the commission man wants low prices in order to induce a large consumption among his people, making a heavy demand at rates that leave nothing to the shipper.

Then we are deceived (perhaps not wilfully) as to the condition of the market. For instance, melons are scarce in Denver. The commission men send out their circulars all over the country from which they expect supplies, giving perhaps correct quotations of that date. These are received by scores of producers, and each, ignorant of what others are doing, ship their goods to Denver. The market is glutted, prices go down, freight and commissions must be paid, and the shipper gets nothing.

How to remedy these evils is a subject I have given much thought to. I have only been able to suggest two ways:

1. If the railroads would give free transportation both ways to one man to a carload of melons or other freight, this man could open his car at each stopping place and put out a part of his load, and could sell his carload before it reached its destination. Suppose the car was shipped to Denver, and freight prepaid to that point; the man could usually sell his load before reaching its destination, and make arrangements for weekly sales along

that line; for there are hundreds of small towns in Texas that have a limited home supply, and are not able to handle carload lots.

2. We could form a state association, as has been done in California, have a state agent in Fort Worth, through whom all shipments in Texas must be made. This agent could receive orders daily from all markets seeking supplies from Texas; he could place orders daily with the different local societies or growers, and thus only ship to places needing the supply, and prevent the glutting of any market, and also reach many good markets now entirely overlooked because they are too small to handle daily carload lots, and yet might receive a car each week or ten days. Without some such organized effort is made to dispose of our products, it is folly for any man to plant a commercial orchard.

Then, lastly, we should have canneries or home evaporators to cure our perishable fruits and put them in a condition to be stored and kept until a paying market can be found for them.

NECESSITY OF NURSERYMEN HAVING SPECIMEN ORCHARDS.

Green's Fruit Giver.

The nurseryman who does not fruit specimen trees of each of the varieties he propagates and sells, makes a serious mistake.

One object secured by specimen trees which are planted to bear fruit is learning the value of the variety. Surely no one can recommend others to plant a variety which he has never seen in fruit himself. Every variety has its good qualities, and its defects, the same as individuals of the human family. The object of these specimen orchards, or berry field or vineyard, should be to learn these good qualities, or defects, that our patrons may be benefited thereby.

The main benefit, however, of the specimen orchard planted by nurserymen, is to prove whether the varieties they are propagating are true to name. In every nursery center the various nurserymen are continually purchasing scions of each other, relying implicitly upon the other for the correct naming of the scions secured. Thus if one of these nurserymen is deceived in one or more of the scions or varieties secured, and others secure scions from him, in a short time the entire community is sending out stock to which a correct label cannot be attached.

Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla will not reproduce hair on bald heads or replace amputated arms, but will purify impure blood, give health to the sick, and bring rosy cheeks to the pale face. 50 doses 50 cents.

Write "Farmer Shaw," Dallas, Tex., for list of bargains in Jersey cattle, Berkshire hogs and Clyde horses.

IN TEN ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

Only 7 Per Cent Annually On Unpaid Balance.

"Get a move on you." 5000 acres in improved farms at \$3 to \$20 per acre, on above terms. Good prairie land, with plenty of timber and water. See J. W. Wells, on premises four miles north of Prairieville, Kaufman county, Texas.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

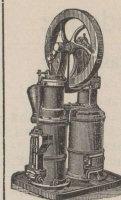
The International & Great Northern R. R. is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast. Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston and St. Louis; Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis; and between San Antonio, Austin, Fort Worth and Kansas City. As a live stock route to northern markets it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars or over will be taken through in solid train and in the quickest possible time.

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

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

For further information call on nearest agent, or address

J. E. Galbraith, G. F. & P. A.,
D. J. Price, A. G. P. A.,
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The Delamater-Rider and Delamater-Ersson Hot-Air Pumping Engines will positively give satisfaction. Any other method of securing a supply of water, such as by rain, steam pumps, hand pumps and wind mills, does not give entire satisfaction, and Hot-Air Pumping Engines possess advantages over all of them. They will pump water from any source and send it wherever needed—in the house, barn, stable, dairy or garden—and to any height and distance. They are safe and economical and will burn any kind of fuel. A scarcity of water is impossible. Send for catalogue to

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467 WEST BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

WINTER TURF OATS FOR SALE,
50 CENTS PER BUSHEL.
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White on Gardening for the South,

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TURNIP SEEDS, CREOLE ONION,
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Rye, Barley, Millet, Sorghum, Triumph Potatoes, Mexican June Corn, White Winter Onion Sets, etc., etc. Write for prices.
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We want to buy Stock Peas and Nearqua Wheat.

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Black Land Fruit Trees.

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Latest and best home and commercial varieties. Immense Stock, Marvellous Growth, Perfection in Form.

Prices down on honest basis. Send for list. Special rates on large orders.

Try our trees and be well pleased.

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McKINNEY, TEXAS.

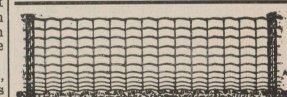
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Write for prices in car load lots. We also solicit shipments of bones.

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BUFFALO HUNTING.

Everybody can now indulge in this pastime. Here are a few hints: Buy excursion tickets to your State Fair! Take the whole family along. The "kids" can watch the deer and fawns while you keep your eye on the big game. Once inside the grounds, lay low and watch the crowd till you locate our exhibit, then charge on it with a wild whoop. Send for pictures.

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\$20,000 to \$30,000 worth oil mill stock. Will trade for cattle, sheep or black land. Address "C," care Texas Farm and Ranch, Dallas.

A BARCAIN IN A FINE FRUIT FARM on the Gulf Coast. 46 acres in 2-year-old trees. Address A.F. H. H. TOLAR, Arcadia, Texas.

FOR SALE. We can sell several 100-acre tracts of first-class black waxy prairie land in Tarrant County, and from 8 to 12 miles of Fort Worth, and near railroad station, schools and churches, at \$20 per acre. These lands are unimproved and will be sold all on time to any one who can build a house, sink a well, and break up at least 80 acres. Interest 8 per cent., and 10 years time given. The lands will grow anything. Well improved black land farms to sell low down and on long time. We have sold, in the past few weeks, farms in this county to men from Collins, Ellis and Hill counties. We can suit any man who wants a first-class black waxy farm.

HUFFMAN & CO., Fort Worth, Texas.

FINE Fruit Farm

In Denton County, well located, 240½ acres, all fine land and well improved. Sixty acres in bearing orchard—apples, peaches, pears, plums, etc. Vineyard of four acres. Forty acres in cultivation. Living water in creek and springs, two wells, good wind mill.

Price, \$6,000; easy terms. Write for particulars.

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Fine Alluvial Black Sandy Loam.
FREE FROM TAXATION until A. D. 1900.

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and bids them enter for the purpose of investment and settlement.

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allike have equal advantages, and thrive under a good and just government, controlling the richest section in the world.

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produced for home and foreign consumption:

1,848,333 Bales of Cotton,
3,424,441 Bushels of Corn,
24,595,169 Bushels of Oats,
6,553,575 Bushels of Wheat,

and made a correspondingly large record in the production of other staples. The Present Year is the most successful in its history and far exceeds the figures above.

This great state is reached direct from St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis by the

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SUSTAIN THE VITAL FORCES.

The American Medical Journal.

Sustain the vital forces. After all, this is the key to life. It is the guide to the restoration of health. It is the primary principle in the successful treatment of disease. Talk as you will about the invasion of the human body by bacteria. Sustain the vital forces, if you will render them powerless. Bacteria cannot thrive in the physiological field. The unseen enemies of this silent realm are rendered harmless in a body of perfect health. The fateful germ can only enter when its defenses are destroyed. Antiseptics may kill the germs or stop their propagation, but the main thing, after all, is to sustain the vital forces.

The old idea of battling with both nature and disease is exploded. He who depresses the system to get rid of pathological conditions is behind the time.

Germs are always with us, but they can do no harm unless through some breach they enter the sanctuary. Even then they are often rendered harmless, except it be some organism whose defensive mechanism is rendered weak through excesses or disease. Germs may produce disease, but health never produces germs. Deadly germs must live only in a pabulum homogeneous to their character; hence, so long as the strength of vital force is maintained, they are insignificant creatures.

Sustain the vital forces. In health this means to keep in health. It means good air, thorough cleanliness, good food, no excesses, labor in moderation, no mental worry.

In sickness it means more. The flagging energies must be revived, stimulated, toned. Air, cleanliness, food, must be by special selection. Drugs can only do good when they rid the system of morbid matter, and restore the functions of organs. We aid in tissue building when we sustain the vital forces. We restore function by sustaining the vital forces. We drive out bacteria and render them harmless by so doing. The whole medical world is coming to this old tenet, which formed at the beginning of our reformation the keystone and head of the corner.

TILLAGE IS MANURE.

Southern Cultivator.

Cultivation is to a considerable extent the equivalent of manure. It introduces air into the soil, and thus makes what fertility it has available. It was the maxim of Jethro Tull, who wrote many years ago that "tillage is manure." But on poor soil, especially that of sandy character, tillage can do but little good, for in such soils there is little nitrogenous matter for the air to decompose. But wherever manure is applied, cultivation greatly increases its effectiveness.

Every time the cultivator stirs the surface soil it introduces more air into it and hastens the decomposition of the manure. There is therefore sound reason for the common practice of applying manures liberally to the crops that require the greatest amount of cultivation. There is another way also in which the manure helps, and that is by increasing weeds so as to make frequent cultivation necessary. If the soil could be entirely freed of weed seeds, the crops would not get cultivation enough to secure their best growth.

It is thus that the beneficence of nature is vindicated in a matter where, on superficial thought, the farmer is most apt to think that this feature of nature's operation is against him. The rain which makes the crops grow, makes weeds grow also. If the farmer has been forehanded and killed all the weeds as fast as they germinate, the more weed seeds in his soil, the better the crop will be.

LOST HORSES

strayed or stolen, from pasture near Kirkland, on July 29th, the following described horses: One bay horse three years old, and one sorrel mare six years old, both branded — L on left hip. If loose, these horses will probably make for their old range in Palo Pinto County. If found, please take up and notify the undersigned. Ernest Hunt, Kirkland, Childress Co., Texas.

Grow Sugar Beets

AND GET RICH IN THE PECOS VALLEY OF NEW MEXICO.

350 FARMERS WANTED, each to raise ten acres of sugar beets for the Beet Root Sugar Factory now being erected at Eddy, New Mexico, and which will be completed in time to use up the fall crop of 1896. The sugar beet will yield from 15 to 30 tons per acre under good cultivation, and the farmer can safely figure on a price of \$4 per ton for beets carrying 15 per cent. of sugar. The percentage varies from 15 to 23 per cent.

Come and investigate, and use the excursions of Aug. 18, Sept. 1, Sept. 15, Sept. 29, Oct. 6 and Oct. 20, on which days round trip tickets can be had at all stations of the Texas & Pacific Railway east of Weatherford at ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP. For further information write to

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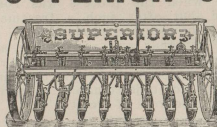
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The Disc Drill is an improvement in drills that will be appreciated by every grain raiser in the Blackland District of Texas, as it practically sets *forever at rest* all objections heretofore urged against grain drills. No more choking in weeds and trash. Light draft. Especially adapted for hard ground; works equally well in black or sandy land; runs shallow or deep, as desired. The feed on the Superior sows any seed from *Millet to Corn* with *absolute certainty*.

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If the money question were as easy to settle as the Plow Question, lots of good breath would be saved.

We settled the plow question for all time when we gave Texas the Hancock Rotary Disc Plow.

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