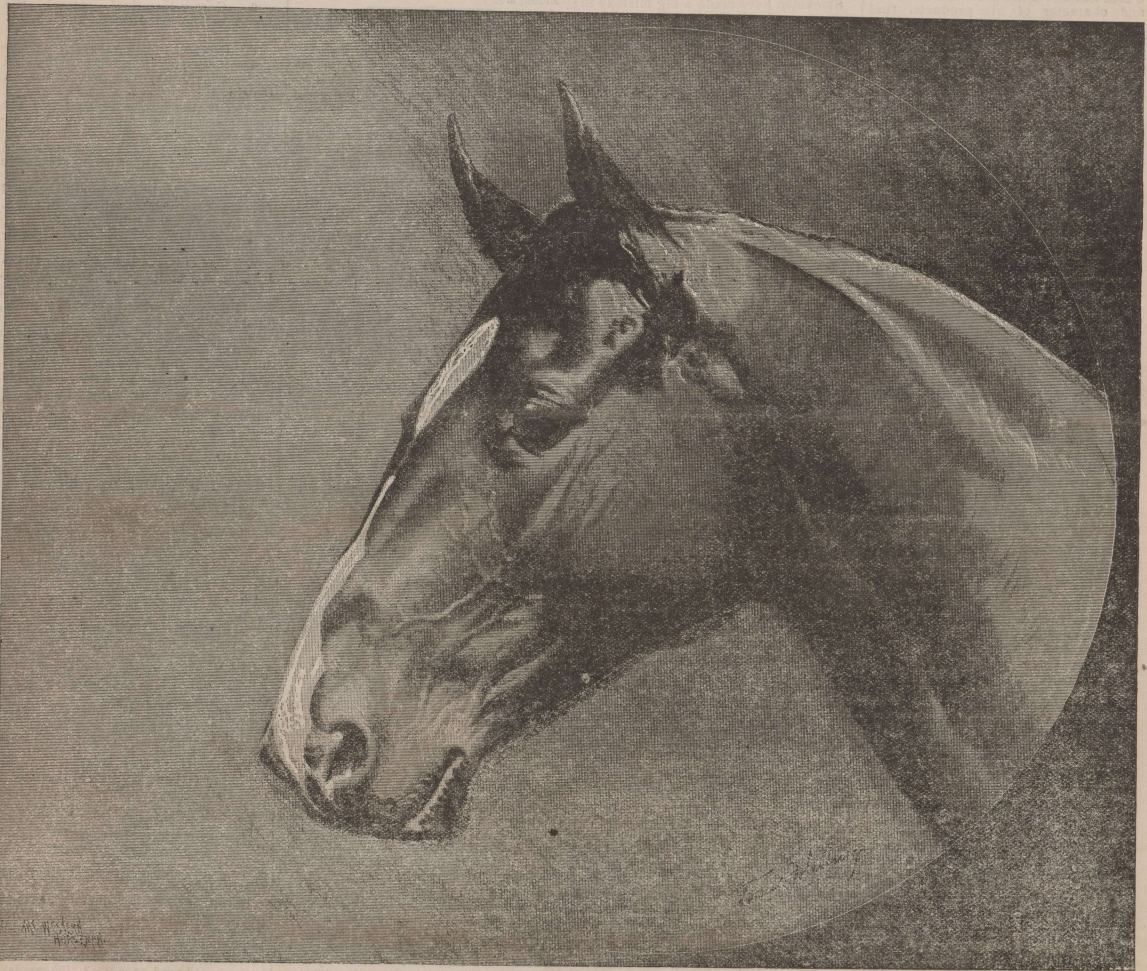


TEXAS FARM RANCH

VOL. XIV.—No. 39.

DALLAS, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 28, 1895.

WEEKLY \$1 A YEAR,
5c. a Copy.



JOE PATCHEN.

KEEPING THE TOLL AT HOME.

L. E. W. is Rural New Yorker.

It is asked whether farmers can profitably do their own grinding. To this I emphatically answer, yes, if they have much to do. I have a wind mill that grinds for me and my neighbors. It cost me in the neighborhood of \$100. Repairs have cost but a trifle, say \$2 per year, which include new grinding plate when old ones are worn. This rig will grind in a gale, 150 bushels of grain in a day of twelve hour. It will run a corn sheller or feed cutter extremely well. It pumps water for 500 sheep and other stock. It saws wood with a power that is surprising—will saw about two cords per hour with a good wind. There are other mills besides the kind I have

which will do similar work. I like mine because I know that it is a success and doubtless some of the other mills are too.

On our farm this power is worth easily \$30 per year to us. I do not know but \$50 would more nearly express it. The mill earns us a stray dollar now and then grinding for neighbors. It grinds wheat to feed our hogs, corn meal and graham flour for home use, corn meal for cows and chicks. The quality of work done is equal to any system of grinding. In this country it costs 5 cents per bushel at the mill to have grain ground. It can be ground at home for about what it costs to haul it to the mill and home again. Farmers are not so shrewd as they should be in setting nature's forces to work for them. Wind

has been long in the habit of slipping through the barn cracks and stealing the farmer's nickles from off his shivering cows and fattening stock. It is high time he set it to work earning back some of them by turning some good solid machinery, which it does with equal willingness.

WINTER TURF OATS.

Farmer's Guide.

Winter oats are not a new thing and just an experiment, but have been grown in many sections with success. They have many advantages over spring oats which should induce the farmer to try a few of them.

First, they are sown in the fall. Second, one bushel is sufficient to sow an

acre, because of the wonderful way they stool out. They often make from thirty to one hundred stalks to one seed. Third, if they are sown anywhere from the last of August to the 20th of September, the fall being reasonable, they will make lots of fall and winter pasture. Fourth, they are ready for harvesting as soon as wheat is cut, and can be threshed when wheat is threshed, which is a great advantage, surely. Fifth, there is surely as good a chance to get a stand of cover on winter oats as on winter wheat, which is not the case on spring oats. They certainly can be grown by every farmer to his great advantage and profit. The earlier they are sown the better they will become rooted down before winter sets in, and the earlier and more numerous will be the stooling.

P432288 wahl

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.

Pruning to increase fruitfulness, or to bring an unfruitful tree into bearing, is a subject worthy of serious consideration, and it doubtless, requires very nice judgment to determine the amount of pruning necessary, and the season or seasons when this pruning may be expected to give the desired results. This is the more uncertain because of the divergence of opinion that obtains among some of our most experienced fruit growers and writers. We find such men as Joseph Mehan, of Pennsylvania, and R. M. Kellogg, of Wisconsin, wide apart in their judgment upon the question of pruning in summer or fall, to develop the reproductive energies of barren fruit trees.

We quote as follows from the veteran horticulturalist, Mr. Mehan: "In our country when fruit trees fail to set flower buds at the time they are large enough to do so, recourse is generally had to the plan of root pruning, as has been already mentioned in this department. Summer pruning, is however, not unknown, and is followed by many; and it is the method followed nearly altogether by the gardeners of England. Both ways have the same end in view, viz., the checking of the tree, though the summer pruning, which shortens in the branches greatly, attains the object in a rather different way. I have seen peach orchards treated to a summer pruning of the branches with excellent results. During the past summer I spent several months in visiting the gardens and parks of England, and I think if I relate how summer pruning is done there it will be of interest and profit to the readers. Such fruit trees as pears, cherries, plums and peaches are grown to a great extent on garden walls, such walls nearly always enclosing the fruit and vegetable garden. The trees are spread out in fan shape, and securely fastened to the wall. About midsummer, while the sap is still quite active, a start is made at one end of the wall, and from the first tree almost all shoots of the present season are cut back to within two or three eyes of the old wood. The exceptions are such shoots as are required to fill the vacancies. This cutting back checks the vigor of the tree, as a loss of leaves always does, and besides this, the fruit buds, which are usually at the base of young shoots, are pushed into more prominence. One tree after another is served in the same way until all on the wall have been done. I would not advise such wholesale cutting away of branches in the case of trees here. The English gardener has but the limited space on the wall at his command, so rather prefers that his trees be checked in the way they are. But here, where standard trees prevail, we do not desire to abridge their growth in that way. What we want is the fruit. Some years ago I experimented on a pear tree for the purpose of causing it to set fruit buds, and successfully, too. It was done by summer pruning, but the young shoots were not cut back as severely as in the English fashion. They were shortened in about two-thirds. The flower buds which formed were not at the base of the shoots, but near the apex, one or two to each shoot. It certainly caused the buds to form, for the uncut shoots did not form any flower buds as the cut ones did. I believe a shortening in of this kind while the sap is still active would result in the setting of buds. This method might be tried on young trees from which a little fruit is desired. For large trees of a bearing size, but which refuse to bear, root pruning would be better. Several years ago I had in charge a small peach orchard, and it was my ambition to make pretty trees of them. The usual peach orchards of the vicinity showed trees bare of fruiting twigs, except at the top of slender branches. One half of the space occupied by the tree was actually unprofitable. The trees in my charge were young, so I had a good chance with them. More than once during the summer I went over the trees, pinching off the ends of the strong shoots, both to make the trees bushier and to preserve a good shape. When fall came and the leaves fell, I showed trees of nice outline, and better than all, there were twigs bearing dormant fruit buds in all parts of the tree. This process of summer pruning was kept up for years, and

a better looking lot of peach trees was not to be seen. By this system of pruning the straggling shape, a lot alone is taken care of, is prevented, and instead, there is one with branches and fruit from bottom to top."

Discussing the subject of fall pruning, Mr. Kellogg holds the opinion that such work is likely to result badly on account of greater disposition in the buds to start into growth when a few days warm weather happens to come in winter. There is no question at all but that locality has very much to do with success of summer or fall pruning to promote fruitfulness.

Checking the growth of wood production has in many instances converted barren trees into fruit bearing ones. Various ways have been devised and practiced to bring this result to pass. The end in view is checking the vigor of plant growth by some sort of injury whereby the tree prompted by the law of self preservation and perpetuation of its species, promptly sets about the work of producing seed after its kind with prompt energy. Some have brought trees that long failed to fruit into a bearing state by driving nails into their trunks. This is rough surgery, but does sometimes bring results. We do not commend the plan. Others have got results by root pruning barren trees too vigorous of wood to fruit. This is done by uncovering some of the principal roots, and cutting them several feet removed from the trunk of the trees. Cutting back a large part of the spring and early summer growth in the early fall is a measure quite successful in some cases. We think we should prefer this plan to increase a tree's fruitfulness, though sometimes root pruning may have to be resorted to to obtain satisfactory results.

Dr. A. M. Ragland: Will you please tell me through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH which are the best varieties of dew berries and blackberries to plant? I would also like to hear from some of the readers their experience with the berries, how to plant, and when to sow to cultivate them. I do not want to make a mistake. Any information will be appreciated; also the address of some one I could buy from. Would like to correspond with any one having berries.—E. E. WHITE, Alta Loma, Texas.

1. The blackberries we think best for North Texas are, the Dallas, Kittatiny, and Erie. There may be others equally good, but we recommend only those we have tested. Mayer's Hybrid, a supposed cross between the native dewberry and Texas native blackberry, a low growing blackberry similar to the Minnevaska, is the most prolific bearer of the largest berries we have ever seen. The same berry is disseminated by a local nurseryman at Pilot Point as Austin's Improved Dewberry. No matter under which name it sells it is the finest early berry yet disseminated in Texas. W. M. McKee, of Denton county, has a new berry of similar type, which he thinks is a hybrid between the common dewberry and Kittatiny blackberry, for which he claims great merit, both in size and quality. Samples received from him last spring confirms his claim, both as to size and quality. To obtain plants write to any nurseryman advertising in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and they will deal justly with you. The best soil for berries is a sandy loam with a red clay subsoil; though berries will grow upon a clay hill if soil is fertilized. Don't expect fine berries on poor, worn out lands—they won't come that way. Soil should be well and deeply plowed and pulverized, and rows for dwarf growing sorts laid off six feet apart; for high bush, eight feet should be given. The low berries should be planted two feet apart and high, three to four feet apart in the row.

TIME TO PLANT.

With favorable weather for preparation of the ground and planting, i. e., a good supply of moisture in the soil, the planting may be done in November, after the first killing frosts. Run your furrows, and drop your roots the proper distance apart, and cover like corn. The top, or piece of cane, usually sold with the root, is no advantage. The new growth comes from the roots, and will show up at the proper time the following spring. The planting may be postponed until February should conditions make it desirable to do so, but the planting should not be delayed till growth begins, and it is well to know that blackberry and dewberry roots begin to send up sprouts very early. A few warm days is sufficient to start them off. If Mr. White will correspond with nurserymen

who advertise in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH they will cheerfully give him all the information he desires relative to berries. In conclusion, will add that we regard the growing of blackberries as one of the most remunerative crops the fruit grower can produce if the soil is the right kind, and they are given proper attention. Two or three hundred dollars worth from an acre is no uncommon yield.

Prof. Munson's new catalogue for 1895-96 has been received, and we note that he has associated with himself his son, Wm. B. Munson, under the firm name of T. V. Munson & Son. It pleases us to see a son taking up the father's work, and helping in the work of development of Southern horticulture. We note with pleasure that Mr. Munson has reduced the price on several of his best known new grapes to 50 cents each, just half the former price.

Dr. A. M. Ragland: Can you inform me through the columns of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH how to make cuttings of the fig tree, and how and when to plant the same?—B. AHRENBECK, Navasota, Tex.

The proper time to make cuttings of the fig is late in the fall after the tree sheds its leaves. The cuttings should be placed in moist sand and kept moist, but not wet, during the winter, and should be kept in a cellar away from light or frost till spring. After danger of frost they may be planted where they are to grow, or in a nursery row, as may be preferred.

The September number of the Southern Florist and Gardener is devoted principally to winter and spring flowering bulbs. It is a specially valuable number to our lady friends who desire to do a bit of window gardening, or have a garden of bulbs. Send 10 cents to the publisher, Geo. M. Brant, Louisville, Ky., for it, and thank us for telling you of it.

BOTTOM FACTS.

NATT. STEVENS.

In TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of August 7th, Wm. Buckner wants to know why peach trees die so quickly after being set out in the spring. The leaves, he says "wither and die and drop off before midsummer." Now this is a subject not treated by any one of the numerous writers in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH in the past, save Dr. Ragland and myself. Mr. Howell, in his great effort at Bowls on the "Mistakes of Fruit Growing," never even once mentioned this kind of failure, or even referred to anything like it. Why not, some asked afterwards? Another said, "Did you ever know of nurserymen telling of their mistakes?" This answer came Yankee fashion, by asking another question, so that neither one was answered directly, although the inference was direct as to where the "bottom facts" lie as to the trouble. While your answer, as far as it goes, is the main correct, you do not reach beyond the surface to find the first cause of this—his—trouble.

Now for some "bottom facts." Green bois d'arc posts set eighteen inches into the ground will, in the spring, often sprout and grow until the stored vitality of the post is exhausted, which is usually about June of that year. Then the leaves wither and die as a natural consequence, because the post has yet no roots to gather food or moisture for the tree to live on, and without it neither tree or post can live longer or put on foliage. Friend Kirkpatrick says that all the post wants is a foster root. He does not say how long attached to the bottom end to make a success. String-fellow says he leaves one inch of root in setting out his trees to make them a success, and if that is sufficient every fence post in all of his region of coast country should become a living growing tree; but, instead of that we see dead fence posts to their fences. While some kinds of tree stocks do grow roots where there is none, Nature generally requires it on all trees, and the pecan is the most rigid in its requirements of it. Its very nature points, first, its long tap root—longer than its top stock—without scarcely any fibrous roots at all, to help bring it to food or moisture to support it, it becomes like a stick—so to speak—stuck in the ground to live or die as best it can, because the tree plow has usually cut its whole tap root off and left it in the ground where the tree grew, and this is the most tender and vital part in the growth of all pecan trees. And now, right here is where Mr. Buckner's trees fail, as mine have always done with me. "They leaf out for a month or so and

wither and die" as soon as the top soil moisture is exhausted and there is no taproot on it to reach down to the subsoil for a further supply of food and moisture, therefore, the trees die. Taproots in all trees have a wise mission to perform, that of drawing food and moisture from below the top soil by suction, or as it is sometimes called, capillary attraction. Forney, Texas.

APPLES

A. M. RAMSEY.

That the common apple tree is a native of the Eastern hemisphere, we have the authority of the earliest writers in Holy Writ, as well as of the naturalists of ancient Greece and Rome. Apples are mentioned by Theophrastus, Herodotus and Columella. The Greeks, according to Pliny, called them Medias, after the country whence they were first brought in ancient times, but others conjecture that the term Media was more properly applied to the citron and the peach, both of which are supposed to have been introduced from Media into Greece. That the Eperotic, from Epirus, were what we called apples, there can be no doubt, as they are described by Pliny as a fruit with a tender skin, that can easily be pared off; besides, he mentions crabs and wildings as being smaller, and for their harsh sourness they have many a foul word and shrewd curse given them. The cultivated apple, however, probably was not very abundant at Rome in his time, for he states that there were some trees in the villas near the city which were of more profit than a small farm, and which brought about the invention of grafting. There are apples, continues he, that have ennobled the countries from which they came, and our best varieties will honor their first grafters forever, such as took their names, Malus, Cestius, Manlius and Claudius. He particularly prizes the quince apples, that come from a quince grafted upon an apple stock, which smelled like the quince, and were called Appiana, after Appius of the house of Claudius. It must be confessed, however, that Pliny has related so many particulars as facts concerning the apple, such as changing the fruit to the color of blood by grafting it on the mulberry, and the tree in the Tyburnine country, grafted and laden with all manner of fruits, which are regarded by modern grafters as physiological impossibilities, it would seem that very little confidence could be placed in his statements of any kind. But what reason have we to doubt the authority of a man whose life was spent for the benefit of mankind, and whose death was caused by his perseverance in search of truth? Instances of grafting trees of different families upon one another are also mentioned by other old authors, and even our Evelyn, of more recent times, states that he saw in Holland, a rose engrafted upon the orange. Columella, a practical husbandman, who wrote some years before Pliny, describes three methods of grafting as handed down to him by whom he calls the ancients, besides a fourth method of his own, and a mode of inarching, or grafting by approach, whereby all sorts of grafts may be grafted upon all sorts of trees. It would appear, however, that the art of grafting at the period in which he flourished was comparatively a modern invention, as it is not mentioned by Moses in his directions to the Israelites when they * * * shall come into the land, and shall have planted all manner of trees; neither Hesiod nor Homer, although forming a part of the subjects on which they wrote.

The making of cider was introduced into Britain by the Normans, who, it is said, obtained the art from Spain, where it is no longer practiced. This liquor is supposed to have been first known, however, in Africa, from its being mentioned by the two African fathers, Tertullian and Augustine, and was introduced by the Carthaginians into Biscay, a province unfriendly to the vine, on which account it became the substitute in other countries.

The introduction of the common apple tree into the British North American colonies dates back to the early periods of their settlements. The seeds of apples, and various other products, were brought from England at the order of the governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay, in New England, in 1629. On the 31 of April, 1632, Governor's Island, in Boston Harbor, was granted Governor Winthrop, on condition that he should plant thereon a vineyard or an orchard.

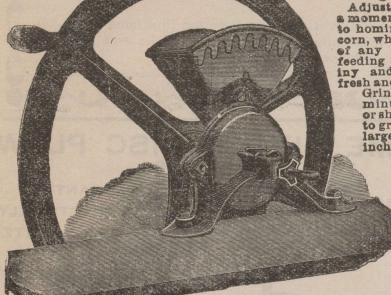
Apples were cultivated near Plymouth by the Pilgrims soon after their arrival,

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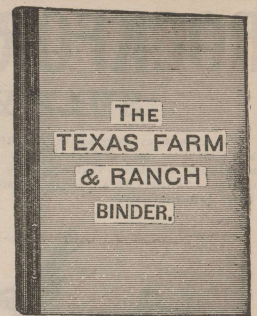
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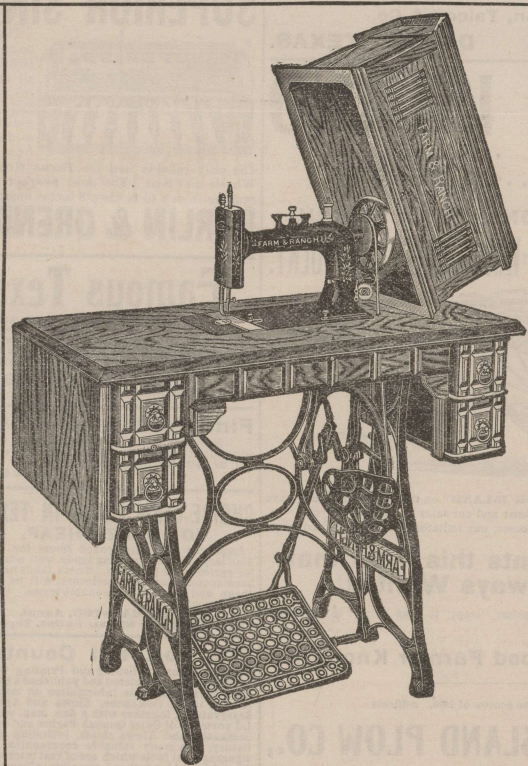
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We are proud of our "Farm and Ranch" for we feel that wherever it goes it will advertise not only the machine, but TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and our

FAIR DEALING WITH OUR READERS.

When you see the "Farm and Ranch" you will be surprised that it can be sold at the low price of \$20. We ship it direct from factory, complete with attachments; no agent's commission added to the price. We are not selling this machine to make money; we simply want to help our readers to a

HIGH GRADE, LOW PRICED, SEWING MACHINE

believing they will in turn help us to extend the circulation of our paper. We challenge anyone to beat this machine for price and quality.

The "Farm and Ranch" Sewing Machine is as good as any made, far better than many, and the price we name is as low as a machine of this kind can be sold for. If any other machine is sold for less money, it is certainly inferior in material and workmanship. Remember that we do not send an agent with an oily tongue and a \$20 commission in sight to do all the talking, but will let you be both judge and jury.

CAN ANYTHING BE FAIRER?

Keep in mind that we let you take this machine into your own home and give it a fair trial. If not satisfactory, and as represented, we pay freight both ways and refund the purchase price. We have sold Sewing Machines for a number of years and have never failed to do exactly as we agree. We could fill up this entire paper with voluntary testimonials from thousands who have used this machine. It is just as good as those sold by agents for from \$40 to \$60. Do not let anyone make you believe it is a cheap machine, but if there is any question,

SEND US YOUR ORDER

Try it in your own home and if not satisfactory your money will be refunded and all expenses paid by us. Do not allow yourself to be influenced by Sewing Machine agents and dealers. They are interested in selling you a machine, and being so, will use all the argument possible to convince you that the "Farm and Ranch" is not first-class.

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"Texas Farm and Ranch," - - - Dallas, Texas.

Correspondence.

WELL PLEASED.

POTTSBORO, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Enclosed find check for corn sheller, which you had my thanks for same, for it is a daisy. I shall my corn and soak it twelve to twenty-four hours, and you should see my Polard Chinas go for it. Texas Claude's pigs are fine. Am getting lots of young ones on hand. Tell Uncle Snort I will try and have some hogs at the Dallas Fair for him to superintend, and the boys had better bring something nice if they want the ribbons. If I can have matters all right at home, that I shall have an exhibit. It is very hard to get hired help that is satisfactory.

By the way I want to mention an incident about my ad. I put my pig advertisement in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH on the 7th, and on the 9th, the next Monday, I received two inquiries for pigs, and I have made a sale of one of them, and have several more in progress. Get inquiries most every morning. I see some of our brother hog men do not like sorghum. I think it a great feed for any kind of growing stock. I have ten acres in rows, and the hogs relish it very much. I feed an ordinary wagon bed full to them every day. I have a patch of about two acres of Whipperwill planted in drills, and it has some peas on vines now. I turned some cows and pigs on it, but they do not seem to appreciate them so well as I have read of. But they will run over you scrambling after shelled corn.

We are needing rain very much. My late piece of corn did not make much on account of no rain. Success to your valuable paper. C. W. THOMAS.

ENGLISH NOTES.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

September 14th, 1894.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

A continuance of splendid weather has allowed the corn harvest to be completed, or nearly so, throughout the greater part of England and in the early districts of Scotland and Ireland, the crops having been stacked in such perfectly dry condition. On all sides, too, the traveller sees that second crops of clover and grasses have been, or are being, made into hay, and probably the quantity will prove by far the greatest made for a great number of seasons. The first crop was a very meagre one on account of drought, but the deficiency will thus be made good to a certain extent, by the extra acreage of aftermath hay. Where clovers have been left for seed, the heads appear to have very little in them, as the sunny weather did not come soon enough to develop the seed, so that there is every reason to expect that English clover seed will be scarce and dear. The long spell of hot, dry weather has checked potato disease, and there is no doubt of a very heavy crop, indeed, being obtained. The chief fear among our farmers is that there will be such a superabundance of potatoes that prices will be too low to pay for the transport of the tubers from places distant from a good market.

In consequence of very wet weather it is estimated that one-third of the great maize crop of the Argentine Republic has been lost, while another third has been rendered too damp for export. The shipment of wheat is said to be practically finished for the season.

There has seldom been a season when the hop-crop in Kent varied more than it does this year. In the majority of cases the product is expected to prove only from one-half to two-thirds of last year's crop, as it is stated that the results of picking are disappointing, but in not a few gardens, yields of 8 cwt. to 10 cwt. per acre are expected. Allowing for the disposition of growers to underrate the yield, I am disposed to believe that it will be little if any below the average. The quality is generally desired excellent, but mold has done some damage in many gardens.

The extraordinary falling off in supplies of cattle from your side, the great increase in the shipments from the Argentine, and the augmented contributions of sheep from both countries have continued to be the most remarkable features of our imports of live stock. Canada also, has increased her supplies of cattle and sheep. The increase in fresh beef is due to other countries than your own, whence the shipments have been smaller than in 1894, though great-

er than in 1893. Bacon and hams have come from all the principal sources of supply, including your own states, in augmented quantities though there was a check last month in the American consignments. Butter has come in greater abundance from all sources, the most remarkable increase being that of Australia which now stands third in quantity, while Denmark remains a long way ahead of all other countries, having contributed considerably more than one-third of the total for the last eight months.

The average price of wheat has now got down to 33s 1d per quarter, that of barley being 31 or 6 cents higher, and that of oats only 14s 4d. Such prices with small yield of corn, are altogether unremunerative, and indeed, must leave a balance on the wrong side of most growers' balance sheets. Trade was slow in Mark Lane on Monday; but hardly any new wheat was on offer, and the owners of samples were generally disposed to stand out for an advance. English wheat was quoted at 23s to 24s per quarter of 504 lbs., and American red winter at 25s to 26s per 496 lbs. English flour sold at 14s to 24s per sack of 280 lbs., and American at 12s to 23s. AGRICOLA.

SORGHUM FOR HOGS.

MCKINNEY, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Mr. A. W. Parrott in a late article advances the novel idea that sorghum can be fed to hogs during the summer, will prevent their fattening in the fall, and hoots at the opinions of such celebrators and swine breeders as Singleton and Slaughter of Collin, who have tested it as an indispensable adjunct with corn, wheat bran, soaked or ground barley, etc., in the process of raising pork. Such assumptions made in the face of established facts, is like the fable "of the cow that jumped over the moon," or like the Bell county antiquarian, who in his fulsome manner said heart cedar rails would last one hundred years, because he had tried it several times. A man is barking up the wrong tree when he attempts to controvert cardinal truths, such as the wise utterance of Collin country's leading swine breeder, H. E. Singleton, when he said he "would quit raising hogs if he could not have sorghum to help feed them." I commenced to raise hogs in Brazoria county, Texas, forty-five years ago, and I am still raising enough for home consumption, and I have always fed sorghum in summer and never found any deleterious effects, but on the contrary felt that it was a prime factor in making my hogs weigh 350 to 400 pounds at eleven to twelve months old. The man who advocates a theory that is totally untenable must expect to have his fallacies refuted. Take away the sorghum from a Texas hog raiser, and you make it an uncertain problem whether the swine business will pay here or not. OLD COTTON PLANTER.



SOME MORE HEAVY HOGS.

LOHN, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I see an article in your paper by one, Mr. Brown, of Granbury, Texas, writing up his fine pigs. I don't want to get into a hornet's nest, but you can tell Mr. Brown that those fine Berkshire and Red Jersey pigs can be knocked out of the ring by a pig that has been raised in (what he calls) "God-forsaken prairie dog country." I can make my pig weigh more at six to eight months old than Mr. Brown's best one. I will give the weights of my pig: At 50 days he weighed 42 pounds; 64 days 58 pounds; 71 days, 66 pounds, and at 90 days he weighed 95 pounds; was only in good growing condition. This pig is out of a registered Berkshire male and a common grade sow. I do not call him fine stock as I have others that I consider much better, so you see I propose to beat that blowing hog man's Berkshire and Red Jersey Red pig with a common (or, as I usually call it) sorghum stock pig. I guess Mr. Brown would have fine pigs, if his pigs were out of a Berkshire male instead of a Red Jersey male. One of my neighbors bought a registered Red Jersey pig 64 days old; weighed only 53 pounds in good fix; it cost him \$12.75.

Mr. Editor, don't you feel sorry for

that man? I do, for he could have bought better for half the money.

J. H. DRINKARD.

SEED CORN.

SEYMOUR, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

While it is about corn gathering time, I want to tell my way of selecting my seed corn, whether big crops or small. I found out by experience, that corn well selected pays in the long run, if a man wants a good stand. When I gather corn with wagon, when I come to a stalk with good ears and no suckers, I slip the shuck back from tip to butt so as to expose the grain; leave shucks on the butt; throw in the wagon. When unloading I come across them; throw to one side, and you have your seed corn for next year.

My experiment on ten varieties of corn this year, is that my own selected Texas corn, yellow Mastodon, outyielded all other corn. So also my white Norman variety, and of heavy weight. My Mexican June corn, planted May 25th also has good ears. I sent two stalks fifteen feet high, with ears, to the Ft. Worth exhibit yesterday. Corn planted on the 15th of June also did well in spite of a seven weeks drought. MICHAEL HILT.

SHORT CORRESPONDENCE.

I received the Farm and Ranch Sewing Machine all right. Have given it a trial and find it to be equal to any sixty dollar machine and to be everything you represented it to be. Respectfully, Mrs. M. C. McCALL, El Reno, O. T.

I would not attend the fair at all on account of the Corbett and Fitzsimmons affair, but guess I will have to come farmers day to get some thrubred hogs and Plymouth Rock chickens. I desire to put out a good orchard this winter, and will you, or some of your readers of experience in the fruit business, tell me what to set out? I have an idea that a good percent of the peaches should be seedlings. I put an orchard on the south of my place, seven years ago, and the pears at two years old died. The leaves begin to turn black at the top and all the leaves black in a few days. This orchard never did any good. About the time for it to bear I left the farm and it did not have proper attention.—J. T. TYLER, Coupland, Texas.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

You will please let me know the value of broom corn raised as a food for hogs. How will it compare with corn.—M. B. RHOADS, Alvord, Texas.

Ans.—Broom corn seeds are about like other sorghum seeds as a hog food—not so fattening as corn, but a really better feed for growing pigs. As we have no analysis of broom corn seed at hand, cannot give its constituents.

Will you oblige me with some information about the following questions?—1st. Which is the most prolific? 2d. Which is the hardiest? 3d. How long will alfalfa live and yield well after once set? 4th. How long will alfalfa live and yield well after once set? 5th. What makes the best hay? 6th. Is there any bad features about Johnson grass outside of it spreading and being hard to exterminate? 7th. How long could it not be held in check by always cutting green? 8th. What is the average yield of both the above plants? 9th. What sort of land is best adapted for these two grasses?

I see a great deal said through your paper about exterminating Johnson grass, as though it had no good features about it. One of the Professors of the A. & M. College says through your paper of recent date that Johnson grass would make three to six tons of hay to the acre. This was probably under very favorable circumstances. If it will average three tons to the acre, and is worth five dollars to the ton, it will beat any crop we can raise here. Now, have never seen a stalk of alfalfa, that I know of, and but three bunches of Johnson grass, and am thinking of trying some Johnson grass on a small plot, and keeping it closely out. Can I do it without spreading it on adjoining land? I like your way of holding a corn answer, an yours for success.—J. W. PERRY, Nacogdoches, Texas.

Ans.—1. On the right kind of land alfalfa will make more and better hay than Johnson grass. 2. The plants are about alike as to hardiness; both winter-killing as far south as Kansas if not protected by snow, and both have been grown successfully as far north as Vermont and Nebraska. Johnson grass far north does not grow more than half as large as in the South. 3. Cant say. Alfalfa under favorable conditions will live a lifetime of man. If Johnson grass will stand out spontaneously, we have not heard of it. 4. Answered above. 5. Alfalfa hay is considered best. 6. Not that we know of. 7. It undoubtedly

can. 8. The average yield of hay is about the same for each—four to six tons. Ten tons or more, of each have been recorded. 9. For alfalfa, a rich soil with a porous subsoil, if it is easily drowned out, but its roots which go very deep must reach permanent moisture. For Johnson grass, any rich soil will do. If Johnson grass is not permitted to make seed it will not be apt to spread.

Please tell me whether sunflower seed are good for hog feeding or other stock than hogs? How the heads are managed, if it is used in considerable quantity, and how stored, etc., and oblige.—W. I. WARD JR., San Luz, N. M.

Ans.—The sunflower heads should be gathered as soon as ripe and stored in a dry place. The seed may be threshed out by any sort of hand device, or when only a small amount is needed, may be gathered by hand. When fully dry the seeds come out very easily, hence the necessity of storing as soon as gathered to escape loss from shattering. The seeds are an excellent but very rich feed for hogs or other stock, and therefore should be fed sparingly.

VETERINARY

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

I have a cow that has one teat that gives but dry milk. I think some one has hit or kicked her on it, as she is very bad to kick. Think there is something buried in the udder. If there is anything there, I would like to get it through your paper? I also have an old steer that is thin in flesh, and would like to fatten him. Have been feeding him corn and cotton seed for three or four weeks, but he does not seem to fatten any. Is there anything I can give him to make him fatter?—GEO. S. BEATY, Manchaca, Texas.

Ans.—1. The condition of your cow's bag is due to some external injury. Bathe well and often in hot water and milk often. 2. Give your steer two pounds of magnesia sulphate dissolved in water, and give at one dose as a drench and follow with the following prescription: one ounce of aloes, two ounces of ginger, one ounce of gentian, one-half ounce of nux vomica, mixed, and divided into twelve powders, and give one once a day.

Please let me know the best treatment for distula? I have a fine mare suffering with it, nearly a tea cupful of muck running out every day. Have simply been bathing it with cold water, using carbolic acid.—L. D. HATCH, Soldier's Creek, Ala.

Ans.—Put your finger into the hole where the matter comes out and feel for the bottom of the abscess; then cut down the external wall so it will drain out at the bottom. Inject a little, twice a week, of one drachm of bichloride of mercury dissolved in one ounce of alcohol, and wash out well once or twice a day with warm water and soap, and keep clean.

Dear Sir: As I see in your paper good medical advice about diseases of farm animals, I will ask your advice regarding one of my milks. A local horse doctor has pronounced it to be a mild case of water fatty. It is a swelling in the left hind leg; has kept itself below the hock till lately, a lump has formed on the inside of the leg a little above the hock. The lower swelling used to break out now and then, but seldom does so. It is swelling above the hock has not broken out, but is quite large. It seems to keep him down in lean and spirit, but when he works him, which is not very often, he does his share of the work as usual, not seeming to mind the leg much. I have given him medicine several times, according to the prescription of the local doctor. The first prescription seemed to better it, but the rest didn't seem to do any good. I have owned the mule a year, and as it came to me through trading with a stranger I don't know how long he has had it. The additional swelling above the hock is about the only difference since a year ago, but the animal looks duller all it seems to suffer some by it, which it did not do at all then.—LOUIS LASS, Big Camp, Texas.

Ans.—Try the following: one ounce of aloes, three ounces of nitrate of potassa, three drachms of gentian and two of nux vomica. Mix and divide into twelve powders and give one to two a day, and bathe the leg well in hot water or wrap it up well and apply the hot water to it for a good long time, two or three times a day, and use the following liniment afterwards: one ounce of acetate of lead, one ounce of alum, six drachms of sulphate of zinc, one-half ounce of carbolic acid and one quart of water, well rubbed in.

I have a mare nine years old that is affected with something like Spanish itch on neck and shoulders. Along on each side of the neck the skin is thick, in places and the hair keeps the hair rubbed off. She is in good condition every other way, and keeps a fine appetite all the time. I first bled her in side of neck copiously, and gave her Fowler's solution of arsenic every other day for two weeks, and rubbed her well at same time with a solution of sulphur one pound and carbolic acid one and one-half ounces, and last sufficient of a good salve. Have also used sulphur, lard and kerosene oil, and salt, mixed, and at same time gave her five grains of arsenic every day for

what smaller in size. The Essex are probably "better conditioned" than the other black breeds and are excellent sloop-feeders. I have never seen them tried on a wide range. It must be borne in mind that in each of these three breeds we frequently find single animals (or a dozen) that possess one of the most clearly marked features of the other breed. In a similar way we occasionally find individuals among all pure breeds that are no better than scrub stock. For the very hardest conditions—little feed and no shelter—I can recommend the registered razor back as most likely to thrive. But for intelligently farming the pure breeds and grades yield many times more profit. I have found only two classes of farmers in the South who claim that "hog raising don't pay." One is the man who tries to pent feed with corn alone, twelve months in the year; the other is the one who "don't want a fine hog who must be fed all the time." These two men are usually found combined in one.

The difference in color of these three breeds amounts to only a fancy point—they all wear well. It is claimed by some that the Essex breed grow too fat and do not make as large a hog at nine months as the larger breeds. We would naturally expect an excess of fat, and a medium sized hog in a breed based on the old Neapolitans.

No doubt but that Poland and Berkshires owe much of their "good condition" qualities to the early sprinkle of Essex blood. I have raised all of these three breeds, and the two larger ones have had pigs at 148 days weigh 178 pounds grown under good feed. But we sometimes fail to appreciate that the largest pig is not always the most profitable—the hogs shown at fairs often illustrate this fact. This is just as true as that the largest yield of corn, cotton or wheat per acre, is not necessarily the best for the producer. That hog is best that will assimilate the greatest proportion of his food or that will secure a part (or all of it) and change it into marketable pork. A Berkshire poorly fed is little better than a razor back, but it is not true that a razor back is as good as a Berkshire if well fed. The best hog for one man is not necessarily the best for his neighbor.

The South needs more good hogs raised on her cheap fertile lands. The present demand for pure bred black hogs cannot be supplied. Let us hope that these conditions will not induce unreliable men to enter the field as breeders of sale stock. Thus far we have been remarkably free from the curse of impure stock sold for pure breeds.

College Station, Texas.

RAISING GOOD MUTTON.

Geo. W. Franklin, in *Montreal Journal of Agriculture*.

The man who has had a taste of spring lamb in all its sweetness, like the sheep-killing dog, never forgets it and he may as well be fed on a well-cooked saddle flap as to again go back to aged mutton. Good mutton is not confined to breed alone, nor is it found alone in the spring lamb; but the sheep that will produce the quick mutton of good quality is the future sheep. Early maturity will be one of the principal qualities in the coming sheep. It will be of about the size of a 200 pound sheep when mature, and one-half of this should be produced the first year of its life. The profitable sheep will be this kind, and should have an absolute mutton conformation. This conformation is that of a long body, round barrel, hardy and early maturing. It must be full in the parts of the carcass where the best mutton is found.

Whatever breed that will best fill the bill in its environment will be the profitable sheep. Lambs should drop not later than the month of March, and should be sold at or about the age of twelve months, except in market lamb districts. This, of course, only applies to such sheep as are sold, as it will always be necessary to keep the breeding stock, which should be of more mature age. The boy on the prairie and the pony will have passed away, and good barns and well fenced pastures will fill their function. The open shed, while very good for some purposes, will yield to the warm place for ewes at lambing time.

Good feed, and plenty of it early bestowed upon the flock will be the ever profitable mode of fattening the future mutton sheep. When the lamb is but a few days old it will eat if feed is placed where it can reach it. This is best done by providing lamb creeps. I have them, and it sometimes astonishes me

to see how much feed these little fellows will consume. It is also astonishing how they grow if the feed is of the proper kind, and there is another astonishing time when they are sold for a very high figure and heavy weight when about one year old. I have had them bring more money at this age, almost twice over, than I had at one time sold three-year-old fat wethers for. Feed early in life and push them is the secret, and the transaction is bound to be profitable. It will be well to remember that the first 100 pounds will cost much less and sell for more than the second 100 on the sheep. This business is just in its infancy now, and it will not be long till its study and skill will be well understood by many, rather than a few sheep breeders. Early maturity, quality of mutton, proportion of good mutton to live weight, and kindred characteristics will be the ruling ones in the future profitable sheep.

ALFALFA.

Jaret G. Smith, assistant Agronomist of the Department of Agriculture, has issued a bulletin on alfalfa from which we extract the following summary:

Alfalfa seeds weigh 60 pounds to the bushel.

For a hay crop, sow 20 to 30 pounds of seed per acre.

For a crop of seed, sow 14 to 18 pounds per acre.

Soil clean seed.

North of the latitude of Washington, sow alfalfa in the spring, as soon as the ground is warm—from the middle of April to the middle of May. Sow in drills or broadcast.

In the South and Southwest and in California sow alfalfa in spring or autumn. Sow in drills. In the South sow in drills 15 to 20 inches apart, and cultivate the first season.

Do not cover the seed too deep. Alfalfa does not attain maturity until the third or fourth year; therefore, do not sow it expecting to get the best results in less than that time.

Alfalfa grows best on a deep sandy loam, underlaid by a loose and permeably subsoil. It will not grow if there is an excess of water in the soil. The land must be well drained.

Alfalfa is a deep feeder. Plow the land thoroughly; the deeper the better. Alfalfa thrives best in soils containing lime, potash and magnesium. It does not grow well in soils containing an excess of iron, or where lime is wholly absent.

Out for hay when the first flowers appear. If cut in full bloom, the hay will be woody and less nutritious.

Out for seed when the middle clusters of seed pods are dark brown.

To make alfalfa hay, cut in the forenoon and let it wilt; then rake into windrows. It should be cured in windrows and cocks, and stacked or put in barns with as little handling as possible.

Care is required in order to get it in stack before the leaves become too dry and brittle. The leaves are the most palatable and nutritious part of the hay.

Cover the stacks with caps. This will prevent loss by molding when it rains.

In the arid regions, where irrigation is practiced, put water on the field before sowing the seed, and immediately after cutting each crop of hay.

It is not safe to pasture either cattle or sheep on alfalfa, as they are liable to bloat when it is fed green. Feed them the hay, or practice soiling.

There is no better or cheaper way of growing hogs than to pasture them on alfalfa. One acre will furnish pasturage for from ten to twenty hogs per season.

Horses can be pastured on alfalfa. There is no better hay for work animals or for young, growing stock.

Alfalfa is not a complete ration. The best results are got by feeding it with corn fodder, ensilage, wheat or oat straw, or roots. Alfalfa contains large amounts of protein, which goes to form blood, bone and muscle. It is deficient in the carbohydrates, namely, starch, fats, cellulose or fiber. These must be added to the ration, or a part of the protein will be wasted.

To rid a field of alfalfa, plow in midsummer, turning up the roots to the hot sun. Or, if the field can be irrigated, let the water stand on it two or three days in midsummer. This will rot the roots, and after the water has been drained off the field can be plowed.

Do not cut alfalfa too late in the season.

Do not let water stand on a field more than forty-eight hours.

Alfalfa hay, properly cured, has about the same value as red-clover hay.

The yield is much greater. It can be cut from three or four to seven or eight times in a season, and yields from a ton to a ton and a half or more at a cutting.

Six to ten bushels of seed is the usual yield per acre.

Keep the weeds mowed and raked off the first season, or the will choke out the young alfalfa.

Sow alone, without any nurse crop. The latter is often just as harmful as the weeds.

Screen alfalfa seed before sowing, to separate the dodder and other weed seeds. Dodder or love vine is the worst enemy of alfalfa. Prevention is better than cure.

SWINE IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Western Swineherd.

The growth of the swine industry in regions where alfalfa is successful, is remarkable. In numerous of the valleys of New Mexico swine husbandry is becoming a leading industry, being wholly sustained by alfalfa. A correspondent who has been visiting there writes us that the hog farming is now looked upon as the best paying industry. Many ranchers raise swine exclusively, and turn their hogs from the alfalfa pastures directly on the market without feeding a mouthful of grain. He says, however, that the more approved plan is to give the hogs the range of the small grain fields for a few weeks after harvest before marketing them, as the barley and other grain they are enabled to glean hardens up the flesh and improves their quality considerably. The fruit raisers are said to look with longing eyes on their neighbors, the pig raisers. Our correspondent says that much of the New Mexico and Arizona stock is shipped to California. The shippers were paying when he wrote \$4 10 per hundred, and paid \$125 per car freight to San Francisco. The territory capable of growing alfalfa in New Mexico and Arizona is limited, but Kansas, Colorado and portions of Nebraska can be made to grow alfalfa successfully, and there it may be used in conjunction with corn in producing pork at an expense which will put them in close rivalry with Illinois and Iowa as hog producers.

One decided advantage the more Southern region have in raising hogs is the climate which permits of farrowing at any season of the year without danger to the young stock, and having green feed constantly on hand.

BILL NYE O' FARMERS.

From all points of view I am and ever have been in full sympathy with the farmer. He stands closer to the throne of grace than any other kind of toiler. He smells the rich and dewy odors at dawn of day which all the scientific world tries vainly to imitate. He breathes the breath of clover sod and peach orchards and new mown hay while the reeking city holds its vast alcoholic nose. He ought to live a better life than anybody else; but, alas, he does not. Most people have dropped in at a farm house at some time or other, expecting to get milk and honey and cool, crisp cucumbers and Jerusalem artichokes and frog's legs and capons and cream—cow cream—and wild raspberries and muskmelons and mushrooms, grown on the place, but did they get them?

Not that I have ever known of. I used to think I would like to be a confectioner, but I learned casually one day while in New York buying my winter supply of green goods, that Mr. Huyler does not come down to the store each day and founder himself before breakfast on marshmallows and assorted stick candy. He keeps these for sale, but prefers a good porterhouse steak.

I once wished that I might be an olive tinted Italian fruit vender, with dark and rolling eye, but when I found that he lived on his own decayed fruit, and that he only had enough to eat when business was disastrous, I did not yearn to promote the sale of the banana.

So, too, the farmer grows various good things, but he has to sell them. His milk goes to the cheese factory every morning, and his choice beef is eaten by the faraway gent who gambles on the farmers' wheat. Thus the agriculturist lives upon skimmed milk that those who bet their ducaats on his dusty sweat and tears and agony may eat his Alderney cream.

That is a fact.

The remedy lies in union, but not in that alone. Farming is, and always has been, open to competition. It always will be.

Whether the farmer is a renter or an owner and taxpayer, unskilled labor will

always be competing with him. So the American farmer is too good for his job. As a rule he is ambitious, but constantly muzzled by a class of rival farmers who can live on twenty cents a year; whose wives and daughters hoe in the fields, break steers, chop wood, skin mules, sleep in the hay, eat sour milk and bran mush while the chickens have their backs turned, and who do not know that through sin death came into the world. Does Dr. Farnum believe that this class of foreign farmers will unite intelligently in a trust of any kind?

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a list of Texas transfers of Jersey cattle for week ending Sep. 24, 1895, taken from report of the Secretary A. J. C. C.

BULLS.

Brsney Layton 41508—H N Bissell to R C Matthews, Hempstead.

Davy C 41664—A LeGory to W B Anderson, Lancaster.

Mosley's Cub 88257—M Johnson to W N McKinney, Prairie Lea.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Bonnie Phillips 107189—W W Penn to G W Phillips, Leesburg.

Cowboy's Cremona 91284—H C Pritchett to J L Pritchett, Huntsville.

Eliza Jones 76910—C Bellinger to J T Brown, San Antonio.

Fawn Nellie of Brushy 33226—S L Burnap to Trustees Texas Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Austin.

G E Princess 91283—H C Pritchett to E Sewell, Houston.

Suema 17892—Mrs W C McGown to S L Burnap, Austin.

PUMPKINS FOR HOGS.

Western Swineherd.

Pumpkins make a most excellent food for hogs, if fed in connection with grain. Mr. Jno. M. Jamison tells his way of feeding them, in the Country Gentleman, which is as follows:

"I have always thought it a wasteful way of feeding to throw them out by the wagon load at a time, and would not feed them that way if I had more than I could use in any way. We send our spring pigs to market in the fall as early as we can have them ready. Last fall, before breakfast we gave the hogs a feed of pumpkins, what we thought they would nearly clean up before leaving them. After breakfast the morning gauging that so it would be all eaten before feeding time in the evening. The afternoon or evening was given in the same way. The hogs were fed in the pasture field adjoining the corn field, the corn and pumpkins placed in piles along the fence, and the feeding changed about from one pile to another to keep the feeding grounds from becoming filthy. We grow the sweet variety, and find them so solid that they will not a ways break by throwing them over a stake. To make the labor lighter we cut them open with a corn knife before throwing over the fence. This is much easier than raising them as high as we can two or three times, and dropping or throwing them to get them broken open. When a wagon load is thrown out at a time, pigs eat seeds first, rolling many of the pumpkins about till they become so filthy that they will not eat them till hunger impels them to. I admit that the pig always does better with a sharp appetite, but he should have clean, fresh food. About as filthy a ration as I ever saw put before a hog was pumpkins in greater quantities than they could consume daily.

GLUCOSE.

Few persons have any idea of the enormous extent of the glucose trade. A recent item in the American Grocer said that the six large factories engaged in glucose manufacture used from 75,000 to 100,000 bushels of corn per day, and got about thirty pounds of glucose from a bushel of corn. This would indicate a daily production of glucose of 1125 to 1500 short tons per day, or from 400,000 to 500,000 tons per annum.

The United States formerly imported considerable glucose. Now we are exporters of it, having exported for the year ending June 30, 1895, some 40,000 short tons of it, valued at over \$2,500,000.

Nebraska Farmer: A giant species of corn has been obtained from Peru by the department of agriculture. The grains are said to be four times larger than our common field corn and it is very prolific in ears of enormous size. The species is quite distinct from any found in North America, and ten dis-



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State Horticultural Society—T. V. MUMSON, President, Denison; E. L. HUFFMAN, Secretary, Fort Worth.
State Swine Breeders' Association—W. H. FURCOE, President, Denison; A. A. FITZGIBB, Secretary, Dallas.
Texas Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association—W. M. C. TILL, President, Dallas; S. E. HOPKINS, Secretary, Dallas.
Texas Jersey Cattle Club—J. D. RUDD, President, Waukom; J. O. THERRELL, Secretary, Terrell.
State Farmers Institute—E. F. BUTLER, Organizer, Waxahachie.

Singing and plowing in sunshine and cold,
With cows in the pasture and sheep in the fold,

With pigs in the pen, sides bulging with lard
And chickens and children to play in the yard.
With a wife in the kitchen who knows how to cook,

With leisure at evening to read the good Book,
With plenty to eat and something to spare.
The farmer goes slow, but he surely gets there.

No man in this country knows what the law is until it has passed through the mill of the courts.

There was frost at Claude, Armstrong county, Texas, on the morning of the 22d. No harm to grass or crops resulted.

Snow to a depth of more than eleven inches fell at Denver on Saturday last. This was an abrupt ending of the hottest September weather ever known.

It is the boy who always does a little more than the contract requires who is promoted to the place made vacant by the discharge of the boy who was careful not to overdo his bargain. This applies to all sizes and ages of boys, from ten years up to sixty.

The committee appointed to locate the Panhandle experiment station are now in that section at work on the problem. Maj. Cavitt, of the committee, stopped over in Dallas last Monday, and confirmed the reports of the crowded condition of the A. & M. College.

The work on the State Fair grounds is being rapidly pushed, and is claimed to be far in advance of similar work any previous season. Applications continue to come in, and it is expected that further enlargements will have to be made, beyond the original plan for the season. Every department promises to be full. The live stock department will be un-

usually large and complete, and many persons have already signified their intention to come prepared to purchase breeding stock. The opening is now but twenty days off. Let everybody remember this and be ready.

We have received an elegant programme of the music to be rendered during the Illinois State Fair, at Springfield, by the Parlin & Orendorff Co's Fifth Regiment Band. The music is carefully selected, elegant in design and practical in adaptation—like the implements made by this famous firm.

At a recent election held for the purpose the Houston people voted against a five hundred thousand dollar bond issue. When a people once thoroughly understand that borrowed money must be repaid with interest, they are not always ready to shoulder a persistent burden for the sake of a deciduous benefit.

POLITICIANS who desire to make fair weather with farmers should keep away from them during cotton picking and corn gathering. It would be better still if he would stay away all the time, and still better if the farmer never heard of politicians again. They are scabs on the body politic that should be eliminated in the healing process.

Is it any wonder that gold goes out of this country to Europe? How could it be otherwise when all the interest on the immense debt this country owes must be paid in the yellow metal, and most of it must be paid to European holders. Borrowing more money by issuing more bonds, means more interest, and is only an aggravation of the condition.

EDUCATION should never be finished until age has so far dulled the intellect that no further knowledge can be acquired. Too many young men think the diploma is an evidence that they know all that is worth knowing. Between such an one and a fool there is but little difference. Time and money spent in sending such a boy to school, after he has learned to read and write in his mother tongue, is wasted. The object of schools is to train the mind to habits of correct thinking, to lay the foundation for future acquirements, to furnish, not the conquests, but the weapons with which to make them. The college is only the preparatory department of the great school of life, and the graduate is only a freshman just matriculated.

FOUR and one-half millions of dollars of the \$6,000,000 appropriated by Congress for harbor improvements at Galveston have already been expended, and the Island City is exulting over a depth of 18 feet of water. This means a deepening of about three feet, or \$1,500,000 per foot. At other points on the Texas coast a greater increase of depth has been obtained at about one-tenth the cost. No doubt that enough millions dumped into the Galveston channel will get the depth sufficient to float ocean steamers of the largest size, but 18 feet will not do it. At least 25 feet is required, and then those vessels that ply the briny to a depth of 30 feet, and they are numerous, will be strictly prohibited. We think, with the Houston Post, that it would be well to "wait a wee," before arranging for a grand interstate exposition at the future great sea port until we know where the deep water really is to be. At the present rate of progress at Galveston, nineteen feet is all the depth that is likely to result from the \$6,000,000 of federal money. There are other places on the coast where more water could be had for less money, as present facts indicate.

AN ELEPHANT—WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH IT.

This writer was in the State penitentiary once, but merely as a spectator, and this short visit was enough to convince him that it was one of the best places imaginable to stay away from. To see the striped victims of the law's vengeance, silently but inexorably driven to their hopeless tasks like dumb cattle, is enough, or would seem to be enough, to cause any man to think twice before he steals a horse or kills a man once. But the prison population is increasing faster than the free. Perhaps this would not be the case if every intending criminal could visit the States' prison as a spectator and see her slaves, how they drag their weary legs along at their thankless tasks. What to do with the hundreds that are every year added to the penitentiary population is a question that has agitated the public mind. Working them on the public roads would seem to be the best use that the state can make of her penal servants. In this kind of labor there is less competition with honest labor than in any other. The argument that the contract system is brutal, may be answered by the true statement that all prison labor or prison life, is brutal, for that is what it is. But would not this open air labor be better for the health and morals of the unfortunate? And would not the public exhibition of retributive justice act favorably upon those yet free. The people complain of the brutality of the guards; but that is because in public work the brutality of the guards is seen, whereas the massive walls of brick and stone hide from the world the fact that guards, and often officials are worse than the creatures who look in vain to them for mercy, and would themselves be prisoners if justice were not blind. The proverbial brutality of convict guards, if publicly exposed, might possibly be somewhat abated out of respect to public opinion, or lead more surely to a much needed reform. The use of convicts on public roads should be authorized by law; it is the place where these law-breakers can render to society some benefit to be weighed against the harm they have done.

HELP IS FOR THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES.

It is often the unexpected that happens. Who would have thought that Austin, the pap-fet pet of the State, would ever condescend to do anything that had an appearance of self-support? State capitals are proverbially prone to look solely to official sources for the bread of life, with the hope of reaping enough during the annual or bi-ennial sessions of the State legislature to bread them until the next succeeding meeting, and our own capital city has been looked upon by the public as a chip off the same block with the rest. But there is where the public was wrong. Austin has built an immense dam across the Colorado river, impounding a small inland sea, furnishing pleasure for the people, water for the city, electric lights, and power for great manufacturing enterprises. And now Austin capital is about to build a large cotton and woolen mill. While other cities who have been trying to entice Eastern capitalists to come into their midst to build mills and were laughing at Austin for her conservative dependence upon State support, that city has organized a stock company at home, and proposes to build a mill without outside aid. That is the way to do business. The Capital City has gone to work right. Her example will do more to bring capital to the State with enterprise behind it than all the delegates and printed matter that could be used in ten years. When a people show their faith by their works

they command respect, and give an example that other cities would do well to imitate. If they want factories, and really believe they will pay, let them show their faith by putting their own money and energies into such enterprises. The Carolinas are leading all the states of the South in this line of industry, and Carolina capital has done most of the work, and supplied most of the money, neither asking nor receiving tax emptions nor bonuses. When they conclude to build a factory, they form a stock company and build, equip and operate it; and it is established on good authority that the money thus invested returns 15 per cent per annum in dividends.

THIS OUGHT NOT TO BE.

The Texas A. & M. College is overcrowded for the present scholastic year, and no more students can be taken. Although this fact has been announced through the press, applicants continue to arrive and are turned away empty; and a large number who expected to enter have been compelled to seek the advantages in other States denied them at home. The condition is thus described by President Ross in a private letter to a friend, not intended for the public eye, but which we do not publish without permission:

"The applications for admission continue to pour in on us regardless of my notice. Each one has some special plea to argue. We can take no more at present; every available space in the mess hall and barracks occupied. One large table outside on the walk. This is to be regretted. A railroad man told me that he had counted thirty-five Texas boys en route to Bingham and Marmaduke institutions after failing to secure entrance here. My notice and personal letters that we were overcrowded had changed their destination. It would be mere conjecture to estimate the additional number who have gone beyond the borders of our State in search of such instruction as this College only can afford them in Texas."

The condition was fully and fairly laid before the last legislature. A new mess hall and additional barrack buildings were absolutely required to meet the demand for room. After a long siege the friends of the college succeeded in passing an appropriation for the mess hall, but that is as far as it went. The Governor, after becoming convinced that the act would not destroy the college, vetoed the appropriation in the interest of retrenchment. The legislature had appropriated from an empty treasury. They had promised to pay without providing the wherewith. They tried to gain a reputation for liberality for the State at large, and economy for the boys up the creek. While spending many days and as many thousands of dollars discussing frivolous questions that were never intended for serious consideration, they failed to perform the duties demanded by the best interests of the State.

The A. & M. College of Texas has no superior in the South. No other school in the State or the South has equal facilities for the practical industrial training of young men. The boys of Texas apply for admission and are told to go elsewhere; they ask for bread and are given a stone. This is humiliating, but the present conditions cannot be helped—those who could have helped it did not do it. Perhaps they thought they had good reasons for their cause. We think differently. There can be no good reason, in the absence of either war, pestilence or famine, for failure by the State to make ample provision for the education of her boys at home, where they belong.

THOSE persons who have not been murdered by Holmes will not feel entirely safe until that eminent gentleman is satisfactorily hung.

RANCH, and find the courage and time to write to the League. I am always glad, Walter, to receive a new name—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I live in the country, six miles from Wesson. My cousin is staying with me, but is going home tomorrow. I went down to the creek yesterday, and was caught in a big rain. Are you all having much rain in Texas? I have one sister and two brothers. My papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I am a little girl, twelve will close, hoping to see this letter in print, your friend.—MANA GRANBERRY, Wesson, Mississippi.

[I do not want to appear inhospitable to the cousins, especially those from another state, and you must not feel because you have been kept waiting so long, that you, your sister and cousin were unwelcome visitors. I am very much pleased to have you write. You must do so again.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: Will you let me come again so soon? It is June and right warm to-day. I liked Ida Gillmore's letter, and hope she will write again. I will answer some questions: Who was called "Honest Abe"? Abraham Lincoln.

Philadelphia means brotherly love. I once lived in the City of Missions, which is San Antonio, Texas. I like to read the Household more than ever now, as they are discussing my subject. I am real glad to see the words of the Dying Cowboy in print, as I wanted them, but thought you must be tired of people asking for it. Would some of the cousins like to exchange some nice flower seeds for some nice wheat flower seeds, also cantaloupe seeds? I have some, yours truly.—JULIA MULLEN, Mathis, Texas

[Who will exchange flower seed with Julia for melon seed? Cousins might find it both profitable and pleasant to make exchanges of flower seed, music, etc.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: Will you please admit a girl from West Texas into your happy band? Cousins, I am going to tell you of my trip to Houston last fall. We went overland, so as to see the country. We liked Houston first rate, and are going to move there this summer. Papa is going to run a stock farm near there. We had a very nice time. Do any of the cousins read novels? I do, and enjoy them very much. I take the Youth's Companion, and think it is a splendid paper for young girls like myself. I find lots of pleasure in reading the Cousins' League; also the Household, and I think girls can get a great deal of good advice from the Household. Girls, don't you think Aunt Sallie is very nice to print our letters all the time? I do, and think we must try to make our letters as interesting as we can, so she will like to publish them. I have a nice horse and saddle, and can ride whenever I wish to. I am Cad Ogle's sister, and am older than he is. I will let the cousins guess at my age, and am in my teens yet. I would like to correspond with some of the cousins, boys or girls. I see a good many boys are writing to the League, but I am sure they can't beat us anyway. I will close, with much love to Aunt Sallie and all the cousins.—ORA M. OGLE, Camp Charlotte, Texas.

[The Youth's Companion is an excellent paper for both young and old, girls and boys. Will some of the cousin's respond to Ora's request, and write to her?—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: Well, as I see some of the cousins liked my last letter, I will try and write again. Thank you, Mary Brown, for your nice compliment. You must come again, too; your letter is interesting. Well, boys, I told you in my last letter I would tell you how I earned my Christmas money. I earned it by dancing jigs for the cowboys. Papa and us children went berry hunting a few days ago, but did not get any berries, but my dog Jack bayed a badger, and we roared it and brought it home with us, and had lots of fun making the dogs fight it. I have given my old pony, Star, to my little sister, and papa has given me a little Spanish pony. His name is Sorrel Bailey, and he is, sure, a trotter. I put in most of my time riding and fishing. We haven't any stream close by, but we have a large tank full of nice fish, and can have fish when we want them, but I have to put in some of my time studying, for we don't have any school close and have to study at home. I have four pet chickens; their names are Tom, Dick, Harry and Julius. My sister and

I milk a big pen full of cows; some of them are wild, but I have the fun of breaking them. I wish some of the cousins were out here to go wild cat hunting with me. We have lots of fun making the dogs fight them. Most of our good cat dogs got poisoned. We caught enough cats to make a robe, but it got burned up, and we are going to have another robe. I think they make awful nice robes. Well, if this escapes the waste basket I will write again.—CAD OGLE, Camp Charlotte, Texas.

[You have a fine time, Cad, and I expect many of the boys envy you the jolly time you have, but don't you think it is cruel to make the dogs fight the badgers and wild cats? I feel as if it was cruel to both, and while I wish you and all our boys to have all the harmless fun you can, I regret to feel that you are so thoughtlessly unkind to the helpless. I know you are a wife awake, busy, bright boy, from the letters you write; not unkind naturally, but led to these things "for fun"—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I am a little girl, eleven years of age, would like to join your happy band. One of our little cousins is staying out here with us. I have one sister who is two years of age, but she is not as large as I am. I have no pets. I like TEXAS FARM AND RANCH better than any paper papa takes. Papa takes three papers. I can't think of much to write to-day. I will close.—YOUR UNKNOWN FRIEND—NANCY GRANBERRY, Wesson, Miss.

[I am glad you like TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and that you wish to become a member of the League. Come again.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: After reading all the nice letters from the cousins, I feel just like I want to try to write too. I am fifteen years old. I have two brothers older than myself. Cousins, am I not a nice little housekeeper? I keep house for papa. My mother died when I was two years old. I was awful sick two weeks, but I am quite well now. I am visiting my girl friends, Talulah and Ida Roberson. They also are going to write to the cousins. I have a nice garden and just thirty-five little chickens. I am fond of flowers. I have a summer house, and it will be so pretty when my vines grow nicely and papa gets them framed for me. Oh, I just long to get stout and be home again with my little chickens, among my flowers and about the garden. All these I do enjoy so much. I love to cook, milk, and sew, but they say I can not do my work again for a long time, if ever. I am so weak, but I am not mending fast. Papa has taken TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for a long time and I have always wanted to write to the cousins, but it is my first attempt, and I hope, because I am so nervous and write so bad, dear Aunt Sallie will not throw my letter in the waste basket, for it would please me much to see it in print. I have not told papa anything about it, so if he happens to see it in print it will surprise him. Good bye dear Aunt Sallie and all the happy cousins.—TERRY EDORA BAKER, Martin Mills, Van Zandt county, Texas.

[I am so sorry you have had to wait so long, Edora, to see your letter in print. I hope you are now entirely restored to health, and can give your flowers and chickens the attention they need, and enjoy the pleasure it brings you to care for them. You are quite a young housekeeper, but I do not doubt but that you are a careful, tidy, happy little housewife.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I live in Wesson, but am out in the country now visiting my cousins. They take TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and as we enjoy reading the Cousins' League so much we thought we would write. I am a little orphan girl; my mother and father have been dead three years. I have three sisters and two brothers. We are staying with our aunt in Wesson. I would like for Edna Spangle to write another letter to the cousins. I enjoy reading her letters. I am thirteen years old; am in the fifth grade. I can do most any kind of work. My cousin and I are going to cook dinner to-day. I wish you could be here to take dinner with us. I went to an entertainment the night before I came out here. There were thirty-eight children there. We certainly did have a grand time. I expect to spend a few months in Hazlehurst in July. I go to the Presbyterian church. I haven't missed but one Sunday this year. My cousin and I went out horseback riding yesterday evening. Nobody enjoys riding more than I. I

am not an expert writer so you must excuse all errors.—LOLLIE MITCHELL, Wesson, Miss.

[That would have been fine, Lollie, to have eaten dinner cooked by my neices, Lollie and Mana, but distance forbade. I feel very near to the boys and girls who write that they are orphans. Of course you have dear and loving relations who care for you, and are as kind as can be, but the loss of a mother is one so sad, so great, and one which can never be filled even by a loving grandmother.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: I have been a reader of the League for a long time, and at last thought I would write. I am a Collin County boy, and I am yet in my teens. Cousins, can't we make the League more interesting? I think we should have some subject to write upon, and quit talking about our pets. I think us boys had better quit the League or else get a move on ourselves.—BEN SATE, Graybill, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: Will you admit one who has long been an admirer of your noble paper—especially the League and Household. I live in the country and my age is between fifteen and eighteen—guess. I believe the cousins all 'ell about their pets. I have no pets and am tired of pet letters. Cousins, can't we think of something better to write about than pets? Let's have a subject to write on. Let every cousin select a subject and write their subject in their letters. Then all the cousins vote on the subject. The subject which gets the largest number of votes is to be discussed first. Girls, I think we could make the League a great deal more interesting, and then it would be much pleasanter for Aunt Sallie. I wish J. A. Hunt would write oftener. I like to read his letters very much. I want some of the cousins who can conveniently do so, to correspond with me, either sex. Really cousins, I did not know I was writing so much. Hope you will pardon me and let me join your happy band. I will close with much love to Aunt Sallie and the Cousins. Success to the League.—WILLIE SCOTT, McKinney, Texas.

['This is what I call a cold wet storm,' said Uncle Jonas drawing up to the stove.

"Did you ever hear of a hot dry storm?"

"Humph! I should call the Sodom and Gomorrah a hot dry storm."—Nebraska Farmer.

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ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ABOUT GRASSES.

GEO. H. HOGAN.

Geo. H. Hogan:—Please find enclosed sample of grass, and tell me the name and quality.—J. C. JOHNSON, Cypress, La.

The sample is panicum virgatum, or tall panic grass, valuable before it gets too old, when it becomes hard and woody. It grows on most all the damp lands of the South and West, and is fine for hay if cut in time, and is very nutritious also. But where this will grow there are many others that will do well, among them the Japan clover, carpet grass, paspalum platycaulis.

I inclose three samples of grass found on the range. Will you kindly give me their names and nutritive values, if possible?—EDWARD P. SEWARD, Otis, New Mexico.

No. 1 is the boutelous curtipendula, one of the best so-called mesquites that we have in West Texas, is very nutritious, and makes the best of hay if cut when just in bloom. No. 2 is clematis, toothache grass, and the common botanical name is boutelous oligostachia; very good in West Texas, especially on the poor alkali soils; is very nutritious, but grows too low for hay. No. 3 is aristida purpurascens—common name poverty grass—relished by all stock, when young, but when it gets old and the heads get hard, stock seek the more succulent herbage of the valleys.

Please find inclosed a specimen of grass. I would like to know the name, habits, etc. of it. Answer through columns of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—J. C. PARKER, Alameda, Texas.

The sample is the Panicum crusgalli of the botanists, and has been described many times in our columns, and now is a splendid time to gather the seed for early spring, sowing broadcast about like you would millet. Cut when in the boot or before the seed get ripe and you have the best of hay and as nutritious as any annual grass in the list. It is also fine for soiling and one of the very best for turning under green for manure another year on very poor land.

George Vanderbilt has spent nearly \$5,000,000 on his country seat in North Carolina and expects to expend as much more in furnishing.

To make a change in boars, the imported Berkshire boar, Signal Servite 26159, is offered for sale at a bargain by W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Texas.

TRENTON AND JACKSON, Tenn., } August 20, 1895.

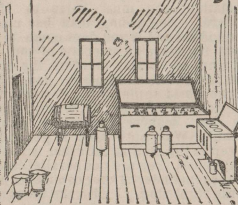
The Hensley Spaying Co., New Orleans, La. I used your spaying mixture on four belts and one old sow about the first of June, and I take pleasure in recommending its use to all who have hogs to spay. I believe it is all you claim for it, as it was a success on my hogs, and there was no bad effects whatever. Yours truly, H. H. WILSON.

CARRIAGES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Extract from letter of T. B. Terry, the well known and popular writer and contributor for the Practical Farmer, of Philadelphia. He says: Some weeks ago I noticed the advertisement in P. F. of the Alliance Carriage Co., of Cincinnati, O. We want a light spring wagon to run around with, one that will carry 1000 pounds, if necessary, and that has two seats. We want a good one, the best made. Our old one began to get weak and we sold it for what it would bring. So I wrote the Alliance Co. for a catalogue and prices for cash. They sent me a catalogue with pictures and full descriptions of every kind of carriage and wagon I ever heard of. And the price of each was plainly put down. Now, they claim, you notice, to sell to us farmers at factory prices, that is, as cheap as they would to dealers. I did not know that this was the case of course, only as I took their word for it. But I happen to have proof of it now, which may be interesting. A friend of ours who deals in carriages said that he thought he could get us a wagon and deliver it to us, paying the freight, at the price they quoted, and make something besides. So he tried it. I was interested in the result, and think some of my readers will be. He found he could not buy the wagon for one cent less than their regular printed price that they had sent to me. This firm seems to be doing the square thing with us farmers who pay cash. We will buy a wagon from them when we get around to it.

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FOR SALE. Fifty pigs from 3 to 5 months old; nine sows with an average of five pigs each. These hogs are 1/2 to 3/4 Poland China. In order to make room for my thoroughbreds, will sell at a bargain. Write or come and see. A. W. PARBOTT, Holland, Texas.

Farmers, Spay Your Sows. Mares, cows and pig-dogs with Howley's Spaying Mixtures. No knife—no deaths. Easy to use, and absolutely sure. Price, large bottle with syringe, \$3; small bottle \$1, syringe 25c. extra. Large bottle spays 80 to 100 head of sows. Write us for testimonials and particulars. Corresponding Office, New Orleans, La. THE HOWLEY SPAYING CO., Kansas City, Mo. New Orleans, La.

THE HOWLEY SPAYING CO., Kansas City, Mo. New Orleans, La.

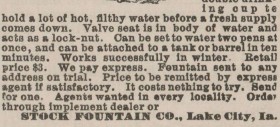


4—That's the funniest joke I ever saw.

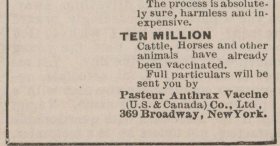
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5—Hal! hal! ha!

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Household.

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

"WOMAN, WHERE ARE THINE ACCUSERS?"—JOHN 8:1-11.

AGRICOLA.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: The following lines, founded on the well known incident in John's Gospel, were suggested after reading that excellent paper by Matron: "Justice to Woman is Christ's religion."

Wondrous words of grace are falling
From the savior seated there,
In the precincts of the temple—
In Jehovah's House of Prayer.

"Is He prophet or Messiah?"
"Spake there ever man like He?"
Hailing thus 'twixt the opinions
Hear they in perplexity.

Look! What throng is this approaching,
Led by Scribes and Pharisees,
In their robes all fringed and tasseled
And their broad phylacteries?

Mad with eager haste to tempt Him;
What care they how the Father—
"Drag her! Push her! Vile offender!
We will catch Him in our snares!"

Fanning dust-stained, torn of garment,
Covering in the midst, she stands;
Sees no mercy in their faces—
Knows her fate lies in their hands.

"How wouldst treat this woman, Master,
Thou who came'st to on High?"
Speaks with meek respect, a leader,
"By our law she ought to die."

"Is He deaf, or doth He scorn us?"
Silence does their scheme confound,
For, He stoops and will not hear them,
Stoops and writes upon the ground.

Now again they put the question,
Answers He in solemn tone,
"Let the sinless one among you
Be the first to cast a stone."

And once more, as though He cares not,
Stooping, writes He on the ground,
While the men thus self convicted
Slink away, nor can be found.

"Where are thine accusers, woman?"
Says the Christ in accents mild,
Doth not any man condemn thee?
For this sinful act, my child?"

Then the shrinking, trembling creature
Doomed by Moses' law to die,
Bending low in self abasement
Feels a savior's presence nigh.

"No man, Lord," sobb she, while rising
From the ground her tear dimmed eyes,
"Neither then do I condemn thee,
Saith the loving judge, and wise.

Crushed by mercy so unlooked for,
Was the heart ne'er touched before,
Life, instead of Death, the Sentence,
"Go thy way and sin no more!"—
Brighton, Texas.

CHAT.

The poem we give this week is from the pen of our farmer poet, and moves us with its tender pathos, its truthfulness and its rhythmic melodies. The lesson taught in the New Testament is beautifully emphasized, and if possible made more impressive. We cannot refrain from tendering our thanks to Agricola for this lovely gem, adding the wish that his productions may find frequent place in the Household.

Barcus joins the good men who are willing, nay, even glad to speak in defense of the outcast; but he, like too many others, seeks to cast the blame entirely upon women. Women are greatly to blame in their treatment of both parties—lenient to the one and hard toward the other. There are, however, many exceptions. Are there not many men who claim to be self-respecting, honorable, correct, who are responsible for the making of such women? Do not these then repent, and seek a woman above reproach upon whom to bestow their honored names? The victim is left to trail her dishonored name in the dust, while his wife is warned to flee from the contamination of association with those who, perhaps, are only suspected of having gone wrong. The class of men he cites are known to associate with that class of women, and men as well as women give them the respect due alone to good men. Were we to repeat a conversation heard while riding in a railroad coach, between two men, ostensibly gentlemen, acknowledging themselves husbands and fathers, it would prove the above assertion to be true. They seemed indifferent to the presence of those in close proximity and spoke in tones which, the rattle of the train could not drown, calling names, giving addresses, and therwise making shocking revelations to unwilling ears. The line he draws is the correct one. We older women may warn the young, but it is they who must act. The libertine, the infidel, the scoffer and the drunkard, are all miserable stuffs of which to try to make good husbands, and the girl who essays so Hercules a

task, has much more enterprise and hope than good common sense. Her effort will fall most ignominiously, and better for her a thousand times spinsterhood with poverty, even death itself, reforms are not accomplished in a day, a year, not even a decade, and our young women will need "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little, and there a little," for many years—we liked to have written generations, so hard is it to efface social and traditional customs. In former years they were not supposed to know that these evils existed, and many did not, for it was contrary to the rules of the old time woman to mention these things, except with bated breath behind closed doors; but through the newspapers and the breaking down of many social barriers, crime and sin have become topics so common as any of the day. Social scandals are written up, read and talked of in the street car, office and the parlor, and alas, our daughters have lost in purity what they have gained in knowledge. And since the ideos monster is unveiled, it is better that mothers with loving words warn the young of the dangers which a union with such men entails upon themselves and future generations. Again, Barcus is correct when he says that the influence of our young women greatly preponderates every other. But we insist that the woman is not usually as "deep in the mud" as a seducer. If she were she would not resort to such means for redress; she would sink to his level and be lost in the slums. When a woman seeks to thus redress her wrongs, then, is, in nine times out of ten, a double sin on the part of the man who has wronged and deserted her. He has promised her love, perhaps honorable marriage; he has given her nothing and has taken her all, leaving her to the scorn and charity of a pitiless world.

Will J. Bollock contributes his promised resume of the "Poets of To-day" in his graceful style. We enjoy his pleasant visits and bid him "come again."

"Home Again," from Mrs. Vanderhoeft brings the good news of her safe return to home and family. How much strength, and courage and happiness were stored up in the summer's visit to help bear the burdens and cares of the coming winter? How often, while her hands are busy with commonplace household duties, will her heart be back again amid the scenes of the dear mother's home, and tones will live in memory which Dakota storms cannot drown. We are so glad that pleasure was yours, dear friend.

Hallie B. Crockett is enthusiastic on her favorite theme, as all should be when a profession has been chosen and entered upon. Enthusiasm coupled with industry and zeal will win the meed of success in any kind of work. We are pleased to see such interest in the subject, and to read the excellent letters from our young musical friends.

REPLY TO MATRON AND MRS. BUCHANAN.

BARCUS.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I've only received my third copy of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, but I've become very much attached to it and welcome its arrival with pleasure, also read with interest the Household items.

I desire a more intimate acquaintance with you and your correspondents, and I know of no better way than to step in, if it is agreeable, and exchange views upon the issues that demand our attention.

Matron's criticisms of the 7th instant, with your comments upon the same, are worthy of consideration. I wish to say to her, with others who are trying to benefit society by raising the standard of morality—"that Barcus is willin'." Perhaps, with a little criticism you both may come out strong.

You say "man sin and are forgiven, women sin and are damned." Let us look into this matter. Who does the forgiving and the damning? Can you find a man of any self respect associating with a woman whose face is bloated and hardened by dissipation and crime? No! we are like Cozzar, our wives should be above reproach, and if there is the least suspicion or taint attached to her name it is sufficient to drive him away. Do you women act accordingly toward the men? I say no, but I wish to God you would. It's high time the young women were drawing the line. Let me draw it for them. Don't associate, recognize or countenance any man with a suspicion attached to his name. No, not even if he associates with questionable characters, not unless he is a teetotaler,

nor if he uses tobacco or profanes the name of his Creator, and especially not if he be a religious and ridicules the existence of a God. From the worldly standpoint the young women have a greater influence over the young men than almost every other influence combined. The mother must influence the right principles into the boy, the sweetheart must say, if you desire my association you must come to my standards. The young man has made of his standard and if you dont come to it he will not make an associate of you.

Farther on, "Man murders the man who destroys his domestic happiness and the world applauds." Correct, but the "woman frenzied by wrong, etc., kills her seducer the world stands aghast. Why not? One is generally as deep in the mud as the other is in the mire; hence, they are not parallel cases. But the remainder of your comments has got the right ring. I wish the thoughts were indelibly impressed upon the hearts and minds of the young women of to-day, and then their fair names would be emblazoned upon those tablets of fame, around which are encircled the cycles of honor and glory, shielded and guarded by drawn swords and fixed bayonets of the chivalry of the manhood of our country.

Conpland, Texas.

HOME AGAIN.

MRS. F. W. VANDERHOEF.

It seems such a long time since I came "home" for a good visit, that I might honestly plead guilty to a feeling of real, genuine homesickness. In May I left home to visit my people in Iowa, and to help care for the dear mother and father, both of whom lingered long in the "shadows of the dark valley," but both were spared to us, and oh! how grateful we were. One sister came from far away California, and one from Wisconsin, and the meeting together once again after twenty-nine years of parting something we all enjoyed and appreciated. My folks live in a nice little city, and after the dear old folks had grown better, we "took in" everything which promised to be pleasant or entertaining, and as the one who lives on a farm away out in the Dakotas, you may imagine how much I enjoyed it all—lectures, concerts, commencement exercises, musicales, churches, etc. I heard the noted Harper from Sioux City, and one wonders where all the music comes from as he plays alone; the harp was, perhaps, five or six feet high.

One lovely Sabbath morning we attended the Catholic church, and saw eighteen young boys and girls take their first communion, and they seemed deeply impressed during the services. The boys in dark blue uniforms, and the girls in snowy white, with lace veils falling about them, made a pretty picture.

One afternoon we attended the funeral services of an old soldier. How sad it all seemed; the beating of muffled drums, the casket covered with the silken flag, the brother soldiers following with hats matted, heavily draped with crepe. These men were all old, grey-headed, and some of them very feeble, and the thought came, "only a few days more and the last old soldier will be gone. But they will live always in our memories." One thing seemed appropriate: The old soldiers were only honorary pall bearers, the Sons of Veterans sitting in their places as bearers. In the march to the cemetery the old men rode in carriages while the "Sons" marched each side of the hearse, and I could not help but think how appropriate that the cares and burdens should be dropped from the shoulders of the old, and be willingly borne by the young and strong.

We picniced in the woods of Coon Kiner Valley, and oh, how I enjoyed the hills and bluffs, covered with their natural timber after having looked for so long on the vast prairies of Dakota. Only for the fear of being laughed at, I believe, I should have hugged the old oak trees. Another picnic at Storm Lake, the great summer resort, we heard the band carnival—forty complete bands—the best in the west. Oh, the music was grand. And there we also heard Sam Jones preach a sermon. There is a passage of Scripture which teaches, "Judge not that ye be not judged," and here I came near saying to all of you that I was disappointed, and did not like his style or manner of delivery at all. Of course, there were many excellent ideas advanced, and he has a bright and pungent wit, and is a forcible speaker; but if one wishes to say good things why dress them in coarse jests and improper

allusions? How much better a gentlemanly reverence for everything?

Of course, dear sisters, every one of us here has learned that darkness must follow light, sorrow joy, and tears, laughter and happiness, and so at last came the parting from the dear ones—such a sad one—and I turned my face once more to the west and was whirled away to meet the dear ones from whom I had been gone seven weeks. Even baby Eda stayed with papa and the rest of them, and how I had missed them all! But the big sister would keep him, and of course both he and I were much better off than if I had taken him. They were all determined that I should have a visit free from work and care. How often I thought, "mother is having her day," the first in all my married life. I found all well at home, and the busy time of harvest at hand. Dakota has a fine crop this year, and we are all so thankful to know that the hardships and suffering of last year will not have to be lived over again.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan told you of the milking time she enjoyed so much, where the cows danced about and played a tattoo upon their milkers' shins, but where she "did not milk."

Now, I will tell you of ours: White Face, Spot, Red, Daisy, and so on, until eight have been named, are driven into the clean barn, and tied in stalls. The barn is too dark for the flies, and we sit and milk in peace. There, I've said "we," and now you will all know that for the few days of rush in harvest, I helped the boys milk. I think it so nice for a family to help each other in every way. I am so often glad of their help at the washing machine, churn, or even dish pan.

But to change the subject, I must tell you what I read the other day; you know one can hardly pick up a paper nowadays but they see something about the "coming woman," and all too often it is something not in her favor. Now I read this in the Cultivator, a Nebraska paper, and immediately called it good, extra good. "Would it not be a good plan for us men to stop howling about the 'coming woman,'" and take a little better care of the old woman we have got? And I want your opinion of it too.

I was so grieved to learn that our dear Stella had gone on before. How we shall miss her from our home, and the many cheerful, pleasant, happy, helpful things she was wont to say to us. Still we all know that she is better off than we who are left.

Olga Lewis, I think it so nice for the girls to come in and be one of us, and I hope you will come often. It is that that does "old eyes good to see" to have our girls not only thinking, but taking part in literary work.

How we would enjoy a visit to Minnehaha and her mountain home which she describes in such a manner that we know she must be one of Nature's lovers. One who read her letter said, "you would know she was young with her life all before her. Well, let her dream, the awakening will come all too soon." And so I think for all our dear young girls; let them enjoy their blessed days of girlhood just as much as ever they can, for all too soon comes womanhood with its added cares and responsibilities where they will need all the strength wisdom and courage they can command.

Montrose, S. D.

MUSIC.

HALLIE B. CROCKETT.

This is my first attempt to write for the public, with the exception of occasionally helping my father on the local page of his paper. I have always felt that there were so many others who could write better than I, but after reading the pretty article on music that was written this week, and the request for others to write I will venture a few remarks.

"Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."

My heart is full of music, and has ever been since I can remember. I have chosen vocal music, for my life study, and I am proud of my profession. I wish that more young women and men would choose music as a profession, for certainly no grander could be chosen. It seems to me that there is little written on music in comparison to that which is written on other subjects, and do not see why, for many make it a study, and it is one of the most attractive and broadest subjects we have to write upon. Of course we have the musical journals, and they are full of good reading, but if we could only have more written in a general way it would possibly reach many who do not read

About Bees.

There is a great deal of honey in our city markets and the demand is good. The price to the consumer is 15 cents per pound section, or two for a quarter. Extracted sells from eight to nine cents per pound, by the gallon. With the exception of the pound sections there is no honey in the market in smaller packages than one gallon. We are informed by the retail grocers of Dallas, that they have many calls daily for pure extracted honey in small packages, pints, quarts, etc., duly labeled with maker's name and address and guaranty of purity, but there is none to be had. There is factory-made "honey," enough, elegantly packed, but it is bee honey the people want. A beekeeper who will put up extracted honey in one, two and four pound bottles, properly labeled, and to be guaranteed as pure honey by the retailer, can sell thousands of packages in Dallas, or any other considerable town, at fair prices. Syrup is below par from adulteration, and a substitute is wanted.

BUILDING IN THE SUPERS.

L. B. SMITH.

I see in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of September 14th, that J. L. Dillard, of Dodd, Texas, wants to know why bees will not work in the supers only once in a while. In reply I will say, it is either the lack of nectar in the blossoms when the bees fail to work in the supers, or it may be they have become weak in numbers from some cause. And again, it might be the supers were so badly constructed that the bees would not work in them only at times, when they were almost forced to, for want of room elsewhere. Bees will not enter super and store box (or section) honey as readily as they will extracting honey, owing, perhaps, to the small space they have to work in, or not having the ready drawn out combs, we most always give in working for extracted honey. I think it would pay the beginner best to work for extracted honey, as it requires some skill to produce a nice article of section honey.

If you will use full sheets of foundation in mixed frames, your bees will build just where it is wanted, no matter where they commence work. If, however, you use only starters in your frames, it is best to take one or more frames from the brood nest, and put in the upper story; if they have some brood in them all the better. Replace the frames taken from below with your frame with starters in them.

You cannot extract the honey from your combs without first cutting it out of the frames, from what you say. It would be best to cut it out of the frames and sell it as chunk honey, or use it as you like. Your trouble is just such as most beginners have, and that is why I advise the use of full sheets of foundation in mixed frames. Then the bees are enabled to build just where we want them, and the combs will last a life time if taken proper care of. B. M. comb is comb built on top of frames, and joined to the frames above, or the super, as the case may be. Brace comb is bits of comb built between the top bars of frames and combs, tying them together as spoken of by Mr. Dillard, and is usually caused by improper spacing of the frames.

Now, if what I have written will help Bro. Dillard out, or any other brother bee keeper, I shall feel well paid for time and trouble.
Lometa, Texas.

BEE PRODUCTS.

Wilder, Grahame, in Gardening.
WAX MAKING.

There is an idea prevalent, originating perhaps equally from the hasty observations of the untutored and the careless expressions of bee men who know better, that there are two products of the bee, namely, honey and wax. The first is gathered into a "crop" or honey sack and conveyed to the hive. The second form beneath the abdomen in wax pocket etc., of which there are eight, and appear in the form of little scales. These may frequently be seen upon the bees in the field, though there was once a tradition that a bee engaged in honey gathering did not possess them. These scales are loosened by the claws carried forward by the anterior legs to the mouth, where they are "worked over" mixed with saliva, and after a process of kneading, become the wax for comb building. Formerly, perhaps on account of a similarity in color, the pollen carried in upon

the legs of bees was thought even by scientists and professional bee men to be the wax, and from this erroneous idea has sprung a popular careless habit of designating these pollen pellets as wax balls. This is not only a common error of those ignorant upon the subject, but is frequently made by those who know better, but carelessly allow themselves to fall into an incorrect speech through its popular usage.

BEE BREAD.

Now in regard to the pellets they carry into the hives upon their legs. It was gravely asserted by a Greek author that they tied little pebbles to their legs to hold their feet down. Many since that time, among them some eminent scientists, have seen in these little yellow balls the origin of wax; hence the popular designation of "wax-ball."

The pollen, which is really what these waxy looking balls are, is gathered directly from the flowers and deposited in a hair lined receptacle upon the outside of the posterior tibia and basal tarsus. This cavity is known as the pollen basket and is used wholly as a receptacle for this purpose, the pollen being gathered by the mouth organs and carried back by means of the legs. It is used in connection with honey in the formation of bee bread, a necessary adjunct to the occupation of brood rearing, as this is the food with which the young brood is supplied. Where pollen cannot be obtained the bees will make use of flour or meal as a substitute, though they much prefer the pollen. It is probable the pollen gathering propensities of the bee, together with the adaptability of its body to this purpose, that is, in a great measure responsible for the fertilization of flowers.

BEE GLUE.

Still another bee product is propolis, or bee glue. This is used to fasten combs in place, fill up places too small for the admission of cells, occasionally to contract the entrance when too large, and not infrequently to cover some foreign substance too large or heavy to be removed from the hive. This is also collected like pollen, the source of supply being the gum of various trees, the sticky substance often seen glistening on the buds of the hickory and other trees and similar sources.

First Wisp Friend at Hotel.—"He's a mean cuss; didn't give me a cent."
Second Wisp Friend.—"That fool I was brushin' give me a quarter."—Boston Transcript.

How He Measured Him.—"Isn't your boy very tall for his age?" "Isn't he? Yo' just ought to try to get him into a place on a half-fare ticket!"—Chicago Record.

"Why didn't you come when I rang?" said a Texas lady to her servant.
"Because I didn't hear de bell," replied Matilda Snowball.
"Hereafter when you don't hear the bell you must come and tell me so."
"Yes'm."—Texas Sitings.

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Mention the name of this paper when you write.

A LAME EXCUSE



You'll have if you fail to see the **COTTON STATES** and **INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION** to be held in Atlanta, Ga., September 18 to December 31, 1895. If you missed the **WORLD'S FAIR** this is your chance to make good your loss. Extremely low rates will be offered, and you can't afford to miss it.

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WE HAVE GOT { A Descriptive Folder giving a short sketch of each Building and other points of interest. It is also a comprehensive Railroad Guide. You can have it free by writing for it.

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A. A. CLISSON, Trav. Pass. Agt., FT. WORTH, TEX.
E. W. LABEAUME, Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agt., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cousins' League.

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

THE DEVIL'S "WANT AD."

Christian Courier.

Johnson, the drunkard, is dying to-day,
With traces of sin on his face;
He'll be missed at the club, at the bar, at the play;
Wanted: A boy for the place.

Simmons, the gambler, was killed in a fight.
He died without pardon or grace.
Some one must train for his burden and blight;
Wanted: A boy for his place.

The scoffer, the idler, the convict, the thief,
Are lost, and without any noise.
Make it known, that there came to my instant relief
Some thousands or more of the boys.

Boys from the fireside, boys from the farm,
Boys from the home and the school,
Come, leave your misgivings, there can be no harm,
Where "drink and be merry 's" the rule.

Wanted: "For every lost servant of mine,
Some one to take without grace,
Some one to die without pardon divine—
Will you be the boy for the place?"

There is one request which I have made a number of times, and I must insist, dear children, that you observe it in future. It is that you write only on one side of the paper. If letters are received written on both sides they are consigned to "that horrid waste basket." I have no time to rewrite them, and the printers do not like to set them up.

How sad the thoughts suggested by the little poem in the League this week. Can it be possible that there are dear boys, now inmates of happy homes, who will one day answer these ads? Who will one day stand behind a bar dealing out death to his fellowmen? Who will some day rob his neighbor at the gambling table of money and reputation, perhaps of life? Some day dare the vengeance of a loving, patient Father by profaning His holy name, denying His power, and saying as the fool hath oft-times said, "there is no God." We can not bear to think that any one of the dear boys who read the League will ever sink so low. Beware of strong drink, of cards, of bad books, of low associates, and fly from the temptations of evil. Be great men and good men. "Great, not like Caesar, stained with blood, but only great as you are good." There is a great and pressing need of good men to-day, and I hope the boys of the League will determine to seek only such associates and professions as will elevate and ennoble them, and fit them to take positions of honor and trust.

Short letters received in June from the following named cousins, all tell of their admiration for the League, and their desire to become members of the same. I am glad to enroll their names, and to welcome them in the name of the cousins. To catch up I have decided to give their names only, and an invitation to come again:

Earl Evans, Gober, Texas; Mattie Carpenter, Wichita Falls; Maude M. Goodwin, San Luis Obispo, Cal.; S. Temple Clark, Terrell, Texas; Stephen Carroll, Alder Branch, Texas; Beatie Warner, Beulah, Texas; Lillie Bell Jett, McKinney, Texas; Edmund Meadow, Rector, Texas; Mary I. Nell, Byron, Ark.; Oretia Woodring, Nash, Texas; Alice Maud Tillar, Neville, Texas; Ethel Cox, McGregor, Texas; John Coffman, McKinney, Texas; Ida Nicholas, Waxahachie, Texas; Josie Mullins, Mathis, Texas; Belle Wallace, Belton, Texas; Myrtle Jackson, Garland, Tex.; Clara Gilchrist, Laura Gillespie, Holly Springs, Texas; Mattie Wright, Mathis, Texas; Ollie Wright, Mathis, Texas; Blanche Heusstedler, Birdill, Ark.; Eva McCrae, Water Valley, Texas; Harry Sublett, Patman, Texas; Dora Thompson, Bono, Texas; Mary Rogers, Bartlett, Texas; Dora Cox, McGregor, Texas; Katy Hanson, Water Valley, Texas.—AUNT SALLIE.

WASHING DAY.

Cousins, did you ever think what a horrid day that is? It is the worst day there is for the children are always madder than ever, and there are one hundred and one things to do, and it is always my job to cook dinner. I burn my hands all over, and I vow the fire is so hot that I can hardly stay in the room, and there is the baby crying, and I have the hardest time of all, and Great Scott! there it is ten o'clock, and I have not got the fire started. Great me! What can I do; and just as I get the

fire made in comes Sister Lizzie scolding me for being so slow; that makes me feel so bad that I don't know what to do. Dear me; yonder comes the boys from the field, and I have not got the dinner on. That is what I told mamma; I told her that I could not do all the housework, and the boys seem to be as hungry as if they had not had a bite in a week. I would like to know why they want to come so early; and after dinner—that is the hardest job of all, for then comes the washing of those dishes, those horrid dishes. It seems that every dish on the whole place is used. And there are those horrid old pots! I do hate to wash dishes, anyway, and I say to mamma every once in a while: "Mamma, I am going to kill some of these chickens if they don't stay out of there." And I want to inform all of the cousins that I am tired at night, and I will remember that day as long as I live. Now cousins, if any of you have this trial I reckon you know how it is. Good bye, Aunt Sallie, and all of the cousins. Your little friend.—BIRDIE MOSSHAN, Brady, Texas.

CHILDHOOD DAYS.

Dear Cousins: Have any of you ever stopped to think or realize the fact that we are spending the happiest days of our lives? When we have grown to manhood and womanhood, it matters not how we may prosper in this life, nor how happily we may be situated after we are grown, we will look back to these dear childhood days with sad hearts, and long to call them back. Do you ever think how happy and cheerful we ought to be with our dear ones at home in our childhood days? I have often heard boys and girls wish they were grown, so they might do as they pleased, simply because their dear parents opposed them in some of their wishes, and they showed in their every action that they longed for that time to come. Did they know what they were wishing? At times wish that childhood days could last always. Now, wouldn't that be grand; always be free of care, and happy. I am only a little girl myself, but can look back at my still younger days and wish that I might call them back, if only for a short time. I could not be as happy now as I was three years ago to-night. I was far away from here where I could go to Sunday School and church when I pleased, and with girls and boys with whom I had been almost raised. We left there to come here, and I can look back at those days and think they must have been the happiest days of my life. Now, cousins, mamma is calling me and I must run. If I see this in print I will come again. Good bye to one and all. Love to Aunt Sallie.—LIZZIE MOSSHAN, Brady, Texas.

[Childhood is the happiest time of life, Lizzie, but we cannot linger there. We must move on with the ever revolving years and take our places in the world. There are duties awaiting each one of us. But the memory of a happy childhood serves to soften many a sorrow and sweeten many a bitter disappointment.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: You gave me such a hearty welcome that I shall attempt to write again. But cousins, let us try harder to write better and more interesting letters. I wish Aunt Sallie and the cousins could come and go fishing with me. We live about half a mile from the river, and we have such fine sport catching fish. The river is so beautiful; it is clearer than I ever saw it. There is a very high rock bluff on one side of it, and a great many grapes down under it; they will soon be ripe. How many of the cousins like to fish? I do. I think TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is the nicest paper in Texas. Cousins, we must never neglect the League. Which kind of housework do you like best? I like sewing the best, although I like to do all kinds of housework, except wash dishes. How many of us do really like to write letters? I do. I am happy with pencil and paper. But I know many who dislike to write, and think it is a most troublesome task. Cousins, I think we could make our letters more interesting if we would not write about pets altogether. Don't you, Aunt Sallie? I think it would be better to take up some other subject to write on. Will some of the cousins send me the words of Brother Green? Where is Edna Spangle? I think she writes such a nice letter. I know her sister, Miss Eby Spangle. Come again, Edna. How many of the cousins like to read books? I don't, although I have read them. Aunt Sallie, did you ever work in the field? I have worked more this year than I ever did on account of my father

getting his leg broken. Aunt Sallie, are there any rocks where you live? There are lots of them here. We moved from Bee county here, but I had rather live in Bee county on account of so many rocks. I will close, wishing you health, success and happiness, and a big hurrah for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Aunt Sallie, do you care for us writing on both sides of the paper?—ALICE HOWARD, Pipe Creek, Texas.

[Write only on one side of the paper, Alice. Printers do not like to set type from a page written on both sides. I never did any work in the field. I think I would have made a sorry hand.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Good morning, Aunt Sallie: I thought I would come again. I, like Miss Lizzie Rodgers, do not believe in so many pets. I am very fond of books, especially histories of scouts and guides of the West. I am a lover of flowers; I think there is nothing so nice as a garden of sweet flowers. If any of the cousins know anything of a young lady, Miss Carrie Riddle, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, and will send me her address, I will send in return a nice ladies' silk handkerchief. I would like to correspond with some of the cousins of either sex. I will close with best wishes to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and the Cousins' League.—BEE ROGERS, Mesquite, Texas.

[Will some of the cousins respond to the above request for the information asked, or to the request for correspondence?—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: As I have come to spend the summer at Garrett with my cousin, I will write again. I have not written to the cousins since I was here two years ago. The last time I wrote Aunt Emma had charge of the League. I am taking music lessons from Miss Daisy Roller, of Ennis. She is a fine teacher and musician. I will ask the cousins some questions.

Whose policy was this: "Pay as you go?"

Who were the authors of the following quotations:

"May God forgive the child of dust
Who seeks to know where Faith should trust."
"Think for thyself—one good idea—
Is worth a hundred to be thine own,
Is better than a thousand gleaned
From fields by others sown."

I am glad to say that the last letter I wrote did not reach the waste basket. Your little niece.—ANNIE MAY MOSELEY, Garrett, Texas.

[It has been a long time since you wrote, Daisy. I am glad you have not forgotten the cousins.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: May I join the League? What is the entrance fee? I do not live on the farm as most of the cousins do, but live in the little city of Natchitoches with my uncle, who is a newspaper editor. I would be the happiest boy in the world if I lived on the farm, where I could have a horse and some pigs, calves, etc., for pets as most of the cousins have. I have been reading TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for some time and I like to read it very much, especially the League department. I took the prize for arithmetic at my school in May, and I want to ask the cousins a question.

What rate of interest would 10 cents gain \$10 in 10 years?
For fear of taking too much room and giving Aunt Sallie too much trouble, I will close.—BENJAMINE COATES, Natchitoches, La.

[There is no fee for admittance to the League, Benjamin. I wish very much you could have your wish and become a country lad, with all the pleasures which a life in the country brings.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie and the Cousins: The Cousins' League is so very interesting I thought I would join, if you would permit me to. We all like nice things to eat, don't we? We have lots of nice peaches and chickens, and a nice garden too. I am an orphan girl. I live with my uncle on a beautiful farm one-half mile from Lone Oak. I have one sister; she is living with my grandmother two miles from town. Our mother died among the pretty hills of Valley Mills. I love the place dearly for her sake. Do the cousins attend Sunday School and church. I go every Sunday. I received a nice Teacher's Bible in Sunday School for regular attendance and good lessons. Some of the cousins have been reading nice books. I have read several nice ones; one is the "Christian's Secret of a Happy Life." The best and purest of all books is the Bible. Hoping to see this in print I will close. Love to Aunt

Sallie and the cousins. Success to the League.—RENA DODD, Lone Oak, Texas.

[Certainly, Rena, you are most welcome. I congratulate you, both for your observance of duty, and your success in winning the prize. May you accept it as a lamp to your feet and a guide to your pathway through life. The hills around Valley Mills are pretty. I have visited them.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie and the Cousins: I see so many nice letters in the League I feel I must write again. It has been raining. Most of the people are having their oats cut. The crops are looking nice since the rain. Aunt Sallie, do you like peaches? If you do, come to see us and we will give you all you want. I have been going to school, but school is out now. I am in the fifth grade. I have no pets. My little brother has a cat. He is the baby and is five years of age. My cousin is living with us. She is going to write to the League. I have been being cotton. I live a half mile from town. Aunt Sallie, do you love flowers? I do. I am eleven years of age. I go to Sunday School every Sunday. I have four prizes I got in Sunday School. Well, as my letter is getting so long I will close by asking a question.

What book in the Bible has not the name of God in it?

I hope to see this in print.—PEARL DODD, Lone Oak, Texas.

[I love peaches very much, Pearl, and I am sorry I could not visit you. I have had very few this summer, and you said I might have had all I wanted. I love flowers even more than fruit, and I fear if any one should offer me all I wished, they would call me grasping before I cried enough.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: I want to join the Cousins' League. Have been reading their letters, and I enjoy reading them very much. I am fourteen years old, live on a Texas farm and can pick 200 pounds of cotton in a day. I am not going to school just now, will start in a few weeks. I love to go to school very much. I have one of the sweetest little pets in Texas—a baby sister. She is 8 months old, has bright blue eyes and long yellow hair; her name is Helen. My sister Linnie takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and I always read the League, and often the Household. I have written enough, as this my first attempt, will call again if I am admitted this time. Love to you all—LUELLA GREGORY, Honey Grove, Texas.

[I am glad to welcome you Luella. Sister is one of the Household's best friends, though she has not written often of late.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: I am coming again after so long a time, and am going to bring my cousin with me, as she wants to join the League. Her name is Lena, and I think she is one of the best girls I have ever seen. We have light hair, just exactly the same color, and blue eyes, but Lena is a little fairer than myself. Lena has one sister, I haven't one, and that is why I think so much of her. We both love music, and can play almost anything we wish. Lena likes instrumental music, but I like vocal. We are fond of horseback riding. Lena likes it better than I do though. Would like correspondents. I am fourteen years old, Lena is twelve.—PEARL and LENA MOORE, Parvin Texas.

[How happy you cousins must be with so many tastes in common. Why not select some cousin, and open a correspondence yourselves? I feel sure almost any cousin would feel complimented, to have another write and ask a correspondence. Try it.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: Will you allow me to join the Cousins' League? I never wrote to a paper before, but I dearly love to read the cousins' letters, and to know that there are so many girls and boys who have the courage to write to a paper. I am thirteen years old; a farmer's boy; my father takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and likes it very well. It is a great paper, every farmer should subscribe for it. I have only two pets, they are a pony and a colt. My colt's name is Doctor. He is a light bay; but I have a little sister, eight months old, that I love dearly; her name is Willie. My school will start in July. My teacher's name is Mr. Tarpeloy. He is a good teacher. I will close, with best wishes to the many readers of the League.—WALTER GARRISON, Bailey, Texas.

[Yes, there are many bright girls and boys who love to read TEXAS FARM AND

these journals, thus many more would become interested in it and make it a study.

I notice some of the public schools have made vocal music a part of the regular course, and I sincerely hope that all others will follow suit in a short time.

It is a pleasure to read in the Messenger of Mrs. Emma A. Thoms, who is doing a grand work along this line. Music brightens the home, it lends a charm to the school room, and good music in our churches will draw a class of people that otherwise would not go. I think it is the duty of every church to have good music. I love to hear a good choir sing an anthem, accompanied by a violin, cornet, piano or organ; then, too, I love the old-fashioned hymns when the whole congregation sings. Especially do we need good choirs, as music is one of the greatest attractions for the church. I have known people to go to church simply to hear the music, thus may this not be a means of drawing them to Christ?

I think oftentimes the heart is touched by music when it could be reached in no other way. "Would that the choirs of earth would prepare for the heavenly choirs."

There is a great deal said lately about classical music. I have heard really intelligent people make the remark that there is no sweetness nor melody in classical music. Only the cultivated can appreciate classical music, while any light selection may please the fancy of the untrained ear. "That only is a true melody which is beautiful and attractive when played or sung alone. No strain is worthy of being called a melody which depends upon accompanying words or harmony for its power. Melody is a fact; harmony is a poetic utterance. Melody is an outline sketch; harmony is a painting." It is a pleasure to use music as recreation or entertainment, but it should be studied, thereby developing and ennobling the highest faculties of the soul.

There are many so-called musicians, but few in comparison who study it in its truest and deepest sense, and yet there is need of many such that the coming generation may receive the proper training, and that there may be those who are competent to take the places of our now great musicians who will have passed away.

The study of music is, in a measure a duty which young men and women owe to their country. A country without music would be like a country without sunshine or flowers. Our young people cannot be urged too strongly to study music, and to study with heart and soul.

What has been accomplished in music can be accomplished again, so if our young people will study earnestly, determined to be real musicians, I doubt not that the twentieth century will produce as great and illustrious musicians as the nineteenth century has produced. Wichita Falls, Texas.

THE POETS OF TO-DAY.

WILL J. BULLOCK.

For what seems to me an unaccountable reason, it is hard to place a proper estimate upon the work of living authors. After people pass beyond the river, we seem by intuition to correctly analyze their character and discern their motives. With the living we are timid, afraid to justly censure, and fearing to indulge in merited praise.

I shall discuss briefly the poets of the present time, although I can but do so in a superficial and imperfect manner. The giant who towers in majesty over all others is the venerable E. C. Steadman. He neither belongs to the past nor the present, but represents in its fullest sense both periods of time. No author has ever given to the world finer models of polished and perfect composition. His poems are full of fire and feeling, and beautiful in expression, while his style is irreproachable.

Everybody knows Riley, the famous "Hoosier Poet." He sings to us of scented clover, rushing rivers, of the beauties of sky and clouds, shaded fern and rustling leaf, of childhood's dreams, in fact he is a child of nature. His quaint humor goes straight to every heart. In years gone he attempted a turgid and mysterious style, and so perfect did he succeed that the world said, "A poem by the dark and gloomy Poe." Riley has a character as lovely as his verse.

Eugene Field, kind hearted, witty and eccentric, takes high rank as a poet. His verse is full of tender pathos, sweet and gentle as angel melodies.

I am not certain whether Jean Inge-

low is living or not, but think she is. Her reputation is as wide as the old gray world. Her poems are usually of a descriptive nature, lucid and graphic. She is a sweet souled woman and much beloved.

Will Carlton must not be forgotten. He has talent of a high order, and is one of the most accomplished and graceful writers of his time. He is sunny and genial, and sets the heart aglow.

Thos. B. Aldrich is a man of splendid attainments and large fortune. His poetry is wonderfully pure English, and is nicely arranged. He uses natural subjects always.

Joaquin Miller has given the world an occasional gem from his pen that, notwithstanding his brusqueness and lack of polish, are beautiful, indeed. He is a strange character, living for years in a log cabin on the heights that overlook the great city.

The warm breezes of the South have recently awakened the voluptuous soul of a splendid poet. Frank L. Stanton has set the country wild with his rollicking, tuneful music. He gives us plantation melodies and love songs, usually but is sometimes grave and solemn. A glamour of romance surrounds his fluent pen.

Ellis Wheeler Wilcox writes excellent verses, full of truth and earnestness. Sweet are the words of admonition and encouragement to a better life that fall from her pen.

Richard Watson Gilder sometimes essays to woo the fickle Muse, and succeeds most admirably.

Then we have Will S. Hays, Sam'l M. Peck, R. J. Burdette, Emma C. Dowd, Eben E. Rexford, and various others, all entertaining and interesting in their occasional productions. Besides these there are innumerable versifiers who fill the newspapers and magazines with poetry, so-called.

Now then we find a jewel bright flashing amidst this witless mass of rhyme, while the bow of promise bends over the author.

It seems to be a kind of mania for young people to attempt poetry, and, of course, they usually fail. A bad poet is a worthless character. Let us stick to our sphere in life, and as Smiley says, "do what we do."

For obvious reasons I mention only American poets, save one, and refrain from giving my opinion as to their best productions. Let those who read judge for themselves.

Iowa Park, Texas.

AN INQUIRY.

LADY.

I like the Household best of all the departments in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I read it regularly, but this is my first visit. I come to it with a want. I wish to get a position as governess of young children, or as a companion to an elderly person. I am well fitted for the latter position, having filled it for many years in my own family. Address is with the editors, Mrs. S. E. Buchanan.

Will you please inform me through your valuable paper, where and at what price can I buy the rennet tablets, used in making cheese, and oblige?—MABEL. [Address the Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, Washington street, Chicago, Illinois. We do not know the price of the tablets.]

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THE WORLD OWES EVERY MAN A LIVING

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tinot varieties are already enumerated. It is probably a variety of North American corn that originated in Mexico, where it still grows wild. In this new variety each kernel is enclosed in a husk, hence the name given it with other varieties, *zea tunicata*, or clothed corn.

WHICH IS THE BEST BREED OF HOG FOR BACON.

"Shep," in American Swine-Breeder. Where there exists so very much honest and persistent diversity of opinion among swine breeders touching the above query, it will be impossible to settle such an important question to the satisfaction of all the readers of the Swine-Breeder. But, notwithstanding such conditions, it may not be amiss to re-examine the matters suggested and thereby set thinking machines in motion which may result in practical experiments and resulting progress.

In this article no breed or breeds will be named, but the better kind of animals for the purpose will be described and the readers are left to determine whether the adherents of any one breed can successfully claim a pre-eminence for their favorite, for it may be truthfully said that between different animals of the same breed are often found as radical opposites in good bacon producing qualities as between those of different breeds.

It is not the intention to here discuss the question as to whether the best bacon producing animal is the most profitable one, but to describe as nearly as practical the essential qualities of the best bacon-producer. In such description color is not involved, but form of the body, texture of flesh, age and condition are the matters demanding careful consideration. As is doubtless well known, the bacon pieces are obtained from the sides of the carcass of swine and the size and construction of such pieces are matters which assist in answering the conundrum under consideration.

The essentials for the production of the best quality of bacon are the relative proportion of the fat to the lean portions, the firmness of the fat portions, and the tenderness of the lean parts. The lean portion consists of the muscles of the body passing along the sides and belly. These muscles were not created for the purpose of making bacon, but to support the belly and in some measure to assist in the movements of the internal organs. It is a universal rule that the use of all muscles develop their size, and a lack of use causes them to perish. It is equally true that the more animals are upon their feet and in active motion the more such muscles will be in use; and it is further true that all swine have the same number of muscles. It therefore follows that in a long narrow body the side muscles must be nearer together than in the short, deep-bodied animals.

It is true that the width or thickness of the muscles may, and do, exert some influence as to the proximity of the several muscles of the sides, but not sufficient to affect the fact that they are much closer together in the long round body than in the short, deep, flat-sided animal. Fine hair indicates fine skin and fine skin indicates fine tissues, especially of the fat tissues. In round-bodied animals the excess of fat stored up is placed much more plentifully upon the back than in flat-sided animals and in such cases the round-bodied animal's fat is, as a rule, firmer than the flat-bodied ones.

Age and condition have also an influence, in that the younger animals usually produce muscles that are tender as compared with aged animals. Quickly fattened animals also produce milder meat than those that are always fat. An animal that is too fat is not so good for bacon as one that has only a moderate amount thereof. Sows that have suckled pigs are not good bacon producers because the portions covered by the udder is more or less impaired, but that difficulty may be more than counterbalanced by the extended use of and growth of the belly muscles during the carrying period.

Assuming that the foregoing statements are true it is easy to conclude that it is the long, round-bodied, fine-haired and firm-fleshed, moderately-fatted animal from ten to eighteen months of age that make the best bacon-producers. There are in every breed such animals in a greater or lesser degree, and by care and selection such strains of animals can be easily produced by care in selecting and mating.

CREAM SEPARATOR PATENTS.

IMPORTANT DECREES AND INJUNCTIONS

Centrifugal Cream Separator Infringement Litigation.

"ALPHA" DE LAVAL PATENTS SUSTAINED.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, by advice of counsel, begs to announce for the information and further caution of all whom the facts may concern, several decisions in its pending Patent Right litigation, of interest and importance to users and intending buyers of Centrifugal Cream Separators.

On June 15th, Judge Cox, sitting in the U. S. Circuit Court for the Northern District of New York, at Canandaigua, N. Y., granted a decree, inclusive of a perpetual injunction, sustaining the material claims of the "Alpha" De Laval patent, in the suit of The De Laval Separator Company, of New York, against an infringer who had been making and selling a cream separator with a separating bowl device.

Following this decision, Judge Wallace, sitting in the U. S. Court at Syracuse, N. Y., on August 20th, granted an injunction against John Houston, of Hamden, Delaware County, N. Y., an owner and user of an infringing separator, which injunction restrains Houston from the further use of such machine.

That no one may have reason for complaint at the possible outcome of such further proceedings as are pending and as may be necessary in maintaining just and lawful rights and interests as regards the manufacture and use of assorted infringing machines other than the one specifically sued upon in these actions, due and repeated caution is again given in this respect.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

General Offices: 74 Cortlandt Street, NEW YORK.

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Your horse is always clean, it keeps the hair smooth and glossy. No sore backs. No rubbing of mane. No rubbing of tail. No horse can wear it under his feet. No Come Off to Them! Your Harness Dealer Keeps Them. If not, write us for Free Catalogue and prices. The "STAY ON" Burlington is Guaranteed. We protect our patents. BURLINGTON BLANKET CO., Burlington, Wis.

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of Poland China swine.
Pigs for sale at all seasons.
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Holland, Texas.

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FENTRESS, TEXAS.

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

My Berkshire herd contains the direct offspring of nearly all the prize winning boars at W. Fair. My Poland Chinas are of best strains. W. L. FOSTER, Shreveport, La.

Wm. FOLSETTER, V. S.
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McKINNEY, TEXAS.
POLAND CHINA SWINE.
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Write for prices.

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And all the English Champions of late years. Young sows in farrow. Boars and spring pigs for sale, as well as a few choice fitted animals suitable for showing. Prices low, to make room for new importation of English winners for '95 on the way. Champion flock Dorset sheep, St. Louis, and Springfield, Ill., '94. METCALF BROS., East Elma, Erie Co., New York.

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All stock acclimated and of the very best breeding. Write for what you want.

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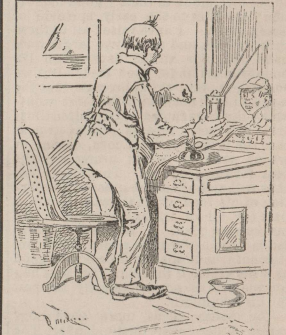
One bred, the best of the breed, and the best bred for the South. All ages; pairs and trios not related. Boars in service; Double Wilkes, Honest Dave C., Merritt Wilkes and Shad's Victor, combining blood of all the leading strains.

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LITTLE HARRY 8908, heads the Clover Hook herd. He was used on the World's Fair herd. Took a ribbon in the show ring. Had two daughters in the great test. Alteration stood third, and Little Goldie thirteenth, out of 70 cows in the test. Every daughter in milk, but one, is in the 14-B list. Choice young stock for sale at fair prices.

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Lands, town property, live stock for exchange. \$3840 in vendor's lien notes and \$2800, \$6700 or \$6200 in lands for goods. Ever thing exchanged. What have you? Wanted: Stock of goo's, oil launch, ice machine, live stock—everything. Send for list. Jersey cattle, fast pack, Standard stallions, best prices for sale. R. L. JENNINGS, Marshall, Texas.

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TURKEY CREEK Herd of Poland China Swine.

Choice stock for sale in pairs and trios not skin. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Last Look, Jr., No. 1118 O. S., at head of herd. G. E. KING, Taylor, Texas.



3—Ah, there's nothing like a cold lemonade on a warm day.

THE MISPLACED STRAW.



1—Mr. Inkslinger: Here, Johnny, run and get me a glass of lemonade. Its terribly warm.

For Sale or Exchange.

Registered thoroughbred PERCHERON STEALLION. Will sell cheap or exchange for cattle. For further particulars apply to F. H. FRAMPTON, Waelder, Gonzales Co., Texas.

W. H. PIERCE, Denton, Texas, breeder of Large English Berkshires. Two boars, each winning 1st in class and 1st and 2d in sweepstakes and stood head of 4 herds, winning 3 first and 1 2d. Another full brother to sire of sweepstakes sow at World's Fair. Pigs from these boars and sows of equal blood for sale.

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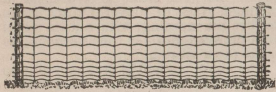
LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Of all ages, from the very best imported and home bred prize winning boars and sows. We have sold many of the best Berkshires in Texas. Can do it now. Also Lt. Brahmas, Bronze Turkeys and B. Leghorns. Free catalogue of 31 pages, and other valuable information. Prices low. JNO. B. THOMPSON, Flattsburg, Mo.

two weeks, I can see but very little, if any, good has been accomplished. If you can tell me what will cure the disease through your answer to correspondents, the same will be highly appreciated by a subscriber to your valuable paper.—JAS. T. OWENS, Reagan, Texas.

ANS.—Take one drachm of biniodide of mercury and twenty drachms of vaseline. Mix and apply a little all over the diseased surface, and rub in well and wash off twenty-four hours after and repeat in a week.

Fifty-two issues of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for one dollar.



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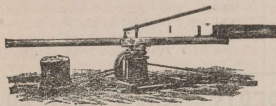


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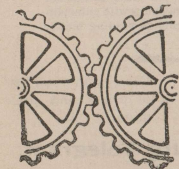
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OF FIFTY PEOPLE.

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REMEMBER
This offer is only good until October 15th, and every person reading this advertisement should take advantage of it at once, as 75 cents saved is 75 cents made. Tell your friends about it and send their order with yours.

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If you are already a subscriber to the Post, write Renewal on the line below.
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Enclosed I hand you \$1.25, for which please send THE SEMI-WEEKLY POST and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year to the address below.
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Information in all its prints—and it covers the field.

The horse and his stable.
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Every subject of use to farmers exhaustively treated.

Organization among farmers—uses and abuses—kept before the people by this

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Keeps readers fully informed in terse, condensed form. Requiring only a fraction of readers' time, it gives what it requires many hours of weary toil to adapt from hundreds of columns of telegraphic and so called news matter.

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A reader's commercial department can

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intelligently calculate business probabilities Edited distinctly for the people, this department is full of thought and information.

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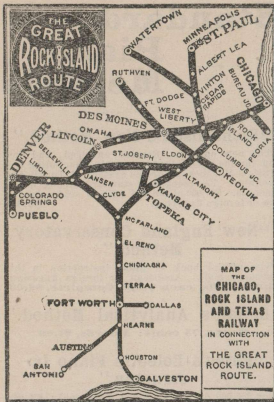
It is non-partisan, but, believing nine-tenths of our country's evils to be political, this paper is intensely aggressive on this line. Every question and issue involving the people's welfare is fully, fearlessly and truthfully discussed. In the past it has kept the people informed, and has been "a thorn in the side" of chronic office hunters and demagogues. It will continue in good works. The all-absorbing silver and gold question has close attention. No paper is better posted.

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No superior acknowledged. Its readers are kept posted upon literary current events and works. Original stories, essays, editorials, criticisms and poems from ablest pens adorn its pages.

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The "old folks" and the "young folks" alike have their interests cared for. The "Sisters Club" and "Young Peoples Corner" carry comfort, education and amusement into thousands of homes.



This map shows a modern "up-to-date railroad," and how it has its own lines to the principal large cities of the West. It is the

"GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,"

And has double daily fast express train service from Texas as follows:

No. 4 Lv. Fort Worth	10:40 a. m.
Ar. Kansas City	8:20 next a. m.
No. 2 Lv. Fort Worth	8:10 p. m.
Ar. Kansas City	5:25 p. m.
Ar. Chicago	9:25 next a. m.
Ar. Denver	7:25 a. m.

Through Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars. Dont 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 dont—insist until he does. J. C. McCABE, G. P. A., Fort Worth, Texas.

\$20.00

Will pay for the Farm and Ranch Sewing Machine and all attachments and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for one year. The machines are fully guaranteed, and can be returned at our expense if not satisfactory. If you want to know more about these machines, read the advertisement on page 19.

TEXAS TO THE WORLD!

The greatest commonwealth in the universe, whose soil teems with the products of the mart, and whose laws, constructed for the advancement of man, throw wide open its gates to the

People of the United States

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

Capital and Labor

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

TEXAS IN 1893

produced for home and foreign consumption,

- 1,348,333 bales of cotton,
- 3,424,441 bushels of corn,
- 24,595,169 bushels of oats,
- 6,533,575 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.

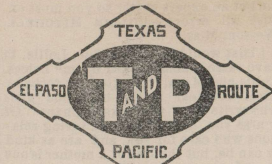
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which runs **4--DAILY TRAINS--4** FROM ST. LOUIS,

And Double Daily Service from Cairo and Memphis.

For full particulars concerning Texas and for copy of pamphlet setting forth the wonderful achievements of its soil, address

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For tickets, rates and further information, call on or address your nearest ticket agent.

L. S. THORNE, GASTON MESLIER, 3d Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr. Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt DALLAS, TEXAS.

Old Mercator (to little Billy Ducks, just left school, who applies for situation as office-boy, and produces testimonials from clergymen).—"We dont want you on Sundays, my good little boy. Have you a reference from any one who knows you on week days.—Ex.

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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.

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Colorado Poultry Journal	.50 1.00
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Creamery Gazette, semi-monthly	1.00 1.50
Dallas News, semi-weekly	1.00 1.75
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HERE IS AN OFFER

That is worthy of your consideration and prompt acceptance.



Texas Farm and Ranch Cook Stove.

Absolutely First-Class in Every Particular. The Operation is Guaranteed.

Made expressly for us by one of the most prominent and experienced stove manufacturers in the United States, of the best quality of iron and by the most skilled workmen.

Oven doors have nickel panel on them. T. K. shelf and outside oven shelf are nickeled. Has nickel name plate and towel rod. Oven doors are tin lined.

- No. 70 has four 7-inch holes. Oven 16 inches. Price, with articles of ware named below \$20.00
- No. 80 has four 8-inch holes. Oven 19 inches. Price, with articles of ware named below \$25.00

WE pay the freight to your nearest railroad station east of the Rocky Mountains and send you TEXAS FARM AND RANCH free for one year.

What More Could You Ask? Do You want a First-Class Stove for Absolutely Nothing?

If you do, we will send it on the following conditions:

Send us FORTY new yearly subscribers to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH at \$1 each, and we will then present you with the No. 70 stove and ware. For FIFTY new subscribers at \$1 each we will give you the No. 80 stove and ware. Receiver to pay freight charges.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARTICLES OF WARE INCLUDED WITH THE STOVES IN THE ABOVE OFFERS.

- 1 Tin Wash Boiler, Copper Bottom, 1 Molasses Cup,
- 1 " Coffee " " 1 Match Safe,
- 4 Sheet Iron Drip Pans, 1 Egg Whip,
- 1 Tin Coffee Pot, 1 Japanned Coffee Canister,
- 1 Stamped Tin Dish Pan, 1 Cake Turner,
- 3 Pie Plates, 1 Beaded Edge Pot Cover,
- 1 Cast Excelsior Baker, 1 Biscuit Cutter,
- 2 Joints Pipe, 1 Cake Cutter,
- 1 Kiblow, 2 Cast Iron Pots,
- 1/2 dozen Tinned Table Spoons, 2 Cast Skillets,
- 1 Flesh Fork, 2 Cast Griddles,
- 1 Pint Tin Cup, 1 Scraper,
- 1 Cake Stove Polish, 1 Lifter,
- 1 Pepper Box, 1 Cast Iron Tea Kettle,
- 1 Wash Basin, 1 Scalloped Cake Pan.
- 1 Tin Dipper,

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

Farm Machinery.

IRRIGATION IS THE WORD.

Wind Mills to Play an Important Part—Wind Mill and Pump Men Organize. Able Discussion on the Subject of Irrigation.

While the country has gone rampant over the free coinage of silver, the tariff and political parties hold out alluring baits to the farmer, and try to impress him in their shop only is compounded the formula of good prices for his crops. An earnest body of men met at the Palmer House, Tuesday the 21st of August, to discuss ways and means to an end which is to result in more benefit to the agriculturist and the country than any of the issues used for campaign thunder.

The specific question discussed by these gentlemen was not what the tillers of the soil are to get for the results of their labor, but how to make the raising of crops a "sure thing." It was, in fact, a convention of wind mill and pump men—those engaged in the manufacture of irrigation machinery. Everything on the subject of irrigation and irrigation machinery, was thoroughly discussed, and an able address was made by Mr. L. A. Fort, of North Platte, Nebraska, president of the Nebraska Irrigation Society, who issued the call for the Chicago meeting. Mr. Fort indicated by his talk that there were but few, if any features bearing on the subject with which he was not most thoroughly conversant.

In the general conversation between those present it was clearly demonstrated that the most practical and economical solution of the question of irrigation was to be reached through the use of machinery instead of the canal system, which usually means big land jobbing schemes.

The use of wind mills and pumps afforded opportunities for every farmer to start an irrigation plant of his own without waiting on the movements of unwieldy corporate bodies that usually take more interest in irrigating their stocks than the lands of their patrons.

While there are many wind mills at present in use that give remarkable results, some cases being cited at the convention, it is expected that the forming of this association will give an impetus to the improvement of both mills and other machinery for irrigation purposes, and something may be looked for in the near future much in advance of anything in use at present. In fact, one of the gentlemen present at the convention, a prominent wind mill manufacturer, said to the writer: "I will soon astonish the world on a mill which will revolutionize all present methods."

Incidentally, in his remarks, Mr. Fort alluded to the utilization of reservoirs for fish ponds. Not only would the arid plains of the great West be made to blossom as the rose, and be transformed into a region whose fertility would make the land of the Nile get a hump on itself, but every farmer could have his supply of brain food (fish) at the very threshold of his home, as it were, and count on its being as sure a thing as his oops.

After the remarks of Mr. Fort, a committee on organization was formed, of which the following is a partial report: "We, the undersigned committee appointed by this meeting, respectfully recommend the organization of an irrigation association, for the purpose of promoting and advancing the subject of irrigation throughout the country. We recommend that this association shall be called the American Irrigation Association; that the object of the Association shall be to create a sentiment favorable to the use of machinery and appliances now used for handling and distributing water for irrigation purposes; to educate the people on the value and benefits of irrigation, both in arid and humid lands; to demonstrate that water can be handled by machinery, and distributed over the land as cheap or cheaper than by a canal system; to secure favorable legislation in relation to irrigation by machinery; to bring before the people the value and benefits of utilizing the sewerage of cities or villages by an irrigation system; to use all honorable and legitimate means to advance the interest of this Association and its members in all matters relating to irrigation by the means of machinery.

The list of manufacturers represented was as follows: J. W. Crane, of Mast, Foss & Co., Springfield, O.; May Bros., Galesburg, Ill.; D. C. Walling and R. G. Marcy, of

the Flint & Walling Manufacturing Co., Kendallville, Ind.; H. Woodmanse, of Woodmanse & Hewitt Manufacturing Co., Freeport, Ill.; Wm Radley, Sandwiche Enterprise Co., Sandwiche, Ill.; A. S. Baker, Baker Manufacturing Co., Evansville, Wis.; D. B. Sherwood, E. N. Wood and G. B. Snow, of the Elgin Wind Power and Pump Co., Elgin, Ill.; L. Leach, Joliet, Ill.; E. B. Winger, Chicago; Mr. Mark, of the Mark Manufacturing Co., Chicago; H. O. G. Ward, of the Decora Wind Mill Co., Decora, Ia.; Irvin Van Wise, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mr. Ewart, of the Link Belt Machinery Co., Chicago; E. E. Johnson, of Henlon & Hubbell, Chicago.

In accordance with the resolutions adopted by the convention, the president appointed the following executive committee: D. B. Sherwood, chairman, Elgin, Ill.; A. S. Baker, Evansville, Wis.; I. A. Fort, North Platte, Neb.; H. L. May, Galesburg, Ill.; D. C. Walling, Kendallville, Ind.

The annual meetings of the Association are to be held on the first Tuesday in February, at such place as the executive board shall determine.

In conclusion, I would suggest that those of your readers who are interested in this subject of irrigating with wind mills, pumps, etc., will find that the manufacturers whose names are mentioned here are at the front in their business, and would be glad to communicate with them at any time.

Carlisle & Metcalfe, implement dealers, Lebanon, Texas, will open a similar house at Plano. Mr. Hugh Metcalfe who will head the Plano firm, was in Dallas the past week perfecting the preliminaries. They will handle the "Moline" Pump Company's goods, and other standard goods. The style of the Plano firm is Metcalfe & Carlisle.

LABOR SAVING MACHINERY.

The Detroit Free Press says: "It is well known how ingenious machinery has well-nigh revolutionized the once intricate work of the carpenter, leaving only the simplest part of the trade for manual labor. Never was this innovation of patented devices more marked than between 1880 and 1890, yet there were 53,547 carpenters in the United States in the former year, while there were 140,621 in 1890, and the average wages of the latter were \$675 as against \$450 for those who had far less machinery to contend with. Between the same years great strides were made in the moulding and handling of brick by machinery, yet the number of workmen doubled while the number of yards was but slightly increased, and the wages advanced from an annual average of \$228 to \$300. In few industries has the saving of labor by machinery been more marked than in the manufacture of furniture, and the cheapening of the product has been simply amazing; yet the number of men employed in it increased from 55,304 in 1880 to 92,304 in 1890, wages advancing from an average of \$453 to \$527. This line of evidence might be pursued throughout the list of industries, where, for any considerable time, machinery has been doing the work of brains and hands. The conclusion forced is that the introduction of labor-saving machinery is not to reduce permanently the number of employes, but simply to readjust the working force and insure higher wages."

VALLEY MILLS, TEXAS.

J. M. Wendelken, Esq., Manager Emerson Mfg. Co., Dallas, Texas:

Dear Sir: I wish to congratulate you. You have hit it rich in the Rockford Jr. Sulky plow. We have now used it in land with sun flowers higher than a man on horseback. The plow turned them under out of sight. We then went to a patch of wire grass and turned it under, slick and clean. Your swivel rear wheel is great; can turn sharp corners just as you said, and without raising the plow. It is the finest all round sulky I ever handled. Yours truly,

J. W. BULLOCK.

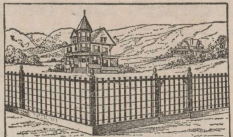
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

The Wonderland of America.

Reached by the "Burlington Route." By application to the undersigned a beautifully illustrated pamphlet descriptive of the Park will be sent free to any address. Also send for descriptive pamphlets of our Personally Conducted Summer Tours to Colorado and Yellowstone Park.

D. O. Ives, Gen. Pass. Agt. "Burlington Route," St. Louis, Mo.

There must be some reason why the KILMER ADJUSTABLE LAWN FENCE keeps increasing in sales. Something besides the money you save. We manufacture of course, to make money, but we couldn't keep selling the same people over and over again if they didn't like the fence. If you need any kind of a fence—lawn—field—farm—let us send our catalogue before you buy—it's free. You'll get some points anyway—we'll risk the rest. The Kilmer Mfg. Co., Newburg, N. Y.



FENCE Why pay 60 to 90c. a rod for fence when you can make the **BEST WOVEN WIRE FENCE ON EARTH FOR 13 TO 20 CENTS A ROD?** Horse high, bull strong, pig and chicken tight. A man and boy can make from 40 to 60 rods a day. Over 50 styles. Illustrated Catalogue Free. **KITSELMAN BROTHERS** Ridgville, Indiana.

OUR NEW! The Best COMBINATION Hand and Power FEED CUTTER ON EARTH. As a Hand Cutter, has two large fly wheels, can be operated by one or two persons. When arranged for Power, Horse, Wind or Steam, has Pulley in place of large fly wheel, and is sufficiently strong to stand strain of 10 or 12 horse-power engine. Is also furnished with Iron Sprocket Jack fitted to frame for use by Sweep Power. It has all latest improvements of our largest cutters—Patent Safety Fly Wheel and Pulley, Safety Lever for Controlling Feed, Roller, Drop Leaf Table, Improved Roller Gear Drive, Perfection Feed Rollers, Reversible Steel Cutting Plate. Get our 96 introduction prices before you buy. Our 96 Ensilage Book (HOW TO BEAT A DROUTH) a very valuable handbook for Stock Feeders, mailed free. Also Catalogues and Price Lists if you name this paper. **SMALLEY MFG. CO., Manitowish, Wis.**

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 sulks, but **guarantee it to be the equal of any sulky now 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 uneven depth. 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 Plows, Harrows—both Wood and Steel, Canton Clipper Walking Plows, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Corn and Cotton Planters, Chequer Corn Planters, and Salk Cutters. We carry the largest stock of Buggies, Carriages, Road Carts, Delivery Wagons, Hay Tractors, Stryham Mills, Excavators, Grain Drills, Tractor Engines, Thrashers, Hay Presses, Drag Rakes and All-Steel Rakes. Bain & Olds Wagons. Write us for your needs. **PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., Dallas, Tex.**

"SCIENTIFIC" FEED MILL. **STEAM... POWER** Will grind ear corn, with or without shuck, and all kinds of grain separately or mixed. Write for details. **KEATING I. & M. CO., State Agents, DALLAS, TEXAS.**

QUIT COMPLAINING About improperly cooked food. Your wife is not to blame. Supply her with the proper facilities, and we'll wager you will have no cause for complaint. The remedy is illustrated, with appropriate remarks, on page 18.

Farm and Stock.

What profiteth it a man if he make a big crop of corn and then let weevils eat it?

The Russian thistle is making its way South, and has already appeared in Missouri and Kansas. Coleman's Rural World calls the farmers of those states to arms to resist them.

The Western Farm Journal says that observation for a number of years shows that the best thing to do with corn suckers is to leave them alone, that the benefit of their removal, if any, is less than the cost of removal.

Farmers in the West are showing a disposition to hold back their wheat since the late decline in prices. Southern farmers should do likewise with their cotton, which will surely decline if rushed to market as fast as gathered.

It is not so much the quantity of land a man has under the plow as the amount and character of his products, that makes him prosperous or the reverse. It may seem like a waste of words to make the above statement, but plain as it certainly is there are many people who don't know the fact enough to do any good.

Alfalfa hay sold recently at Mesa City, Arizona, at one dollar per ton, several hundred tons changing hands at that figure. There is bad management on a large scale there, or this would not be thus. Our own Texas farmers are making a similar mistake, in raising a large amount of forage, and having no stock to consume it.

Thousands of farmers keep cows that do not pay for their feed. In the Southwest the custom is the frazzled end of the old habit of letting cows rustle on the range and feeding them nothing at all. And now that feeding must be resorted to, the same kind of cows are fed, and the same results attained, namely: a net loss on feed and labor.

The shredding of cornstalks for hay is becoming popular in the West. The great annual loss of feed by permitting stalks to stand in the field unweaten, is a heavy tax on the producer. Making into silage is a good plan, and now comes the shredding machine that turns stalks and blades into ribbons easily cured, as hay. We know nothing of the cost of this process.

There is death in many swill barrels. When you must hold your nose when near one it is time to begin to consider whether it had not better be abolished altogether. Some say the hogs like it that way, and that it is easier to digest. If a swill barrel is kept at all, it should be emptied and cleaned every day, and thoroughly scalded once a week. Sound wholesome pork cannot be made from rotten swill.

Florence Hill, of Gainesville, has resigned his position on the Live Stock Sanitary Commission, and W. B. Tullis has been appointed by Governor Culberson to fill the vacancy. Mr. Tullis has large cattle interests in Greer and Donley counties, which are north of the quarantine line. This arrangement is considered a good one by catmen, and the new appointee as good as the arrangement of having one man from beyond the line on the Commission.

The time to wage war on weeds is before they perfect their seed. What does the weed care if you plow it down, put cloths upon its head and swear a solemn oath that the weed is dead? Like John barley corn, it will spring forth from its seed again with renewed life, ready to contend with the cultivated crops for the substance in the soil. When we consider that all the plant food taken up by the weeds might be utilized in the production of useful crops, their ravages loom up somewhat in the light of a calamity that might be avoided.

Millo maize is becoming very popular in the drier regions of West Texas. It has been largely raised in Kansas and Colorado, which are drier than any part of Texas, and has preserved from famine both man and beast. It is prehistoric in age, though comparatively new to this country. It was raised in Assyria, Egypt, Persia and Arabia, when history began to chronicle the acts of men. It is valuable for its seeds and stalks, and is largely used in some countries as a bread grain and wherever, grown as food for cattle. It can well take the

place of common corn in regions so dry that corn is an uncertain crop. In Runnels, Concho, Brown, and all the western Colorado and Concho country, Millo Maize is becoming popular, and it is claimed to be the one crop that is to redeem that country. It makes excellent bread, mush and griddle cakes, and also a fine hominy, treated with lye to remove the outer skin or bran. It is used in all shapes, ground and unground, as feed for cattle.

In England farmers make money raising sheep on land the annual rental of which would purchase a good sheep farm in Texas. These sheep are often kept especially to pay rent, and are considered ample security that the debt will be paid promptly, as it must be paid there. When prices are low, the English farmer does not hurry his flock to market and quit the business, but begins anew to make his sheep so good for mutton that they will sell, whatever the condition of the market. Our sheep raisers and farmers should make a note of this.

Stockmen have made a big mistake in buying grade bulls to improve their herds. The slight improvement thus obtained speedily works itself out, and the result is so unsatisfactory that shrewd men are paying a little more for pure bred bulls. It is useless to tell men who have looked into the matter that grades are no good as improvers of herds, as each generation contains less and less of the desired blood until finally it is imperceptible. While breeding from full bloods only tends to constantly improve until the difference between the cross and full bloods becomes imperceptible.

The Secretary of State of Michigan, in an official report, shows that the mortgage loan associations are getting in their work in that State in good shape. The increase in the percentages of farms cultivated by renters shows an increase in two years of 61.34 per cent in the number cultivated for a fixed money rental, and of 49.38 in the number rented on shares. This bad showing is the result of borrowing money and giving mortgages on farms for security. This report takes no notice of the number of farms under mortgage, and which are saved from foreclosure and alien ownership by the annual payment of interest, but which must ultimately succumb to the inevitable accretion of interest.

Some agricultural papers are resurrecting the old theory that air tight cribs will insure the corn against weevils. Iras M. Camp, of Navasota, adopts the theory thirty-seven years ago. Having, besides a fine farm and a goodly number of negroes, he also had a rock quarry, a limekiln and two or three colored stone masons. He was well prepared to demonstrate the theory and he did—in this manner: He built a large stone corn crib, and plastered it throughout, and made a floor of similar material. In this he housed 4000 bushels of corn, and smilled over the discomfiture of the weevils. Nevertheless this writer never saw corn so completely destroyed by weevils. Not everything you see in the papers will do to you.

MAINTAINING VIGOR.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

When pigs are bred too young, we are simply anticipating, to some extent, a part of the profits which would come in its proper time. With a young sow we exchange a good litter obtained at the expense of immaturity and lack of development in the mother and also in the offspring. If the dam has not time to grow and develop, the effect will be seen in her as well as her offspring. While if the feed and care will secure a more rapid growth, this growth is not always sufficiently matured, and while a young mother has been fed so as to maintain a steady growth, is in a much better condition to breed young than one largely left to look out for herself, and in consequence does not make as good a growth, yet a certain age is required to properly develop her so that she will be able to transmit her good qualities to her offspring. Good feeding certainly produces better animals at maturity as well as better growth. But something depends upon the ration to secure the best growth and development for a breeding animal. The ration should be one well calculated to secure a good development of bone and muscle rather than of fat.

A quiet disposition is very essential in both the brood sow and the sire. A cross, unruly boar is not only dangerous, but is often unmanageable, while with a

sow often serious loss is occasioned. A quiet disposition, secured by constant handling from one generation to another, makes the sow more valuable, while whenever it can be avoided, the sow should never be disturbed, either at parturition or when she is suckling her pigs, yet it will save much loss if she is so gentle that if necessary she can be handled at any time without unduly exciting her. The longer a sow is bred and cared for in a proper manner, the better she should become as a breeding animal until at last she passes her prime. Constitutions should be considered as being more valuable than quick results, a fine line or a particular color. The sow must have a good frame and a good constitution, and the manner of feeding during growth, as well as the time of breeding, as regards maturity, are important factors in this respect. Let all breeding animals be reasonably well matured and as a proper precaution mate young sows to older, well matured boars, and young matured boars to older well developed sows, and in this lessen the liability to weaken the vitality.

Eldon, Mo.

CURDLED MILK.

You will please give me the cause of my cow giving such milk as described below? After milking and letting it set in a cool place overnight there is a curd curdle that settles at the bottom, and a great amount turns to a thin, blue looking water, and but a very thin coat of cream on the top, and when churned we get a very small per cent of oily looking butter, and it can be gathered only with difficulty, and it is never firm even with ice placed on it. My feed is millet, shucks and oats. But little on the outside to feed on. Now, please write me a remedy and oblige.—P. H. YANCOY, Reagan, Texas.

ANSWER BY J. H. CONNELL, DIRECTOR TEXAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

A too rapid coagulation of the milk, also called caseification, constitutes one of the most frequent alterations of cow's milk; it is also observed in the goat.

Etiology. Its principal causes are: diseases of the digestive apparatus, acid food (malts), affections of the udder and particularly mastitis, hyperemia, and tunctionation of these organs in advanced gestation, nymphomania, overheating of the body by work. Sometimes it is the result of external influences; great heat, very great electric tension of the atmosphere during thunder storms, damp stables, uncleanliness of the manglers.

According to Fleischman, it is sometimes determined by the consumption of rusty grain.

Characters: Milk may begin to curdle a few hours after it is drawn, but coagulation happens especially when it is undergoing the boiling process. Milk which is drawn in the evening has more tendency to curdle than that of the morning's milking. Its acidity is very slightly evident (hence the term of sweet curdled milk). The cream forms but a very thin covering, and it is hard to make butter with it. In mastitis, the milk contains clots as it leaves the udder.

Treatment: This is subordinate to the cause. A regulated ventilation, a mild and uniform temperature of the stable, are positively necessary; we should also look to the absolute cleanliness of the dairy utensils. Refrigerant apparatus must be recommended, and some alkaline may be added to the milk (a pinch of bicarbonate of soda or .25 grams of salicylic acid per liter of milk). The internal administration of alkalines, especially of soda, is very useful; we could not say the same of acids, which are, however, advised by some authors. Harms recommends: Mixture of fennel and sulphide of antimony, of each 400 grammes, to make six doses, to be given morning and evening. Affections of the digestive apparatus, of the udder, etc., must be the object of special treatment.

The cause of the coagulation of milk was discovered in 1857 by Pasteur. It is the lactic ferment which transforms the sugar into lactic acid, which determines the acidity of the milk and its coagulation. Lister, who has given to this organism the name of *Bacterium lactis*, has observed that a number of other micro-organisms produce the acidity of the milk. According to recent researches they are: The micrococcus of osteomyelitis, the *Staphylococcus albus*, *S. citreus*, *S. cereus albus*, *S. cereus flavus*, *Streptococcus pyogenes*, *Bacillus pyogenes foetidus*, *Streptococcus erysipalatosus*, *Bacterium lactis acidii*, *Micrococcus et Sphaerococcus lactis acidii*, *Bacter-*

ium lactis aerogenes, *Micrococcus ovalis* and the *Streptococcus coli gracilis*.

"From the very imperfect description given of the case inquired of it is impossible to tell which of the two troubles the cow has suffered from, but we are inclined to think that curdled milk is her difficulty. A veterinarian could probably tell the cause of the troubles with ease. The above information is given in reply to your correspondent because it contains much that is of real importance to owners of milk cows."

ANSWER BY M. FRANCIS, VETERINARIAN TEXAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

According to Professors Friedberger and Frohner, alterations of the milk are quite frequent in the cow. Our present knowledge on this question is particularly due to the researches of Fuchs, Haubner and Furstenberg.

Their principal causes are:

1. Irrational alimentation, either excessive or insufficient; a bad quality of food, or tainted. It is often the case with the cow that the alimentary conditions differ considerably from the natural regimen.
2. Gastro-intestinal catarrh, the general morbid conditions, and cachexia.
3. Diseases of the udder.
4. Influences of an infectious kind (micro-organisms), thermic, chemical, electric.

"Among these alterations there are some which interest public hygien and the sanitary police, because they may determine serious accidents in man and the animals of our various domestic species.

"According to the standpoint accepted we may establish a different division. We have adopted the following:

1. Anomalies of secretion: Agalorria, watery milk, fat milk.
2. Alterations due to external influences, especially to the action of certain micro-organisms, curdled milk, not producing any butter, mucous, putrid, blue, red, or yellow milk.
3. Alterations produced by foreign matters: bitter, rancid, coloring, poisonous, and medicamentous substances, and by pathological products, blood, etc.

WATERY MILK.

"Water milk is characterized by a relatively too small proportion of fat and casein to the amount of water; its coloration is bluish and its specific gravity higher (the specific gravity of skimmed milk is greater than that of fresh milk).

Etiology. The causes of this anomaly are, a watery alimentation of poor quality, the exclusive feeding of malt, swill, turnips, and turnip leaves, etc.; stomachal or intestinal diseases, cachetic and hydremic conditions. Watery milk is sometimes a peculiarity of the race.

Treatment. The treatment ought to vary according to the cause. Its principal indications are, change of regimen, alimentation with dry food, and the administration of stomachics. The following is a good formula:

Chloride of Sodium.....200 grammes.
Powdered caraway seed.....
Powdered gentian.....
Powdered calamus.....50 grammes.

A teaspoonful at each meal.

"If there is an affection of the intestinal canal, or of the blood, etc., it must be combated by an appropriate treatment.

BEST BREED OF HOGS.

J. H. Connell, Director Texas Experiment Station.

In reply to the hard question, as to the breed of hogs, asked by Mr. Thomas, of Arkansas, in your issue of September 14th, I will first ask another question (although I am not a Yankee): What is the best breed of cows? There is a difference between all pure breeds, whether it be in hogs, horses, or cows, but the best one of these breeds certainly depends on the surroundings and the object in view.

Black hogs in the South are safest from sun scald and mange. Pure bred red hogs are so hard to buy true to name that I will not advise their purchase. Thus far I have seen only a few good red hogs in the South among a large number. Usually they are too coarse to feed well.

The Berkshire, the Poland China and the Essex are the most reliable breeds for Southern use. From observation and experience, I would not purchase the Berkshire for a slop pen feeder, nor the Poland China for a mast range hog, nor the Essex for packing purposes. To follow cattle and to sell well as a packer we can entrust the Poland. The Berkshire is usually a wider rustler, some-

and some of the original trees were standing there up to within a few years ago. To Massachusetts we are indebted for the famous Baldwin apple, so much esteemed for its good qualities and long keeping. It originated in Wilmington, near Boston, more than a century ago, in that part of the town now called Somerville, on the farm of Mr. Butters, and it was known for a time as the "Butters" apple.

As the tree was frequented and perforated by the woodpecker, it was also called the "woodpecker" apple. Orchards were propagated freely from this tree eighty or more years ago, by Dr. Jabez Brown, of Wilmington, and by Col. Baldwin, of Woburn. By the sons of Col. Baldwin, this fruit was brought into general notice as the Baldwin apple.

The first orchard planted in Rhode Island was at Steady Hill, near Pautucket, by Rev. William Blackstone, in 1636. It contained an apple by the name of Yellow Seedling, famous in that day.

The apple was planted at Hartford in Connecticut, previous to the year 1645. An ancient Farmain variety is still standing on the Charter Oak place, in that city, which was brought from England by George Wylles, more than two hundred years ago.

The Fisher apple was brought to Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, by John Fisher, a merchant, from London in 17—. The original tree is still standing on the public farm of that city, in good bearing condition.

In 1741, apples were exported from New England to the West Indies in considerable abundance. Prior to that period one hundred hogheads of cider were made from a single farm.

The common apple was grafted on wild crab stocks in Virginia in 1647. The same year twenty buis of cider were made in that colony by Richard Bennett.

A cutting tree sent from England about a century ago by Charles Lord Baltimore to his son, Benedict Calvert, is now standing in full vigor at Mount Airy, Prince George's county, in Maryland.

The original "Newton Pippin" tree is said to have been the spontaneous production of a seed near a swamp in Newton, Long Island, New York, more than a century and a half ago. It stood on the estate of Gershom Moore, and for a long time the fruit went by the name of the "Gershom Moore Pippin," so called in honor of its former proprietor. After enduring for more than 100 years, this tree died in about the year 1805, from excessive cutting and exhaustion. Its scions were in great request by all the principal amateurs and orchardists of the day, and engrained trees of it are still to be met with in the neighboring towns, which have stood beyond the memory of man.

It appears from Dodsley's London Annual Register that in 1768, the Society for Promoting Arts, Etc., at New York, awarded a premium of £10 to Thomas Young, of Oyster Bay, for the largest nursery of apple trees, the number being 27,125.

The reader will please notice that the foregoing history is taken from the Report of the Commissioner of Patents, for the year 1853
Austin, Texas.

Dr. Ragland: Ben Helvy, a prominent horticulturist, of Preston Bend, brought in to-day to place in cold storage for the Grayson County Horticultural Fair, fine specimens of Ben Davis, Arkansas Black, Shannon, Missouri Pippin and Carter's Blue. Many of these by actual weight drew twelve to fourteen ounces each, and all are of the largest size. There are orchards of 100 acres each in Preston Bend of Red River.—JNO. S. KERR, Sherman, Texas.

SENSU REGRETS

Sherman, Texas, September, 4th, 1895.
HON. J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir: Growing out of a sense of deep concern for, and the just pride in the great and varied agricultural interests of our great state of Texas, and the good work of our Texas State Fair in its endeavors to build up these interests, and to that end setting apart October 28th, as Farmers' Day, at the coming annual State Fair, the Texas State Horticultural Society, at its recent meeting at Bowie, Texas, with a desire to promote the highest beneficial results of that occasion unanimously passed a resolution (offered by Mr. D. O. Lively, of Fort Worth) respectfully inviting you, sir, to be present and deliver an address on Farmers' Day, October 28th. It is with pleasure that I call your attention to this action, and join in the

desire for your acceptance and for your favorable reply at your earliest convenience. Your permission to make known through the press that you will attend will greatly enhance interest in this meeting, and we believe redound to the advancement of Southern Agriculture. Permit me to remain very truly and sincerely yours,

JNO. S. KERR, Pres't.
Texas State Horticultural Society.

United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., September 8, 1895.
MR. JNO. S. KERR, President Texas State Horticultural Society, Sherman, Texas.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your communication dated at Sherman, September 4th, asking me to be present on the 28th of October next, Farmers' Day, and address the people then and there gathered together, and I hasten to thank you for the same, and to express my sincere regrets that it is utterly impossible for me to accept your proffered kindness and hospitality because of previous engagements.

Hoping that the interests of Agriculture and Horticulture may receive a fresh and intelligent impetus because of the great Fair to be held on the date referred to. I remain, very respectfully yours.

J. STERLING MORTON, Secretary.

Meehan's Monthly: Strawberry plants fail to grow more frequently from being set too deeply than from any other cause. The crown should always be above the surface of the ground. A dibble is better than a trowel for planting—when the hole is made, the long, fine roots should be placed in the hole, and the earth pressed very tightly about them. If there is danger of a dry time, water may be put in the dibble hole and allowed to soak away before the plant is set in.

Country Gentleman: After a crop of peaches (which tends to exhaust the vitality of the tree somewhat) they should be trimmed by cutting three or four feet or more of those branches that extend farthest from the body or the center of the tree; this will check the flow of sap in those most vigorous branches and increase the vigor and strength of the more feeble ones, and, as a whole, greatly restore and equalize the vigor and symmetry of the tree.

C. A. Green: All stone fruits require liberal supplies of potash. Peaches require more, because the stone is larger, and also because the trees are almost always planted in sandy soil which is deficient in potash. It is the attempt of the tree to perfect its fruit with an inadequate supply of potash that weakens its vitality and predisposes the tree to attacks of the yellows. This disease is one of bacterial germs, but they work most freely on trees whose vitality has been weakened. It was once believed that liberal doses of potash would cure trees affected by the yellows. This is now contradicted by the best authorities, but no one doubts the effectiveness of potash in keeping the trees healthy and preventing disease.

They were telling of books that they had read, and the man with the high forehead asked what the other thought of the "Origin of Species." The other said he had not read it. "In fact," he added, "I'm not interested in financial subjects."—Boston Transcript.

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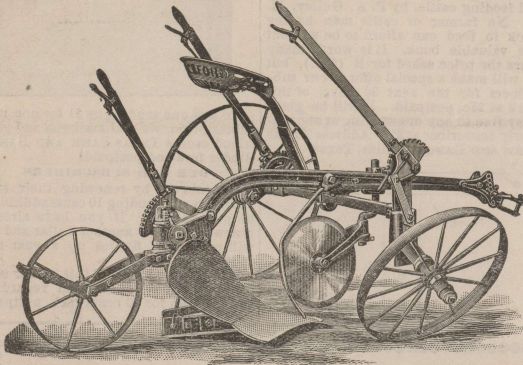
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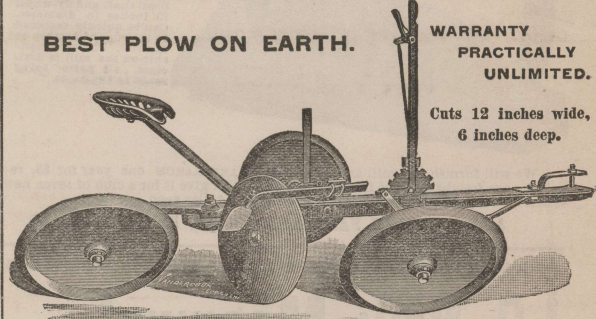
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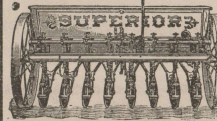
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