

TEXAS FARM RANCH

VOL. XV.—No. 9.

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REDUCE THE SALARIES.

Farmers' Voice.

In his letter in this issue Mr. B. Brown calls attention to the fact that government officials get the same salaries they got when farmers, mechanics, etc., made twice the income they can make now. This is true. All our officials—national, state, county and local, get as high salaries, with very few exceptions, as they got when wheat was \$1.25 to \$1.50 a bushel, and when a good steer brought above \$100 and a fair horse sold for \$150. For every salary that has been reduced, five have been increased.

It is a crying injustice that we should be taxed to pay such salaries; but those salaries should be reduced for another reason. Our officials, getting fat salaries, do not feel the hard times. They are even better off now than in good times, for on account of the low prices their salaries buy more than they bought ten years ago. No wonder they are indifferent about the condition of the people, for they do not know anything about hard times. Let their salaries be cut down to a hard times basis and they will probably conclude that there is such a thing as hard times, that money is tight, and that something should be done.

These large salaries are responsible for much of the corruption in our public affairs.

Men can afford to spend too much money to get offices. We would have better men in office if candidates could not afford to spend one-half their prospective salaries to get the office.

ASK WHY AND HOW.

Southern Farmer.

It is stated that while in his garden Sir Isaac Newton observed an apple become dislodged from a tree and fall to the ground. The query as to why this apple did not go up into the air, instead of falling to the earth, started him on the road which led to his discovery of the laws of gravitation. It is this search for the wherefore and whyfore of things that has led to, and is still leading to, the discoveries of this age. The chemist never sees a new reaction that he does not immediately go in pursuit of the reason for it. It is this indefatigable search that chains him to his desk—that puts him in love with his profession—and that has finally enabled him to lead his profession out of the myths and tangles of alchemy in-

to one of the most exact and useful of sciences.

As in chemistry, so in most all walks of life, the search for the reason why is constantly resulting in new knowledge and drawing recruits to their banners. How is it with farming? Statistics tell us that the people are flocking from the country into our cities. That our cities are becoming overcrowded and our country growing up in weeds. May not this abnormal condition of things be largely due to the lack of asking why and how on the part of the farmers? Without some incentive to stimulate our interest the operations of the farm indeed become drudgery. With the goal in view the hill is never too steep to climb, and it is only after the ball is over that the belle feels weary.

Brother farmers, let us take an interest above the dollars and cents in our work. Let us ask why and how that elud our share has just turned is able

that now has daughters with records from 14 to 23 pounds in seven days. The cow next to him is Matin 7768 with a butter record of 17 pounds 11 ounces in seven days. The one in the foreground is Lehigh Black Princess 45204 14 pounds 11 ounces with first calf. The one facing Matin is Stoke Pogis Regina 48309, 22 pounds as a 3-year old. The cow on the right is La Violette 36801, 17 pounds 8 ounces, a grand daughter of Matin.

WORD FROM TEXAS ON SWINE DISEASE.

Oliver Lippencott Jr., in American Swine-herd.

In your January issue I noticed a heading "Breeders' Talks Caught on the Fly," which takes up the great question of hog cholera or swine plague. The gentleman in Texas still believes as the young breeder does, that there is not fifteen per cent. of genuine hog

practical observation and experience I have seen the hog die from worms with the following symptoms: First the hog is taken with short breathing and severe pain and cramps, and generally he will sit on his hind quarters. You will find the bowels have failed to operate. The short breathing is caused from the stomach, as the stomach is the bellows for the lungs. The pain is caused from the undigested food in the stomach which has caused inflammation; and at the same time the worms are eating the foods which naturally themselves degenerate in the stomach, leaving the hard part of the food to cake and harden in the hog's stomach and intestines, causing still further pain and cramps, and finally, in a few hours, causing inflammation of the entire digestive organs and the tender constructed parts that the hog has been provided with and still the worms keep

up their energetic work of destruction and death. When the hog is unable to take in certain food, his majesty, the worm, eats Mr. Hog, and our breeders, in 99 cases out of 100, say hog cholera or swine plague, and the real fact is that worms have caused the disease and death of the hog.

Recently about 308 American beeves were sold in London at 7 cents per pound, an average price of \$97.58, the herd bringing the snug sum of \$30,064.54. The Polled Angus in this shipment brought full



A GROUP OF JERSEYS OWNED AT BILLINGS FARM, WOODSTOCK, VERMONT.

to produce an ear of corn—why it is necessary to plough at all—why this field will not produce enough to pay rent, while that one is making its owner rich. Keep our brains working at the solution of such questions as these and the furrows will be sooner turned—the days grow shorter, the sun less fiery. When you set your boy to weeding the garden teach him to ask why it is necessary to pull those weeds. Teach him how that tiny plant just peeping above ground is able to develop into a great tree that will tickle his palate with a crisp apple or a luscious pear, and the apple will taste sweeter—the pear be more luscious—for that knowledge. Get him thoroughly interested in the solution of the thousand problems that daily present themselves on the farm, and there will be no necessity to dissuade him from becoming a clerk or office boy in the nearest town.

In the above illustration the bull standing on the left is the great butcher sire, Garfield Stoke Pogis 15963,

cholera in 100 cases reported. The writer has cut open a great many cases of so reported swine plague, and in most cases have found great quantities of stomach worms which have eaten and fortified themselves against the natural elements and processes of action of the hog's stomach, causing the food taken in the stomach to not undergo the natural process of digesting by consuming the great digester, the gastric juice of the stomach and all other natural helpers that nature has provided for the hog to digest his food with. I once heard a breeder of swine say that after forty years' experience in feeding hogs, that the worm plague was hard to distinguish from genuine swine plague, that the hog acted and showed the same symptoms. It is a fact that the hog is a breeder within himself of vermin, disorder and disease, if not properly taken care of and mastered pertaining to his food and habits. I have seen fat hogs for market, after being slaughtered, alive with worms in the stomach and intestines, and from

\$100 each; the Herefords came next, and next the Shorthorns. The average weight was 1,300 pounds. These beeves, it is said, reached their destination without loss and actually in better condition than when placed on ship-board. This shows that the cattle were carefully managed up to the day of sale, and that the breeding and treatment were profitable.—Rural Northwest.

The "swine fever" is spreading to our sister state of Louisiana. Last week the first carload of hogs ever shipped to market from Southwest Louisiana went from Crowley to New Orleans. We want to see this complaint spread until the Southwest is fully developed into a hog raising section. We can feed the world on pork.

She—Don't you know what I mean when I say that I shall keep your beautiful valentine forever and ever?

He (who has had experience)—Yes. You mean about two weeks.

TEXAS QUARANTINE LINE.

Gov. Culberson has issued his proclamation declaring the quarantine line established and to be enforced by the state sanitary commission. This is the line:

"Beginning at the southwest corner of the county of Pecos, on the bank of the Rio Grande river; thence following the western boundary of Pecos county to the southeast corner of Reeves county; thence following the boundary line between the counties of Pecos and Reeves to the Pecos river; thence southeasterly, following the Pecos river to the northwest corner of Crockett county; thence easterly along the southern boundary of Crockett and Schleicher counties to the southeastern corner of Irion county; thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Irion county to the northeast corner of said county; thence northerly to the southern boundary of Coke county; thence westerly to the southwest corner of Coke county; thence northerly along the western boundary of Coke county to the southern boundary of Mitchell county; thence easterly to the southeastern corner of Mitchell county; thence northerly along the western boundary of Nolan county to the northwestern corner of Nolan county; thence easterly along the northern boundary of said county to the southwestern corner of Jones county; thence northerly along the western boundary of Jones county with the southern of Stonewall northern boundaries of Jones and Shackelford counties to the southwest corner of Throckmorton county; thence northerly along the western boundaries of Throckmorton, Baylor and Wilbarger counties to the Red river; thence continuing along the Red river in a southeasterly direction to the southeastern corner of the county of Greer; thence northerly, following the course of the North Fork of the Red river to its intersection with the eastern boundary of Wheeler county; thence northerly with the eastern boundary of Wheeler, Hemphill and Lipscomb counties to the northeast corner of Lipscomb county; thence in a westerly direction with the northern boundary lines of Lipscomb, Ochiltree, Hansford, Sherman and Dallam counties to northwestern corner of Dallam county to the eastern line of New Mexico, intersecting the present federal quarantine at said point, and

Now hereby make the following regulation: That from the 15th day of February, 1896 to the 15th day of November, 1896, no cattle are to be transported by rail, driven or moved in any manner whatever from said area south or east of said line herein last described to any portion of the state of Texas situated north or west of said line."

There is no such sovereign as the physician. The greatest is on a level with the lowest when beneath his orders. Prince Bismarck, disciplinarian that he is, chafed under the doctor's despotism, says the London Million. But he was overmatched.

On one occasion the chancellor called in a young physician, who, indifferent to his patient's rank and prestige, coolly proceeded to put him through an exhaustive professional examination.

Bismarck became impatient and finally declared he would not answer another question.

"Very well, calmly replied the doctor, 'if you do not want to be questioned, you would better send for a veterinary. He is accustomed to treat his patients without requiring answers from them to any questions.'"

The audacity of the young doctor caused the chancellor to remain dumb for a moment; then he grimly said, "If you are as skillful as you are impertinent, young man, you must be a great physician."—Merchants' Sentinel.

It begins to dawn upon the business world, not excepting the interior bankers, that the money mongers and stock gamblers of the East, aided and abetted by their governmental tools, are riding an easy-going people too hard. Even the San Antonio Daily Express, during a lucid interval, remarks: "The gold reserve has gone down to \$53,000,000 and nothing disastrous has happened yet. When you come right down to brass tacks there is a great deal of 'talkee-talkie' in this financial business, and most of it is furnished by the speculators. If they would let the plain business people alone there would be less friction in the commercial world.—Claridge.

GOT A BABY BOY NOW.

Happiness in a Southern Man's Home.

Heed the Red Flag of Danger at the Railroad Crossing. A Warning to America's Men.



"For twenty-six years I have used tobacco in great quantities, and of late years took to cigarette smoking," writes Mr. W.E. Simpson, of Le Compe, La. "I want to go on record that tobacco has robbed me of many years of life and a great deal of happiness. I realize it now as I compare my feelings and my condition with that of a year ago, when I was a tobacco saturated cigarette fiend.

"Many and many a time did I try to quit smoking myself into eternity, but I could not put through a day without suffering extreme nervous torture, which would increase hour by hour till finally, to save myself as it seemed from almost flying to pieces, I had to light the little white pipe-stick and swallow the smoke.

"One day I read in my paper 'Dont Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away,' just what I was doing; it came to me like the warning of the man who raises the red flag of danger at the railroad crossing, and said that No-To-Bac was an absolutely guaranteed relief from tobacco slavery.

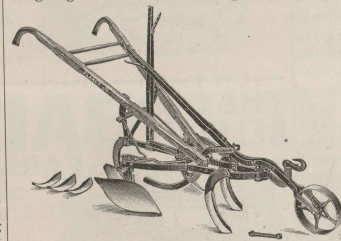
"I did not believe it, but like the drowning man grasping at a straw, I commenced taking No-To-Bac.

"The effects were magical; it destroyed the nerve craving and desire for cigarettes. Two boxes, would you believe it? made me well and strong. "I have gained mentally, physically in vigor and manhood, and with the brain free from the nicotine and a breath no longer befouled with tobacco smoke, I am so happy to-day to write No-To-Bac did it all a year ago, so the cure is time tested and tried, not only in my own case, but several of my friends who have also been cured.

"We have a baby boy now. "My wife and I feel that all this happiness started from the time when I first used No-To-Bac, and in evidence of our appreciation, and in order that the memory of the happiness may be perpetuated in a living form, we want to name our baby boy after the man who wrote the line 'Dont Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life away.'

"No-To-Bac is popular here and all our druggists sell it. Hardly a day passes but somebody asks me about No-To-Bac, so I dont want you to hesitate to use these lines in any way that you think will make known to suffering humanity the happiness that there is in No-To-Bac for the many men with nicotine-brained and weakened resolutions, if they will only make up their mind to save the waste of vital power—to say nothing of the money—now going up into smoke and out in tobacco spit."

We print herewith a small electrotype of S. L. Allen & Co's \$3 Horse Hoe, which combines the practical knowledge and experience gained in designing and manufacturing this



class of goods during the past twenty-five years. The level expander, handle braces, cultivating steels, attachments and strength and finish, which are peculiar to this machine, make it unrivaled for opening furrows, covering, hoeing, cultivating, rigging, hilling and turning vines in every crop cultivated by horse power; while the new depth regulator will be appreciated by every user of a one-horse cultivator. It is attached to the center of the

machine, worked simultaneously with the wheel by the wheel lever, and removes entirely the tendency of this class of tools to run deeper behind than in front in soft ground, making it therefore unnecessary to hold up on the handles.

A NEW USE FOR WIND MILLS.

Mr. Earnest Kramer, of Brenham, Texas, writes one of our advertisers as follows: In 1894 I purchased a 13-foot power Dandy steel wind mill. In the winter of 1894 it was very successfully used for pumping water and grinding feed and corn meal, the latter being as fine as could be made on any style of a buhr stone. The mill also sawed wood at the rate of seven cords in eight hours. It seemed to have so much power that we experimented in the fall by buying a 35-saw gin, which was attached to the wind mill with a belt. We ginned at the rate of a bale weighing 564 pounds every three and a half hours.

Mr. D. C. Nance, of DeSoto, Texas, writes these same people that he investigated the merits of different power mills shown at the 1895 Texas State Fair and decided in favor of the 13-foot Dandy mill. He extends an invitation to any interested party to come and see what a small wind mill will do when hitched to a 12-inch French buhr stone. He grinds from five to six bushels of table corn meal per hour, and from six to ten bushels of corn, oats and other small grain for stock feed.

The idea of ginning cotton, sawing wood and grinding corn meal by wind power is comparatively new to the average Texan. If it is possible for a windmill thirteen feet in diameter to develop from two to four horse power, which is required to successfully do the work mentioned, it seems equally possible for this power to be successfully used in the operation of large pumps for irrigating purposes. The average man that studies this subject is skeptical as to the practicability of wind power for irrigation. He is familiar with the adage concerning "little drops of water and little grains of sand" making up the ocean, etc. If he will gather up these little drops of water and keep the sand out of his eyes and pump and back himself up with a little nerve, he can put up a wind mill that will irrigate to such an extent that in a year or two he will be able to discount the true testimonials that are being daily published from parties in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, where irrigation by wind power has been successful. He can do this for the simple reason that Texas soil is much more productive than that in any of the states mentioned. Among other concerns that we know are ready and willing to make further suggestions in this line, we would mention the Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co., of Dallas, Texas.

TO DEALERS IN MACHINERY.

We will, on receipt of 25 to 50 names of farmers who will plant it, send prepaid (in one box) one pound of Early Amber cane seed, so marked for distribution by agent sending the names. This proposition is to our regular established agents only.

UTTER MANUFACTURING CO.,
Rockford, Ill.

There has never been a time when so many agencies for reform were at work as at the present. Especially in our great cities, where the questions of government are of great moment, and where the opportunities for fraud are so numerous. The people seem determined to have justice irrespective of parties. In our smaller towns, too, there is a constant growth of village improvement societies, and their work is resulting in a steady increase of interest in public affairs. The great evils of our times cannot be cured in a day, but it is pleasant to be able to note a movement in that direction.—Farmers' Review.

Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla effectually aids weak, impaired, and debilitated organs of both sexes. Its action is quick and lasting. 50 cents and 50 doses.

A Philadelphia man who has been on long fishing jaunts with President

Cleveland, says the President does not desire a third term. But, then, little credence is to be placed in fish stories.—New York Press.

Our Clubbing List.

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

Regular	With T. price.	F. & R.
American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower.....	\$1.00	\$1.75
Atlanta Constitution, weekly.....	1 00	1 75
American Gardening.....	1 00	1 75
American Agriculturist.....	1 00	2 00
Arkansas Gazette, weekly.....	1 00	1 75
American Swineherd.....	50	1 20
Breeders' Gazette, weekly.....	2 00	2 50
Courier-Journal, weekly.....	1 00	1 75
Colorado Poultry Journal.....	50	1 80
Cosmopolitan Magazine.....	1 20	2 00
Creamery Gazette, semi-monthly.....	1 00	1 50
Cultivator and Country Gen'n'l.....	2 50	2 50
Chicago Live Stock Journal.....	1 00	1 75
Detroit Free Press, weekly.....	1 00	1 75
Dallas Times Herald, weekly.....	1 00	1 25
Dallas News, semi-weekly.....	1 00	1 75
Demore's Magazine.....	2 00	2 50
Farm Implement News, weekly.....	2 00	2 50
Farmers' Call.....	50	1 25
Farm Journal.....	1 00	1 75
Globe-Democrat.....	1 00	1 75
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Galveston Weekly Tribune.....	50	1 90
Godey's Magazine.....	1 00	1 75
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Jersey Bulletin.....	2 00	2 25
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Ladies Home Companion.....	1 00	1 40
Memphis Commercial Appeal.....	1 00	1 25
Miner's Magazine.....	1 00	1 75
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N. Y. Thrice-A-Week World.....	1 00	1 70
New York Ledger, weekly.....	1 00	2 25
New Orleans Playmate, weekly.....	1 00	2 25
Ohio Farmer.....	1 00	1 75
Peterson's Magazine.....	1 00	1 75
Rural New Yorker.....	1 00	1 75
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, w'ly.....	1 00	1 75
Scribner's Magazine.....	3 00	3 50
Southern Cultivator & Dixie Farmer.....	1 00	1 75
Southern Fancier.....	50	1 85
The Silver Knight, Washington.....	1 00	1 35
Texas Farmer.....	50	1 50
Texas (German) Post.....	2 50	8 00
Texas Baptist and Herald.....	2 00	2 50
Texas Christian Advocate.....	2 00	2 50
Texas Sandwich.....	1 50	1 75
Wool and Sheep Markets.....	1 00	1 50
Western Poultry Journal.....	1 00	1 40
Youth's Companion.....	1 75	2 50

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

Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

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 life

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 consumption and foreign
1,848,383 Bales of Cotton,
3,424,441 Bushels of Corn,
24,595,169 Bushels of Oats,
6,553,575 Bushels of Wheat,

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

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

Iron Mountain

WHICH RUNS
Route, 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:

H. C. TOWNSEND,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
St. Louis, Mo.

complete immunity from sun-scald and blight. I am perfectly confident that if treated as directed they will not only never show a sign of disease, but it will be impossible to make them blight, even by introducing diseased sap into the trees themselves in a blighting season. In closing I will say in answers to letters of inquiry that nothing is gained by leaving several feet of body on two or three year old trees when planting. Cut back to one foot or less after setting and have no fear that shoots will not appear. When a foot or so long, select the straightest, and if from near the ground and laterally inclined tie to the body for a while, having rubbed off all others. Later on cut back the trunk to just above the shoot. This secures a new clean straight trunk which in two years will be larger than the old one had it been left on and will furnish, like a seedling, a perfect foundation for the future head which can be trimmed up as high as desired.

Remarks on "yellows" and "root-rot" next.
Galveston, Texas.

A NEW AND PROMISING FRUIT.

WILLARD ROBINSON.

I send you by mail a plant of a currant which promises to be of great value where currants and other small fruits are failures, as in many parts of Texas. The fruit, when ripe, is black, about the size of the red Dutch currant, it is best when used in the green state, then it is almost if not quite as good as other currants, but when fully ripe, has a peculiar taste, not exactly like the bushy everyone.

The bush grows four feet high, will thrive on the poorest and driest soil, is an enormous bearer, and is claimed to be proof against frost and jack rabbits and stock do not bother the bushes very much. It certainly would be a bonanza where other varieties of currants, gooseberries and raspberries cannot be grown. It has stood the severest drought tests, on hard dry ground without any sign of failure, but on the contrary, getting stronger every year, as it sprouts freely from the roots, or rather, throws out suckers around the parent plant.

Cisco, Texas.

GRAPE-APPLE HYBRIDS, AS CLAIMED BY MR. NAT STEVENS AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

T. V. MUNSON.

Friend Stevens demands belief in the statement that in France a grape vine bore small apples containing apple seeds, on account of an apple tree standing near the vine; and backs the statement by another statement that the freak was published in some French papers. But he failed to give the names of the papers, the date and page where the statement is to be found, as any true scientist would, nor the name of the person or persons who grew the freaks, so that we might further investigate the matter.

But whether one or a thousand papers should publish such statements, we are not warranted in believing them any more than that we should believe that a cow gave birth to a litter of nine kittens, because a cat slept in her manger.

The only reason I again take up the subject is to show to those not botanists that it is impossible for such a thing to occur, as stated by Mr. Stevens. Botanists need no such instructions.

Mr. Stevens stated that the little apples on the grape cluster had the true calyx tips at the apex of each little apple, same as any other apple has. Now, it would be as impossible for the pistil of a grape to make such a development, on account of its having been impregnated with pollen of the apple, as it would be for the womb of a cow to become like that of a cat, so that it could nourish nine kittens at once. Even more so, because the pistil of the apple, which is the core, is covered with the fleshy calyx, the tips of which appear at the apex of the apple, while the pistil of the grape, which the statement of Mr. Stevens alleges became apples, are naked pistils, or ovary, with no portion of calyx whatever, and it is the walls of the ovary of the grape, thickened, that makes the grape flesh. Hence to become apple the grape ovary (on account of having ovules within impregnated by apple pollen) would have to create out of nothing (as the grape has no appreciable calyx, and that only a minute disc entirely below the ovary, and in no way attached to it) a fleshy apple calyx entirely surrounding the

grape ovary, and the latter would have to change from a fleshy, juicy grape flesh to a papery, tough apple core.

How ridiculous one makes himself when he writes, as a teacher, about that of which he knows little or nothing.

But putting aside the above patent objections, there is another more obscure yet more potent cause of non-hybridization in such cases. That is the non-congeniality of blood between species so widely separated. The apple belongs to the order Rosaceae, while the grape to Vitaceae, the chemical composition of their structure and sap being quite different, so that the pollen grains of either are rejected by the other as so much foreign matter. Expert hybridizers are well aware of the entire failure of all attempts to make hybrids between such distantly related organisms. It would be equally as reasonable to expect hybrids between bats and swallows, because both fly and catch insects in the evening.

Denison, Texas.

A VALUABLE HARDY VINE.

A. JONES TAYLOR.

While traveling through Colorado and New Mexico three years ago, I ran across one of the most valuable and most rapid growing ornamental vines I ever saw. I do not know the name of it, but it is used almost exclusively in Trinidad and Pueblo, Col. to cover lattice work on porches, galleries, summer houses, rockeries, unsightly places, etc., it grows very rapidly after first year, has dark green leaves on it all summer; will turn to a beautiful crimson after the first frost in the fall. The growth of leaves is very dense, and hot winds dry weather and sand storms do not seem to hurt it in the least. It sheds its leaves in the winter, but puts out very early in the spring; grows from cuttings readily, and as I am going to trim up mine this spring, I will have lots of cuttings, that I will take pleasure in sending any of your subscribers who will send the postage, about 2 cents for a dozen cuttings. I call it the Colorado vine.

Vernon, Texas.

THE STRINGFELLOW METHOD IN DROUTH WEST TEXAS.

WILLARD ROBINSON.

Last spring I planted about 200 closely root pruned peach, plum and apricot trees, all on peach roots, but a very few on Mariana plum. Those on peach did remarkably well, and now have as fine roots as can be found on any tree. The growth is all that could be desired. I am sending out a good many close pruned trees all over the country, each tree to be replaced with two if they fail to give satisfaction under proper treatment. I hope the time is not far distant when nurserymen will be relieved from handling such loads of brush and roots, when a neat bunch of close pruned trees would suit the purchaser far better and could be packed and shipped at one-half the present expense. With proper tools at hand trees can be pruned much cheaper than packed with all the brush left on.

I have been practicing this method for several years to some extent. When grafting seedling peaches underground I cut off the tree two or three inches below the surface of the ground. The top cut (often without any side roots at all) is gathered up and a graft set into the root part, which is cut to three or four inches long, and these make just as nice trees as the ones left in the ground, only not quite so large from first year's growth. This method practically covers the "whole root" system, about which there has been so much controversy of late, that process being nothing more nor less than a "collar" graft of three or four inches of the top, a first cut of the seedling, and if this controversy continues much longer it is liable to blend the "whole root" and "short root" or no root at all methods so closely that their friends will scarcely be able to distinguish the difference.

Cisco, Texas.

WATERMELON GROWING AND SHIPPING.

A. JONES TAYLOR.

Having received a number of letters from different melon growers in the state as to the raising, shipping and selling water melons, I will give them my idea about the business, gained by three years' experience. I think we should have a lower rate of freight from the different railroads, and I think if they would give lower rates many melons that rot in the patch every year could be profitably shipped, and the business thus increased would more than make up the deficiency given



1838 300 Acres NUT AND FRUIT CULTURE 55 YEARS 1896

MORE PROFITABLE THAN WHEAT OR COTTON, with less labor and risk. Send for catalogue illustrating best varieties. ALPHEA, the earliest chestnut, opens Sept. 6th to 10th without frost; RELIANCE, the most productive; PARKS' GIANT, the largest, six inches around; PARAGON, RIDGELEY and others. STARK, "the perfection of early apples." BISMARCK, fruit at two years old; PARKS' BEAUTY, the handsomest; LINCOLN CORLESS, ROUNCE, GOLDEN RUSSET ANGEL and others. JAPAN QUINCE, a handsome shrub, producing a valuable fruit unequalled for jelly.

SMALL FRUITS, RARE NOVELTIES and VALUABLE introductions. JAPAN BERRIES, FRUIT, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES.

PARRY'S POMONA NURSERIES, PARRY, NEW JERSEY.

Twelve Varieties Southern Second Crop Potatoes.

Jeff Welborn will send at 15 cents a pound, 7 pounds \$1, prepaid, by mail, any of the twelve varieties second crop potatoes, viz: "Red Triumph," "White Triumph" (same as "Red Triumph," except it is a white beauty, "Woods' Earliest," "Crown Jewell," "New Queen," "Early Hebron," "Puritan," "Early Northern," "Early Rose," "Fremont," and "Burpee's Extra Early;" and full instructions how to grow this second crop as sure and cheap as the spring crop.

Any Southern farmer can grow either of the above tested varieties in second crop, if they go at it right. (I will also have sure sprout seed for August crop.) I also sell Van Orman's great novelties—"Great Divide," "Burpee's Extra Early," "Van Orman's Earliest"—all delivered large Mr. P. H. Van Orman's depot in Iowa, either at \$1 per bushel for very select, and 60 cents a bushel, second class, in barrel lots.

I also sell all varieties Southern seed corn, all varieties cotton seed, peas and goobers at these same prices. All seed direct from originator or introducer, except the watermelon. This is not a bare statement by a man who wants to sell his seed, but a fact which I will prove to your satisfaction if you will write me. If you plant Cotton it's to your interest to look into this.

SMALL FRUITS, RARE NOVELTIES and VALUABLE introductions. JAPAN BERRIES, FRUIT, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES.

JEFF WELBORN, Kerr's, Lenoake Co., Ark.

King's Latest Improved Cotton.

A VERITABLE WONDER!

1895 reports from the Georgia Experiment Station show that KING'S IMPROVED COTTON still leads all others in point of pounds of Cotton to the acre, and is the most distinct type of Cotton now before the public. When the test was absolutely impartial, being made by State officers for the benefit of the farmers, KING'S IMPROVED produced two-thirds more Cotton to the acre than the average of 37 other improved Cottons. Think of this! It means something! This is not a bare statement by a man who wants to sell his seed, but a fact which I will prove to your satisfaction if you will write me. If you plant Cotton it's to your interest to look into this.

Under certain conditions, to each of a few hundred farmers. One bushel will plant 3 acres for you, and then you will know exactly how much more Cotton you get from your land by planting KING'S IMPROVED. Write for full particulars at once.

T. J. KING, Richmond, Va.

\$1.20 for 25 Cts. BEAUTIFUL NEW FLOWERS.

Rare Seeds at Less than Quarter their Value. A special and unequalled offer for trial to gain new customers by a well-known Philadelphia firm of Seed-Growers. The most beautiful novelties that have been grown on our famous FORDHOOK FARM.

Burpee's GEM Collection contains one packet each of the new Amaranthus, Celcius-Leaved, with large leaves of brilliant colors; Asters, Fordhook Favorite, Camellia, New Helianthus, Double Multiflora, no one would believe a sunflower could be so beautiful; Mignonne, large, fragrant flower-hedger; Nasturtiums, Fordhook Finest Tail Mixed, including beautiful new hybrids of Madame Grant; Three New Fancies, Zoster, Melrose, and Peacock; Three New Largest-Flowering Petunias; Burpee's Delance, Giant Emperor, and Giants of California; Phlox Hortensioflora, like the Hydrangea in its large, beautiful clusters of flowers; and Ricinus Zanzibarensis, with magnificent leaves four feet across.

The ten packets named above purchased from us or any other seedsmen, would amount to \$1.20 at regular each price; we will, however, send all ten varieties for culture printed on each packet—The Complete Collection for only 25 CENTS, or five complete collections for \$1.00. We hope to make thousands of new customers, and guarantee perfect satisfaction to all.

To every one who asks for **BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL for 1896** we will also send, FREE, a handsome book of 144 pages, well known as "The Leading American Seed Catalogue."

Write TO-DAY as this advertisement may not appear again and such rare flowers were never before offered for so little money. **W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

SALZER'S SEEDS BRL \$1.50

35 Packages EARLIEST VEGETABLE SEEDS, Postpaid, \$1.00.

YOU Have often seen seed come up poor and sickly, without sufficient vitality to produce a crop—that was an object lesson that poor seeds produce poor crops—but when you plant Salzer's Northern Green Seeds for garden, on farm, the scene changes as if by magic. Instead of poor yields you at once get rising crops, crops that will gladden your heart and fill your purse, for Salzer's Seeds are full of life, full of vigor, full of producing qualities.

\$400.00 IN GOLD PRIZES. We pay this in Gold and Corn, 200 bushels Silver-mine (Nameless Beauty) Oats grown on one acre in 1895. You can beat that! It is the greatest Oats of the century. No more hard times if you sow a plenty of Salzer's Barley, Oats, Potatoes, Grass and Clovers! Have you tried Testonite, Sacaline, Giant Sprary and Giant Quick-Growing German Clover? Catalogue tells all about these marvelously wonderful Fodder Plants!

SPLENDID VEGETABLES. Large selections, many splendid sorts. Everything cheap. Onion Seed at 90c. per lb. 10 pks. Flower Seed, 25c. 1,000,000 Roses, Plants and Small Fruits, hardy as Oaks. Send 2c. for Market Gardener's Wholesale List. Our great Seed and Plant Book, 144 pp., with 10 pks. Grasses and Grains, including above Prize Oats, Barley and Corn, is sent upon receipt of 10c. postage. Catalogue, 5c. Catalog and one p.k. Pumpkin Yellow Melon, 15c.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO LA CROSSE, WIS.

SILVER KING Combined Cultivator.

THE BEST UP-TO-DATE. All Iron and Steel except the Frame. Doubletires and Handles. Made Specially for the TEXAS Trade. We furnish any of the following styles of Gangs: No. 100—Four Shovel Parallel Automatic Spring Trip. No. 200—Four Shovel Rigid Automatic Spring Trip. No. 201—Four Shovel Parallel Safety Slip. No. 202—Four Shovel Rigid Safety Slip. No. 206—Eight Shovel Spring Teeth.

We also make the celebrated WIZARD WALKING and ECLIPSE RIDING CULTIVATORS. Ask for J. I. CASE SILVER KING, ECLIPSE or WIZARD. Take no other.

Address **J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS, Racine, Wis.**
S. H. SHANNON, Gen'l Agent, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Texas Farm and Ranch

is a journal for the Southern farmer. It gives the very best matter in all departments of agriculture. Fifty-two issues for one dollar.

ready market in the fall and winter at handsome profits.

A little more of my knowledge from experience might be valuable to growers.

1. The earlier potatoes are dug the better they keep, even though they are only half grown. It makes no difference what any one says, this is true in Texas.

2. Never let the sun shine on them five minutes after digging.

3. Dig with a fork or long handle shovel; never with a plow, for a plow necessarily leaves many of them, and also exposes them to the sun.

4. Potatoes from Texas seed keep the best, but the flavor is not as good, except it is a fall crop.

5. If seed are planted out of Texas potatoes, or if small potatoes are planted, do not plant too early, for the sprouts draw their support through the old potato until they take root, and if they are planted early the young vine becomes stunted before it takes root. This is also true of northern seed when cut very small or to one eye. When they are planted later the young sprouts take root quickly because of warmer weather, and are not stunted. They grow so fast, and mature so early that a stunted Irish potato vine never entirely recovers.

6. Irish potatoes, like anything else, we plant, can be thinned by hand; and like everything else we plant they need thinning so as to make potatoes of a uniform size. When seed are planted fifteen to eighteen inches apart, if large potatoes are wanted they should be thinned to one vine in a place. If medium potatoes are wanted thin to two vines in a place, and if little ones will do let all the vines grow. The larger the potatoes the better will be the price, but I do not think one vine in a place will make as many bushels to the acre. If they are thinned too early they will frequently break off, and if too late they will stunt the intended remaining growth.

In conclusion let me say that I have thought that possibly by pulling up cabbage by the root and packing them in this way with slightly moist dirt spring crops, which grow so finely in Texas, might also be preserved for winter use, and if so the method might be doubled in value.

Bonham, Texas.

THE TRIUMPH POTATOES, ETC.

S. CAMPBELL.

I notice a communication from H. C. M. & Co., of Tyler, in reference to the triumph potato, and whether origin is Tennessee Bliss or Welborn. I know and care not. If they are not the same they so closely resemble that no body but their respective growers, I suppose, can distinguish them. But I have planted and have known of two other farmers who planted this potato here, and it is our unanimous verdict, that they do not compare as a table potato with the commonly used white variety. After sampling mine to my satisfaction I left them in the patch to rot and made no further attempt to use them, and notwithstanding a very dry fall, they came up plentifully in the old beds, but I paid no further attention to them and they were destroyed by the hogs, when turned into the fields.

That there is a large demand in localities for this potato proves conclusively that somebody is a poor judge of the merit of its eating qualities, or that my friends got hold of unorthodox seed three separate times in as many years. I rather think the ads give it notoriety. "Ten cents a pound, by mail!" how liberal! Let greenies hurry up before supply is exhausted and the opportunity lost. But if they are going to eat these potatoes themselves, let them plant alongside a few rows of any of the approved white varieties and they are likely to thank somebody for the advice.

Excuse, Mr. Editor, but as I am in a kicking mood, allow me to ask an explanation of your answer to W. G. Winner, Waketon, about suitable soil for planting alfalfa. Did you mean to tell him not to plant it on his hammock land if there was "a close clay subsoil within five or six feet of surface," and what constitutes a "close clay subsoil?" Rock or rocky hardpan is about the only subsoil I would fear, and if it was five or six feet deep would take my chances every time, even on that. Tell him if the ground is not very rich to cow-pen it until it is; to keep it plowed through the summer to prevent seeding of grass and weeds; also to have it in a pulverized condition for seeding and to sow twenty-five pounds seed per

acre at any time from the first to the last of October. Sooner than this the stand may be seriously injured by hot sun and dry weather; later it may be winter killed. I have been planting on a small scale this the greatest of all Southern forage plants for a number of years and find that if the ground is sufficiently rich it does well on almost any soil, black, black sandy, gray and red sandy with tough clay subsoil, (red), and in spots on the red clay itself. It will die on land where cotton dies, and it will not pay to plant there. Keep ground clean by plowing and sow broad cast in fall. Never plant in drills for cultivation, better do the cultivation previously and reap a quicker and greater yield.

New Waverly, Texas.

THE TALE OF A SHEEP'S TAIL.

Wool Markets and Sheep.

A sheep with an enormous tail, a tail so big that the animal is unable to get about, is now attracting the attention of zoologists at Hagenbeck's depot in New York for wild and curious animals. The sheep hails from Kirchiz, which forms part of the Asiatic Empire under the sway of the white Czar. It is a remarkable fact that the sheep was found in the steppes in a desolate prairie district where the vegetation is of the poorest. Not unlike the American watermelon that flourishes on the driest sort of soil, this sheep has accumulated an unheard of amount of fat on pasture devoid of nutritious elements.

The animal is short, with soft, white

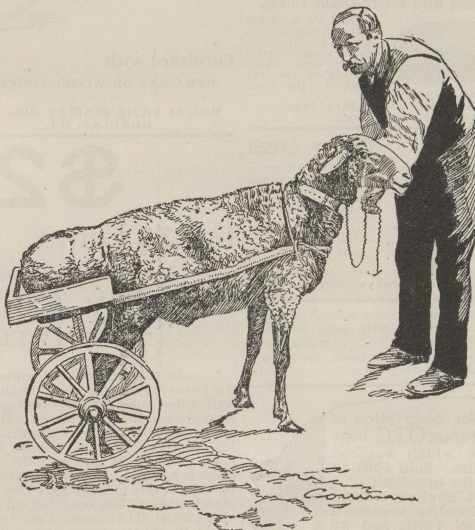
the fall pigs are kept growing as they should. It is poor economy to allow them to run around during the next month or six weeks and then take more or less of the best part of the growing season to get well started to gaining again, and often miss being in a good condition for market in good season. While not always the case, yet very generally better prices can be realized the latter part of spring and early summer than at any other season, and it is an item to have all fall farrowed pigs ready for market at this time.

With spring litters care should be taken to provide warm, dry quarters. Little pigs are easily chilled and especially if exposed to cold rains, and while the sows may be well fed, yet if they and the pigs are unprotected the pigs are apt to get stunted and in consequence will fail to do well.

As the pigs must depend largely, if not entirely upon the sows for sustenance and growth it is important that the sows be fed liberally with a good milk-producing ration. While the sows can have good pastures a finer growth may be secured with very little feeding, but at this time the sows must depend almost entirely upon what is fed to them and hence liberal feeding is very necessary. In fact, a sow that is suckling a litter of pigs should have all that they will eat up clear at least three times a day, and as long as she eats what is given her there is no danger of over-feeding.

Eldon, Mo.

J. M. Vance, in Texas Stockman, tells how he managed to have a succession of green feed for his cows all the year



wool. Though only three years old, the enormous development of its tail is such that it would have starved if left to care for itself in the plains where Hagenbeck's traveler discovered the phenomenon.

The sheep was lying down when first seen, and when the stranger approached made ineffectual efforts to rise upon its fore legs, but the big tail dragged it down continuously. Noting this interesting freak, the agent placed the sheep in his carriage, and on the journey home attached a board below the tail to protect it from injury. In Hamburg a two-wheeled carriage was constructed, and by its aid the sheep now carries its tail gracefully and advantageously.

THE MOST PROFIT.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Under present conditions there is but little, if any profit in keeping pigs until they are a year old. Those that are fattened in the fall should be kept in a good condition through the winter and then by the time that grass has made a good growth they will be in a condition to lay on flesh and fatten very rapidly and can be made ready for market before hot weather sets in. Spring farrowed pigs can be kept growing with good pasturage and a little grain or good slops and in this way can be made ready for market in good season in the fall. So far as can be done, attempting to fatten either in mid-summer or mid-winter should always be avoided.

At this season care is necessary if

CRIMSON CLOVER WITH MEXICAN JUNE CORN.

M. A. BONNER.

The question may be asked, why associate this crimson clover with Mexican June corn especially, and not with other kinds? The reason will be readily understood when the nature of the two are studied. In crimson clover we have a winter forage pasture with standing frost and freezes, very desirable and one that can be obtained on the same ground the same year that a crop of Mexican June corn is grown.

Long-lasting

and good-looking leather comes of using Vacuum Leather Oil. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Large English Berkshire Swine and Mammoth B. Turkeys. Address W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex.

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

W. J. COOPER, Holland, Bell county, Texas, Breeder of Registered English Berkshire Swine, Milk Durham Cattle. Pigs in pairs not related. Correspondence solicited.

FINE JACK FOR SALE ON TIME. GOOD BLOODED STOCK. W. P. BICKLEY, Farmersville, Texas.

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

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

A. W. HILLIARD, Kyle, Texas. Blanco herd A. J. C. C. Jerseys. Prices reasonable. Write for what you want.

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

Fairview Stock Farm.

Of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian cattle, Poland-China swine, Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. B. F. WEDEL, Heidenheimer, Texas.

"Lawn Farm" Jersey Cattle. Berkshire Hogs. All stock acclimated and of the very best breeding. Write for what you want.

PLATTER & FOSTER, Denison, Texas.

Wm. FOLSETTER, V. S. Office: 240 Main St., Dallas, Texas. Can be consulted on all diseases of domestic animals.

For Sale or Trade.

Two fine jacks at bargain. Don't miss this chance to get a good jack for little money. Also three Holstein heifers. Address W. D. DAVIS, Sherman, Texas.

POLAND CHINA PIGS.

From Texas Claude, one of the best sons of the great World's Fair Sweepstakes Claude. From sows of noted strains. Stock taken from Prices to suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. W. THOMAS, Pottsboro, Texas.

300 — SHORTHORN BULLS. — 300

I have the largest herd of Pure Bred Cattle in the state, and the largest collection of PURE GRAY-SHANK—120 yearling and two-year-old bulls and 170 calves. Fair dealing on orders. Inspection invited.

W. P. HARNED,

Bunceton, Cooper Co., Mo.

ELLIOT'S. To Dairywomen or others. HALF A ream, 84¢, free, if they will forward 30 cents to pay postage. Try the Best Butter Wrapper and avoid imitations. A. G. ELLIOT & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Clifton Herd Holstein Cattle

One hundred registered Holstein-Friesian cattle, fully acclimated. All matured cows, on the advanced register, with individual butter records running from 12 to 28 pounds in 7 days test. This great herd took milk, butter and class premiums at the Dallas State Fair 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893. A large number of high bred, young Texas raised bulls and heifers for sale. Also Berkshire pigs. Prices reasonable. Address CLIFTON STOCK FARM, Dallas, Texas. W. E. HUGHES, Proprietor.

PURE BRED BULLS. JERSEY, HOLSTEIN.

The A. & M. College has on hand some surplus home raised bulls that are to be sold at low prices. All stock sold under guarantee. For description and prices write

J. H. CONNELL, Prof. of Agriculture, P. O., College Station, Brazos Co., Texas.



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TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is the official medium of the organizations given below:
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Texas Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association—W. M. C. HILL, President, Dallas; S. B. HOPKINS, Secretary, Dallas.

Texas Jersey Cattle Club—J. D. RUD, President, Washok; W. R. SPANN, Secretary, Dallas.

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

The semi-centennial convention assembled during the week in Dallas, delegates being present from all parts of the state. The object of the convention was to take the necessary steps to celebrate with a grand interstate exposition at Dallas in 1897 the fiftieth anniversary of the annexation of Texas and the acquirement of the vast territory ceded by Mexico, through the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Ex-Gov. Lubbock presided. Eloquent speeches were made and great enthusiasm prevailed. It is proposed to give everybody in the state an opportunity to take stock in a million dollar corporation, for the purpose of raising the money. Assurances of sympathy and support were received by telegraph from many states and cities through their properly constituted officers. The semi-centennial seems to be assured. Everything is propitious, and the Empire state of the southwest will make the world open its eyes.

The Texas State Farmers' Congress held its second annual session at Cleburne on the 18th instant. A number of instructive papers were read, and an address to farmers formulated and published, which contains common sense views that our farmers will do well to consider. The committee in reporting this address recommended the holding of farmers institutes in every agricultural county in the state, but they omitted to recommend an appropriation by the state to publish the discussions for the benefit of the people. To confine the benefits of institutes to those present is to cut their usefulness into two parts and throw away the largest. The proceedings should be published in book form by

the state, just as is done by every other progressive agricultural state. The address will be found in another column.

According to the official report of the U. S. Internal Revenue office, the country spent, during the year 1895, \$750,000,000 for beer. This was 35,000-000 barrels, or one-half barrel for every man, woman and child, white and colored, in the entire country. The whisky bill is estimated at about the same amount, or about \$23 per capita for every living person. And from all this vast expenditure no sane person will claim that any good whatever could be by any possibility result to compensate for the evil.

One of those errors that will occur in the best regulated printing offices marred one of our pages recently. An honest, but (as the result showed) ineffectual attempt was made to print a picture of a pair of famous Wyandotte fowls, but in the confusion of changing from hand to machine typesetting, a group of Plymouth Rocks was put in. Hence the discrepancy between the picture and the superscription beneath. This is the best apology we can make for the blunder, and being true, it ought to go.

The former Texas quarantine line has been restored by the Secretary of Agriculture. Governor Culberson went in person to Washington and interviewed the Secretary, and the thing was done. The supposition is that Secretary Morton, in placing all of Texas below the line, acted without light enough to enable him to see the thing in its proper light. The government probably supplied the light. At any rate the state quarantine line stands and the national line is wiped out, and cattle men rejoice.

Prof. Roentgen's recent great discovery in photography, by which hidden objects may be plainly photographed, promises wonderful results in therapeutics. By this process the hidden secrets of the body are brought to light; foreign substances, as bullets, local lesions, as fractures, abnormal growths, as tumors, displacements, disorganizations, etc., may be readily located and their nature determined. Although the invention is new, much of what is claimed for it has already been demonstrated. Wonders will never cease.

There is a bill before congress to retire a certain hospital steward, who has served the country and himself for a number of years in an easy position at one hundred dollars a month and expenses. The ultimate end of saddling the personnel of the army, from commanding general to teamsters, as a privileged class to be supported at government expense, and their posterity pensioned, is being gradually approached. After a while we will, if this thing continues, have only two classes in this country—pension receivers and pension payers.

Middling cotton is now worth about 7½ cents at Texas ports, and an average of about 7 cents at interior markets. If the crop of last year had been as great as that of the year before, the price would have been about 4½ cents at the ports and 4@4¼ cents at interior points, and these latter will be about the figures realized next season if farmers are so short-sighted as to run the aggregate yield up to the neighborhood of 10,000,000 bales. A crop of 7,000,000 bales would be about the proper caper, and would allow room for other crops, which, properly utilized, can be made more profitable than cotton.

NIP IT IN THE BUD.

The secretary of war, in his annual report, recommends that measures be taken to secure military instruction in the high schools of cities, normal schools, and wherever the requisite number of pupils are assembled, under direction of the war department and by officers of the army. A bill to carry out this suggestion has been introduced in the United States senate and referred to the committee on military affairs, and it is to be hoped that if it ever shows its "miscreated front" in that body that it will be promptly killed. The continued attempts of interested officials to magnify the power and influence of the military arms of the government is a menace to human liberty, and one designed to inculcate a martial spirit totally at variance with the national peace and individual privileges. Our "dogs of war" are continually chafing under the restrictions of peace and trying to break their chains and get loose. Up to date they are, at least nominally, subject to the civil power of the state. This is irksome to the professional soldier; he has learned, but has no opportunity to practice his profession, which is merely the art of killing people and destroying property with facility, and getting well paid for doing so. They look across the ocean and see the military arms of despotism overshadowing altogether the arts and votaries of peace, and they yearn to be in it to some extent themselves. But if the people do not send up a rousing protest against this perversion of the genius of American institutions, they will have neglected an important duty.

With the universal spread of the fanfare of military display, captivating the unreflecting youth of the country, the demand for a large standing army could be easily pushed to a successful issue, aided by the mouth warriors, who bark loudly but bite not. We want less, not more federal interference with the affairs of the people, and especially should we be careful not to aid in sharpening the sword that may be turned against us, and would certainly be so turned whenever a pretext could be found or invented. The W. C. T. U., always foremost in good works, is making an active canvass in opposition to this dangerous measure. The government is educating enough young men in the art of war at West Point, Annapolis, and more than forty A. and M. colleges, without taking charge of the public schools for military purposes. What the country needs more than trained soldiers is men trained in the arts of peace, in productive industries, in lines of life that add to the sum of human happiness on earth, rather than in the bloody calling that results in human misery, in death and devastation. Trained soldiers may be necessary in the present condition of the world, but for the sake of humanity let us have no more of them than circumstances require.

SATAN IS AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

Some of the mercantile papers are advocating imprisonment for debt. The cue is taken from British merchants who are clamoring for the same thing, and it is brazenly suggested that the judiciary be used as a subservient tool to carry out the design. The law of imprisonment for debt in England has been suspended since about 1880, and can never be directly restored to force and effect. But the d—l is full of tricks, whether in his own proper person, or acting through his human tools. The proposition now is to have the courts issue an order to debtors to pay their obligations in weekly installments, and then failure would be held

as contempt of court, and the unfortunate would be imprisoned under the latter charge. It is the opinion of a great many people in this country—probably by a large majority—that the courts are usurping altogether too much authority under recent remarkable extensions of the writ of injunction. In fact, the courts make or unmake laws at their will, and in some cases supercede constitutional guarantees with a page of legal cap, inscribed with a judicial dictum. When a court can imprison citizens without a trial, what good are bills of rights or constitutions, or statutes? The people, who by a legal fiction are supposed to rule in this land of liberty, had better be making that fiction a fact.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Red Kaffir corn planted about the 10th of April, how long will it be before it will do out and feed to hogs? Will it mature as early as Early Amber sorghum?
Ans.—Cut as soon as seed is "in the milk." It will do to cut it any time but there is a loss if cut sooner. It does not mature quit so early as the early amber.

Will you or some of your readers please inform me through the columns of your paper what kind of clover will do the best in this part of the state on very poor land? Wish to plant clover for hay, and to enrich my land.
E. W. LLOYD, Humble, Texas.

Ans.—Don't think any clover would serve your purpose without fertilizing. The cow-pea is the plant you need on your thin land, both for hay and fertilizer.

I wish to experiment with some Jerusalem corn, and white Mello Maize, and will be thankful if you will tell me through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, how and when to plant it.
—JOHN H. MATTHEWS, Hico, La.

Ans.—Plant like any other sorghum, after danger from frost is past. Cultivate like sorghum.

Could you through the medium of your valuable paper find out the way to cure tobacco? I raised a splendid crop of Maryland tobacco, though not a large one, but I fear, but not knowing how to cure it, can't use it.
GEORGE N. BABART, Belton, Texas.

Ans.—We would be pleased to have some experienced Texas tobacco grower answer this query. The writer has raised tobacco, and cured some in good form—and some he didn't.

As our native grass is giving way we are forced to hunt for a better grass, and I think it is Bermuda; but it is a slow way to dig it up and reset it, and we want to know where we can get the seed, and what they will cost per bushel, peck or gallon, and I thought the best way to find out was to write to you.
—WILL GARYIN, Midlothian, Texas.

Ans.—Write for seed and particulars to any Southern seed house advertising in this paper.

Please advise me through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH as to which is the best milk and butter producers as feed, prairie hay or shucks.
G. E. STROTHER, Anna, Texas.

Ans.—Good prairie hay, cut in proper season and well cured is better than corn shucks as food for milk cows. Corn shucks contain, of protein 2½ per cent., carbo-hydrates 29 per cent. Good prairie hay has about 7.4 per cent. of protein and 42.1 per cent of carbo-hydrates. This shows the superiority of the latter.

I set out onion sets last April, and they made good onions, but I did not remove them. I notice that most of the bulb has rotted, but the plant is still green inside with several sprouts to each. If I should separate them and reset them will they make anything? I do not care to spend time and waste land for no profit.—VAN GORDON, Brownwood, Texas.

Ans.—Those that are green now will probably grow and mature, and rot like the others. It would be better to start with fresh seeds or sets.

Will you please be kind enough to inform me in the next issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH where and at what price I can get a Clark Cutaway Disc Cultivator? I don't see them advertised in any paper that I have noticed, and what do you think of the practicability of them? I am well pleased with TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, wouldn't do without it for several times the price. By answering the above you will greatly oblige.
—G. R. NETHERY, Greenwood, La.

Ans.—For prices, write to the Cutaway Harrow Co., Higginum, Conn., manufacturers of Clark's Cutaway Harrows; or to the Davis & Bradley Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., who make disc cultivators. These are standard implements.

I take the liberty of asking the address of a firm that has registered Essex swine.—J. G. MURK, Temple, Texas.

Ans.—W. R. Cavitt, Bryan, Texas.

New Year.—Mattie Curry, Grand Prairie, Texas.

(Well, Mattie, you will have to answer these riddles, I expect, unless the cousins are brighter than I am.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: Will you let a little country boy join your League? I am twelve years old and a farmer's boy. I can plow, hoe, chop wood and milk the cows. I can sweep the house and make cakes. Grandpa takes Texas Farm and Ranch and I like to read the cousins' letters. I am going to school and I am learning very fast. I have two miles and a half to walk to school. I can work in troy weight in the arithmetic.—Joseph P. Davis, Orrville, Texas.

(You are getting along nicely, Joseph, both in farm work and in your studies, and I wish you continued success.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie: I am knocking for admittance. Will you open the door and let me chat a little while with the cousins? I enjoy reading the cousins' letters very much. Aunt Sallie, if you will not have your picture printed in the paper, please send it to me. I would like so much to have it. I am twelve years old, and I have the sweetest little sister! She was three years old last Saturday. I take music lessons. I live in Sherman and think it a splendid town, all but it has too many saloons.—Nora Hendershot, Sherman, Texas.

(Perhaps some day I will give that picture, Nora, to many who have asked for it. I am not very much given to having my photograph taken.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: As no one else is writing from Greenwood, I will try to write. I like to see the League progress. I think it was so good last week. I do like Dora's letters so much. Although I have never seen Dora, I think I would like her. I agree with her about the pets. I would like to correspond with some of the girls and especially Dora. We have a good school at this place and I am learning very fast. I go to Sunday School every Sunday. I have gone two years with one missing. I took the prize two years. I have a good Sunday School teacher.—Ida Lloyd, Greenwood, Texas.

(Write to Dora, Ida, and she will doubtless be pleased to hear from you, and to correspond with you. You are a very prompt and diligent Sunday School scholar.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: I wish to join your happy band of boys and girls. I have a sweet little cousin, and a sister and brother in San Antonio in the orphan's home. My mother is dead, and has been a long, long time. She died when my little brother was a baby. Aunt Sallie, I wish I could have gone to the Dallas Fair. I wanted to go so much, but it was too far away. I have been reading the Cousins' League sometime, but I could never get my consent to write. The boys had better hurry up if they want to catch the girls, don't you think so, Aunt Sallie? Well, I have stayed long enough, so I will close. Your loving niece.—Beulah Alexander, Earl, Texas.

(I wish you could have been here, Beulah, there were many beautiful and interesting things to be seen. May be you can come next fall. I do hope so.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: Will you admit another cousin into your happy band? I have been a reader of Texas Farm and Ranch a long time. Papa has been taking it three years and we think it a good paper. I do enjoy reading the cousins' letters. Aunt Sallie, I wish you would come and see us, we would have a nice time. We all go to spelling every Saturday night if it is pretty weather. Our school will be out the first of April. I will be sorry, for I like to go to school, would like to correspond with some of the cousins. Good bye.—Ruth Wetzel, Allen, Texas.

(It would be very pleasant to visit you, Ruth, and go with you to the spelling bee, and try to spell with you bright young school children. Some day I may have an opportunity. I hope so.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: As I have seen something that moved me, I will

speak. I am so glad we have one boy in the world like Albert Hurt. I admire his principles—they are so noble. I am glad to say I don't remember ever having seen a drunken man. Albert aren't you rather young to go to a saloon? I guess you don't mind telling. I enjoy reading as well as talking. Mrs. Wilson is my favorite author. I like Uncle Tom's Cabin, Little Women and a great number of other books. The above is one reason I like to read the Household. Sometimes I think I am too young (not seventeen) to join. I suspect some one thinks I am staying too long. That Albert Hurt will stand up like a man, is the wish of.—Evangeline, West Texas.

(In the Household we are glad to have the young girls join us and take part in our chats and discussions, Evangeline. Quite a number have done so, and I extend an invitation to you.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Auntie and Cousins: I have been a reader of Texas Farm and Ranch about a year, and I enjoy it very much, especially the Cousins' League. I think girls progress the

faster. The boys want to play marbles and exchange pencils, and they are not interested in their studies. Of course there are exceptions. Cousin Dennis, place me on your "Heart and hand band," role. Cousin Herbert, you must call again. I did not go to the fair; should have enjoyed going. This is a beautiful morning and I have just returned from church. Aunt Sallie, I know some of your connections who live near Bartlett. I wrote once before and my letter was not published. I hope to see this in print. Just think what a time Aunt Sallie has correcting our letters. Would it not be jolly for all we cousins and Aunt Sallie to meet? I think it would.—Mary B. Rogers, Bartlett, Texas.

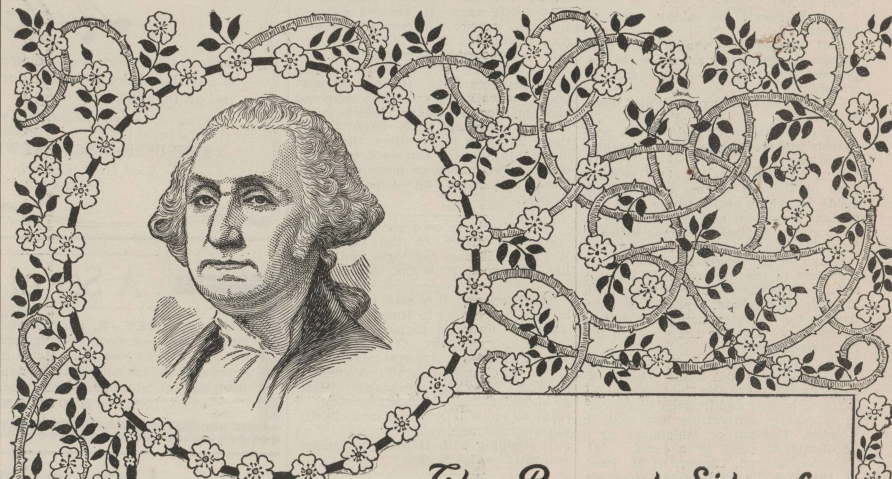
(I think it would be simply delightful for Aunt Sallie and the whole band of Leaguers to meet. Wouldn't we talk and sing and have a world of fun and pleasure?—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie: My uncle takes Texas Farm and Ranch, and I have been reading the Cousins' League for more than a year. I love very much to read the little letters written by the

children, and I do hope, Dear Aunt Sallie, you will be kind enough to print this from Little Flo. I am seven years old, and have never been to school, but am studying at home. I am in the third grade. Will start to school when I get to be eight. We have the sweetest baby in the world at our house. She is four months old and her name is Kenneth. If you could get one peep at her I know you would love her. I am an orphan, but have a good home with my uncle and aunt. Have an uncle also living in Dallas and I hope to visit him some time. Hope to see you when I go, for I have always wanted to see the lady that is so kind to the little folks. Your loving niece.—Flora Wyche.

(Dear Little Flo, it seems a long time to you, I know, since you wrote, but Aunt Sallie gave you a hearing as soon as possible. That cute little baby can sit alone and almost call your name by this time. Give her a kiss for me, and take one for yourself. Be sure to come to see me when you come to Dallas.—Aunt Sallie.)

Never exaggerate. That is merely one form of lying.



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Poultry

EXERCISE AND EGGS.

Poultry Monthly.

Give the fowl exercise. One of the secrets of success in the management of poultry in confinement is giving them plenty of exercise. There is no exception to this rule of management, if success is to be attained, for large or small are greatly benefited by agreeable exercise every day of the year. Large fowls, especially the Asiatics, are inclined to be inactive and lay on fat if generously fed. Excessive fat in man, beast or bird is a disease, for it affects the functions of the heart, the brain and the reproductive organs.

Years ago, when gross weight Asiatics were all the rage among breeders, nothing but the rooster that could peck corn from the top of the flour barrel, and tip the scale at thirteen to fifteen pounds, could be the object of their fancy, and for such a premium was paid. What was the result? Infertile eggs, sterility, bagging down, inflammation of the egg passage, apoplexy and discomfiture. Domestic fowls are in better condition the year through if they are allowed room to move about and exercise themselves, and when they have this healthful and agreeable recreation, are seldom troubled with disease, while those kept in close confinement and deprived of exercise often suffer with ailments that baffle the skill of the breeder to determine and treat. From the decrease of the wing muscles our domestic fowls, especially the Asiatics and other large breeds, can not take flight and wing the bracing air as a means of exercise; therefore, it is by walking, running and scratching that they get the needed recreation so essential to all life and prolificacy.

It is not absolutely necessary that fowls should have unlimited range to do well and be profitable, for they seldom go beyond reach unless forced to seek for their living. However, ample space is needed for walking and scratching, and if they get this, and the place be kept clean, pure and fresh, they will do well. Inactivity is the bane of all fowls, for it engenders disease, morbid and unnatural desires, such as feather-pulling and egg-eating; hence it is advisable to give fowls all the exercise they can take, for it stirs up the blood, keeps down internal fatness, promotes fertility, fecundity, digestion and assimilation, consequently health, contentment and profit are sure to follow.

MANAGEMENT OF DUCKS.

Farmers Voice.

The prevailing idea that ducks, particularly the Pekins, require more water, more attention, and more work and worry to look after than chickens do, is a mistake. The feeding of ducks is simplicity itself, for they require a much less variety of food than fowls, and they can be fed and watered both in the same trough if necessary. Ducks require soft, succulent food. In fact, it may be of a soupy softness and not hurt them.

In ordinary times, says a writer, when we desire simply to keep our ducks in a healthy condition and only moderately fat, we feed them on coarse corn meal and wheat bran of equal parts, mixed with cold water in a wooden trough. The latter is about two and a half feet long, and sits with one end elevated an inch or so higher than the other. After mixing the feed we take the ladle and push the food back toward the higher end of the trough. Then we pour fresh water in the lower end. The fact that there is a flavor of the food in the water at the lower end is not objectionable nor injurious to the ducks. In fact they like it. They take a few mouthfuls of the bran mash and then work around to the lower end of the trough and take a drink of water. For, be it known, a duck cannot well eat without water handy. It takes water to keep the mouths and necks clear of the feed and to wash it down. At noon time we give our ducks a little grain, not much, because hard, whole grain is not good for ducks. It gives them leg weakness and makes them break down, droop and die. So ours get only a small allowance, but they get their soft mash twice a day. A little green food, potatoes and turnips, is added occasionally, and some meat scraps cooked with the vegetables once in a while.

In laying season the vegetable and meat mixture is necessary once a day to keep the ducks in good laying condition. To fatten we increase the quantity of corn meal and mix it with the meal in warm water. We take care to have the feed trough so high that the ducks can only get their heads into it. Sometimes we put sand and gravel in the bottom of a separate trough and water the ducks in it, but not every day. Whenever it rains the ducks get the full benefit of it, and clean themselves thoroughly. When the rains are too far apart and the ducks get their plumage soiled we sink a tub about half way in the ground, fill it with water, and let the ducks have a good self cleansing, which they always do when they have a chance.

The nervous system is weakened by the

Neuralgia Torture.

Every nerve is strengthened in the cure of it by



meat mixture is necessary once a day to keep the ducks in good laying condition. To fatten we increase the quantity of corn meal and mix it with the meal in warm water. We take care to have the feed trough so high that the ducks can only get their heads into it. Sometimes we put sand and gravel in the bottom of a separate trough and water the ducks in it, but not every day. Whenever it rains the ducks get the full benefit of it, and clean themselves thoroughly. When the rains are too far apart and the ducks get their plumage soiled we sink a tub about half way in the ground, fill it with water, and let the ducks have a good self cleansing, which they always do when they have a chance.

DUCKS AND EGGS.

Prairie Farmer.

Any time after Christmas the ducks begin to lay and then require careful feeding. The eggs laid by ducks are much larger than those laid by hens, and as ducks usually lay every day after they begin, the tax on them, in order to supply a sufficiency of the egg-producing element is very great. To feed them ground grain only will not supply them. Ducks will eat anything that is given them, and they are very partial to a change of food. Turnips, cooked, and fed with a portion of grain added, is one of the best and cheapest foods for them, but when they are laying they require something else in addition. Clover chopped fine, scalded and bran added should always provide one meal for them, but among the foods required is ground meat, and two parts corn meal, scalded, should make a morning meal, clover at noon, and turnips and any kind of good grain at night. Give them all that they will eat at each meal. The proper amount can only be known by observing them, and weighing their food. For Pekin ducks no ponds are necessary, but the water troughs must be kept full, as a duck will not eat without plenty of water to drink. The floor of the duck house must be kept well covered with cut straw, leaves or some kind of litter, or they will have leg weakness, and care must be taken not to get them too fat, as will probably be the case with drakes, as they are non-producers, and convert the excess of food into fat. The ducks, on the contrary, require not only food for their own support, but also to provide the eggs. Ducks lay regularly when they begin, missing but a few days, and in a year will lay from 150 to 200 eggs, excluding the hen. If the ducks are of good breeds, such as Rouens, Pekins, Cayugas or Ayresburys. The common duck is early in laying, but does not lay as many eggs.

In attempting to carve a fowl one day a gentleman found considerable difficulty in separating its joints, and exclaimed against the man who had sold him an old hen for a young chicken. "My dear," said the enraged man's wife, "don't talk so much about the aged and respectable Mr. B.; he planted the first hill of corn that was planted in our town." "I know that," said the husband, "and I believe this hen scratched it up."—Ex.

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E. W. LABEAUME, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

for the present, to send pigs, not for breeding purposes, but to be fed for slaughter another year. This will be satisfactory and gratifying, and we are already prepared to care for such pigs. Orphans Home, Texas.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a complete list of the transfers of Jersey cattle sold since registration, for the week ending Jan. 28, 1896, as reported by the American Jersey Cattle club, No. 8 West Seventeenth street, New York, N. Y.:

Contrary Monarch, 32,205—J. E. Fenner to T. A. Hill, Weimar.

Ida's Highland King, 41,198—F. T. Hockaday to S. Miller, Pecan Gap.

Khedive Catono's Koffee, 20,745—J. A. Hill to J. E. Fenner, Glidden.

Norman's Valentine, 42,970—J. T. Fry to E. C. Ray, Alvin.

Prize Duke of Noxubee, 42,583—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Texas Romulus, 33,408—A. Robinson to H. Orum, Kosse.

Alluwe, 110,902—D. E. Gruot to S. Harrison, Fort Worth.

Angela of Noxubee, 2d, 92,419—M. Mahorner to G. Hart, Del Rio.

Annie H. Pogis, 63,561—W. S. Huntington to S. P. Wright, Temple.

Arrazella, 85,034—T. S. Murphy to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Begonia of Noxubee, 92,421—Begonia of Noxubee 2d, 110,249—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Bonny Prize 2d, 110,239—Bonny Vestal 3d, 110,237—Bonvest, 110,859—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Caroline Messenger, 94,057—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Cupid's Fan, 110,234—Cupid's Queen of Noxubee, 92,416—Cupid's Vestal, 109,881—Cupid's Vestal 2d, 110,248—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Daisy Boyd, 56,575—Terrell & Harris to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Empress of Noxubee 2d, 92,418—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Faith's Silvia, 105,388—R. F. Shannon to Mrs. E. B. Daniel, Paris.

Fancy of Noxubee 2d, 110,240—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Fancy's Nettie, 90,916—W. E. Maynard to R. E. Jennings, McDade.

Fuchsia of Noxubee 2d, 110,238—Fuchsia of Noxubee 3d, 110,246—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Gentle Lillian, 66,566—R. R. Raymond to W. R. Nail, Crawford.

Gertrude of Noxubee, 85,132—Terrell & Harris to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Gladdy's Croto, 109,884—Gladdy's Fancy, 109,882—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Haidee's Fancy, 64,704—W. E. Maynard to R. E. Jennings, McDade.

Happy Melrose, 97,575—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Harry's Boss of Noxubee 2d, 110,250—Harry's Little Belle, 110,243—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Harry's Oletah, 109,883—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Imoda, 94,177—Irelia Melrose, 97,560—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Kate Royal 3d, 61,941—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Leonette's Amy, 110,607—P. Wiprecht to F. C. Weinert, Seguin.

Lillian Martin, 90,092—R. P. Lyon to J. D. Gray; J. D. Gray to O. D. Burnette, Dallas.

Little Elaine of N. 76,902—Little Fancetah, 110,247—Little Isabelle 2d, 110,251—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Lucy N. 90,063—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Madam Cicero, 89,302—K. Randle to Harris & Hardin, Terrell.

Maudilke, 109,786—Mrs. J. Tinnin to P. S. Heffner, Taylor.

Mirah of Glenora, 67,412—J. W. Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Neitherme, 64,670—Terrell & Harris to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Nomesuch Lass, 62,589—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Oletahrica 2d, 76,769—Oletahrica 3d, 110,245—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Ollie Melrose, 97,570—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Pearl Tormentor, 101,430—J. D. Gray to E. P. McGarity, Pine Forest.

P. M. Fanchon, 110,606—P. Wiprecht to E. Haenel, Marion.

Pogis' Angela, 110,242—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Polena of Texas, 34,630—J. W. Watson to W. P. Hood; W. P. Hood to J. W. Watson, San Marcos.

Princess Aloysia, 108,099—A. W. Terrell to S. P. Wright, Temple.

Queen of Noxubee, 11,241—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Rosabel St. Helier, 102,251—L. M. Op-

enheimer to S. P. Wright, Temple.

Starlight of St. Lambert 2d, 105,923—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Toma May, 74,836—J. W. Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Topaz of Noxubee, 110,236—Tormentor's Fan, 109,885—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Tulip of Noxubee, 92,422—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

Verylike, 110,715—Mrs. J. Tinnin to E. Watson, McDade.

Virgie of St. Lambert, 108,522—J. D. Gray & Co. to E. P. McGarity, Pine Forest.

Virgie Mollie, 98,255—W. E. Maynard to R. E. Jennings, McDade.

Viva P. 93,837—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to Gray & Bivins, Terrell.

Zettie 2d, 110,244—M. Mahorner to D. Hart, Del Rio.

The Marlin Fire Arms Co. have added to the model 1895, which was lately brought out in the 40 and 45 calibres, the 38-56 calibre. These rifles are now ready for delivery.

If you want a first-class Jersey cow, write to Farmer Shaw, Dallas, stating full particulars. He will send you a long list of pedigrees to select from.

"Prosperity waits on him who takes no risks" is ever and always true.

The Texas farmer is generally up-to-date in all matters that especially interest him, and he is quick to detect a proposition to impose on his good nature or supposed want of discrimination.

Of late he has been doing some guessing as to which dealer has the "Standard" Cultivator.

We are told the Genuine Standard Cultivator is sold in over 600 towns in Texas, and as a rule by the most reliable dealer in the town.

Any one who cares to take the trouble not to be fooled can ascertain for himself which is a "Standard." If the word "Standard" is not stencilled on the machine the purchaser does not get the Standard.

"ABUNDANCE."

A pamphlet published under the above title by the Armour Fertilizer Works, of Chicago, has been received at this office. By effective illustration, and still more effective statistics of actual results, it sets forth in a convincing manner the great advantages obtained from the use of the various fertilizing agents manufactured by this firm.

The superiority of the Armour Fertilizers is due to their production upon scientific principles, based upon an understanding of the chemistry of vegetable life. The aim has been to prepare "plant foods" for the particular crops whose growth is to be assisted. Such results as have been procured by actual field tests, though astonishing, are but the natural consequence of the application of the well-known principles governing vegetable growth.

The Armour Fertilizers are beyond question the best obtainable in this country, as has been repeatedly proven by actual experience.

THE MAGNOLIA HERD.

Of Poland China swine formerly owned by W. W. Stell, of Paris, Texas, is now owned by Stell & McFadden, and managed by Mr. McFadden. Mr. McFadden was raised in the hog business, and formerly owned one of the best herds in the west at West Liberty, Iowa, which he moved to Paris, Texas. The Magnolia herd, as now constituted, is claimed to be the largest herd in the South. Guy Wilkes 2nd, Jr., 20367, is at the head of the herd. This boar cost last summer \$200 and is now held at more than twice that sum. Four other fine boars assist Guy Wilkes, 2nd, Jr., with forty-five sows selected with great care regardless of cost. Every family of note is represented in their breeding. The proprietors of this fine herd do not propose to stop until they have as large and fine a herd as the country affords.

"There's no use in trying to bring her to, doctor; she's dead."

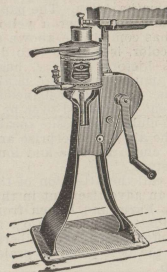
"How do you know?"

"If she were alive she would speak."

—Town Topics.

All genuine Spooner Horse Collars have this trade mark. All others are imitations and of inferior quality.

0.01 OF 1 PER CENT. ONLY, THREE DIFFERENT TESTS. 0.05 of 1 per cent. Only, AVERAGE OF 19 TESTS.



Such is the grand history of tests, extending over a period of two months, at Cornell University Experiment Station, of the

IMPROVED U. S. SEPARATOR

As just published in Bulletin No. 105 of that Station; the United States Separator excelling all competing dairy machines, and repeating again the history of the tests recorded in Bulletin No. 66 of the same Station.

Truly, The U. S. Stands on Its Own Bottom.

PRICES, \$75.00 AND UP.

Send for pamphlets giving full details. We want agents in every town and county where we have none. VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

Fort Worth Stock Yards Co.

COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE.

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

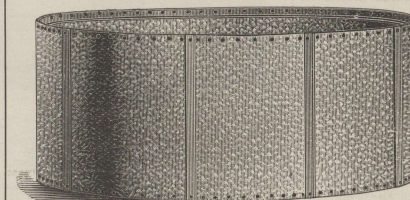
Ship Your Hogs and Cattle to Your Home Market.

WRITE FOR MARKET INFORMATION.

G. W. SIMPSON, President.

W. E. SKINNER, General Manager.

The New Process Steel Stock Tank.



The only successful ALL STEEL stock tank on the market. Our patent seam gives six thicknesses of metal at each upright seam. Heavy angle steel at top and bottom, giving it

Great Strength and Durability.

We manufacture Cisterns, Tanks, Roofing, Fire Extinguishers, Etc.

Circulars free.

Address THE NEW PROCESS MANUFACTURING CO., Dallas, Texas.

TO THE Cotton Ginners of the South

THOUGH we have been in the Gin Machinery business but eleven years, yet we do not think it egotistic to say that no line of Cotton Ginning and Handling Machinery is more generally and favorably known. Merit alone could establish the trade we now enjoy. From a small beginning, our trade has reached such a volume that in 1883, 1894 and 1895 it exceeded that of any company in the United States in our line.

Our factories are unsurpassed. Having two factories, one at Dallas, Texas, and one at Birmingham, Alabama, puts us in close touch with the trade and enables us to secure the lowest possible freight rates, and, in case of accidents or break-downs, to furnish repairs to any part of the South in 24 hours. Our two factories cover a floor space of 97,700 square feet.

Munger's ideas revolutionized the Ginning business. Our competitors admit it, and follow our plans as close as the patent laws will allow, and take great pride in saying that theirs is as "Good as Munger's." We make a specialty of complete Ginning Plants, and we can truthfully say that we have put in more complete plants in the South in the past eight years than all others combined. Our machinery has been improved in detail from time to time, and is now, as in the past, the LEADER and STANDARD.

WE MANUFACTURE:

Plain Gins for Upland Cotton,
Huller Gins for Bottom Cotton, Feeders, Condensers,
Single Lint Flue from any number of Gins to Condenser,
Suction Elevators and Cleaners,
Seed Blowing Elevators,
Double Box Self-packing Presses,
with Screw, Hydraulic or Steam Power.

We furnish full detailed plans for erection of buildings and placing machinery without charge. Write for Catalogue and any special information wanted.

NORTHINGTON-MUNGER-PRATT CO.,
BIRMINGHAM, ALA. For Territory East of Mississippi River.

MUNGER IMPROVED COTTON MCH. MFG. CO.,
DALLAS, TEXAS. For Territory West of Mississippi River.

Household

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

SWEETHEARTS ONCE.

MINNIE GILMORE MILLS.

Oh, yes, they once were sweethearts—and still they are true friends—
For who can tell where the threads are caught that the silken fabric mends?
If a stitch was missed—if a scar was left—time smoothed it o'er so well
That early friends who sometimes meet no story have to tell.

Oh, yes, they once were sweethearts—this man with noble brow,
On which the love of time has traced but kindly lines e'en now,
And from whose soul a happy light shines through an honest eye,
Whose pleasant ways lie all along the paths they used to lie.

And she—his one-time sweetheart—her heavy 'n was in those eyes,
Her spirit bathed in rosy mists from gates of Paradise;
Pure as the loves of childhood, there was no word to bind,
No question and no answer—perhaps Fate then was kind.

And yet, they once were sweethearts. If when this earthly dream is over, and the love of time meet the other side Death's stream,
And soul may speak to soul again, there may be some who were then
To travel out the mysteries that rule the hearts of men.
ST. THOMAS, FLA.

CHAT.

Spring is coming. Everywhere are evidences of her near approach. The sun shines bright and warm, the mocking birds, blue birds and red birds show themselves among the leafless, budding branches, and while their songs are brief they foretell longer days and sweeter songs. They sound very much like the short song smatches of busy housewives, who sing as they flit in and out, their hands intent on spring house cleanings, while their hearts are set to outside music, divided between the love of indoor life and the sweet influences of outdoor life. A few enterprising plum and peach blossoms expand their dainty cups, just enough to let their balmy fragrance out. Ah, how it makes one sigh for more, and dream of springs lang syne. An occasional bee tired of the dreary winter, cloyed with sweets, his wings stiff from long disuse, hovers lazily around, and hums drowsily, but he will return to his mates with the glad tidings and in a few days the bare branches will sound with their musical hum. The boys begin to find their shoes uncomfortable, and ask "how long before I may go barefooted?" and they are very much interested in the price of fish hooks and lines, the nearest low place where the "craw-fish" dwell becomes their favorite haunt, the restless harum scarum becomes the patient fisherman, or trapper. The girls seek violets among the fallen leaves, or climb the wild plum and Judas trees to gather their sweet flowers; every available vase, bowl and pitcher is filled with the spoils of their rambles, and the tidy housewife calls in vain for the litter to be removed and the raids to cease.

On the back gallery mother, seated in a low chair, overlooks the flower and garden seed, planning for flowers and vegetables, while the refreshing odor of the freshly turned sod float in on the south wind, mingled with the voices of the plowman as they turn their teams to the right or left, or urge them forward.

A delightful feeling of anticipation pervades the whole earth; we breathe in the very atmosphere, and hope and plan and dream of success. Long draughts of this rejuvenating wine of nature makes us gird up our loins for a contest with mother earth, wherein we hope to wrest from her generous bosom beautiful flowers, delicious fruits and vegetables, and a rich harvest of her varied products.

The Woman's Edition of the Iowa Valley Press, issued by the Holly Press Club, has been received, and we return thanks to the sisterhood for the compliment in sending us such a finished production of journalism. The Holly Press Club is a band of busy housewives and mothers, who believe that the mental should not be entirely subservient to the physical; that it is the duty of each individual to improve all the talents God has given them, and that while our hands may be employed with the labors of the home our minds need not necessarily be confined to these alone, while there is a mental inspiration necessary for the right per-

formance of each duty, and nowhere is ignorance more deplorable than in directing and superintending of our homes. These are some of the tenets of the Holly Press Club, named in honor of Miss Manetta Holly, familiar to all of us as Samatha Allen. The paper is in magazine form, under a yellow cover, which has come to be known as the woman's color, is divided into departments of history, literary, business, editorial, music, art, floral, mothers', childrens' and miscellaneous. Each department is presided over by a member of the club. This issue speaks volumes for the ability, enterprise and culture of the club. Success and long life to you, sisters.

We wish to call the attention of the Household to an advertisement in this issue of Texas Farm and Ranch from the Waples Platter Grocery Co., in which they offer three very liberal premiums for the best poem in praise of "Swiss Soap."

Wouldn't it be fine if members of the Household should win one or all of them? Let's try. Surely we must take one, there are so many poets among us.

Mrs. Lucy Canfield's reverie is very interesting and opens several avenues for grave consideration. Always, the thought of the future of our daughters and sons should occupy our most serious consideration. The conditions existing between the young people in these days was thoroughly discussed and sifted in our discussion of "Social Privileges," about eighteen months ago. We have only to read in the newspapers the current events of the day, to realize the low state of morals which prevails in an alarming degree in our own and



other countries; ever the same old heartrending story, a trusting girl, a deceiver; death, or worse, everlasting ignominy. A case just now horrifying every newspaper reader, that of Pearl Bryan, furnishes a not uncommon illustration. Will our girls never learn to despise, and flee as from death, every man who would by false tales of love, seek to steal her most precious jewel, her virtue, her all? Why will they ever listen to such vile persuasion, why disregard the warning voices of experience and the constantly recurring tragedies of every day life.

Dear Mrs. Ford, you have been long absent, and we tender our sincere sympathy in the loss of the dear little boy so long wished for. It is a sad, sad loss, but you remember the prophet said to the mother on a similar occasion, "It is well with the child." We are in need of a kindergarten teacher, why not you? The olive branches are increasing in numbers among us, and they need training.

W. C. T. U. is very welcome as a Householder and as a representative of that grand order, the W. C. T. U. No more beautiful organization exists than the department of the Flower Mission in the W. C. T. U. Her suggestion that when a request has been made in the Household that the responses to the same be made known, is an excellent one. Mother has received quite a number of generous responses to her call. We should like to have her tell us just how many books and magazines have been received. The generous response have been a beautiful exemplification of the womanly sympathy and cordial feeling prevailing among, not alone the members of the Household, but the readers of Texas Farm and Ranch.

Syrup Squilla comes to the rescue of the author of the Veiled Doctor, and

seeks to pour oil upon the troubled waters. We thank him for his kind expressions toward the Household, which we know to be genuine, and also for his efforts to calm the little squall which has blown over our usually placid waters.

You have not in the least wearied the editor, Miss Eccie. She has enjoyed very much your very sensible letter, which proves you a very thoughtful young girl. But we must take issue with you upon one point; except among the very ultra fashionable, most city girls know how to cook and to cook well. We know of many who do all the cooking for large families. True they do not have as much housekeeping as the girl who lives upon the farm, who, by the way, often has too much to do, but they know how to keep the house fresh and dainty, and will eventually become careful, economical loving wives and home makers. We hope to hear from you again.

N. E. E., you are our youngest applicant for membership in the Household, and we cordially grant you entrance to the heart of our circle. Many thanks for your kind words, and we wish that you may continue upward in your course, and become a life long member of the Household.

The accompanying cut represents the infant son of Mr. S. J. Mitchell, of Houston, and the magnificent specimens of chrysanthemums are a few of the many varieties cultivated by Mr. Mitchell, who makes their culture a specialty and grows them only for pleasure.

Many specimens have been produced even larger than those in the cut, but the better qualities are the graceful arrangement of petals, the delicate colors and tints, and the grandeur in general appearance, all of which the cut cannot fully illustrate.

There is quite a study in the cultivation of this popular autumn queen, and Texas is endowed with all requirements for their best perfection. The several chrysanthemum shows held in this state last

fall fully proved this fact, and constituted a floral display never before equaled here.

OIL ON THE WATER.

SYRUP SQUILLA.

Mrs. Buchanan: Behold, I stand at the door, with fingers on the knocker. Shall I enter? I think I hear a faint voice bid me enter, deliver my message and depart as quickly as possible. In my mind's eye I see the stately and accomplished head of the Household department reaching for the waste basket with a very tired expression on her usually cheerful countenance, which I interpret to mean, oh, my! Well, I have set out to perpetrate an infraction upon the Household circle, and here goes:

In the first place, I desire to enter an objection to the copious criticisms of that little book, "The Veiled Doctor," the maiden effort of the Daughter of the Confederacy, Miss Davis. I am willing to admit that either of the critics of her book could write a more interesting story. It is not always the case that the intellect of the critic is more lofty than the criticism, but in this instance we make the admission, in order that we may appear in her defense as a very humble veteran of the Lost Cause.

Miss Davis, at the death of her distinguished father, was thrown upon her own resources to a great extent. She was young and not possessed perhaps with the experience and knowledge of human nature that her critics enjoy. Having a classical education the idea occurred to her to write a book, to enter the field of literature. That was a good idea. She felt that a story from the pen of the Daughter of Confederacy would be a catch, that it would catch "a going and a coming." She was correct in this, not having the experience to formulate a story on foot,

she adopted fiction, which is another exhibition of wisdom on her part. The object was to interest the reading world, and not the South alone. In other words, her object was to write a book to sell, a book that would bring a good revenue in return for the mental labor expended. In this she has succeeded to an eminent degree.

Miss Davis is now engaged writing another book, which I predict will be intensely interesting and I will dismiss this subject with a request for a stay of judgment and criticism until the new book is read. Our first efforts are not always a criterion of merit. Jay Gould spent a goodly portion of his younger manhood in inventing a mouse trap, and after patenting it and putting it on the market he discovered that it would not catch "the dollar." Mr. Gould was more successful in his after efforts. Miss Davis was more successful than Mr. Gould, for her first book has proven a great catch, even admitting that the caught are mostly suckers.

I enjoy the Household very much, and partial to every one of the contributors, and whenever the question of woman suffrage comes up, I shall take great pleasure in casting my vote and influence for it. The class of men who oppose woman suffrage are not of those who contribute anything to a higher and greater civilization, but I forgot that spice is scarce and that I may be tedious, so with best wishes for the circle, I depart.
Arcadia, Texas.

IN THE NAME OF THE FLOWER MISSION.

W. C. T. U.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: I, like many others, have been a silent admirer of the Household department for many months and have frequently thought of writing and asking for a place among you, but have feared to infringe upon your limited space, but now the request of "A Mother," in your Feb. 1 issue, has decided for me. How few of us realize what good we could do with our old magazines and papers, and I hope the dear sisters will remember this request and act upon it, remembering our Savior's words: Matthew 25 and 35 to 40, inclusive. I shall send a package to "a mother" as soon as I obtain her address. I frequently read requests for favors in the Household department and have so often wished I could know whether they had been supplied. Is there not some way of letting all know when we comply with these requests?

I send these books in the name of the "flower mission," one of the departments of the W. C. T. U. I wonder how many of the Household belong to this great organization of women? How I wish every woman would join hands and encircle the earth with the White Ribbon.

The nervy F. L. Wignalls seems very conspicuous by his silence. Think this must have been his last effort, and we can well say, good riddance, but I am staying too long for my first call, and Texas Farm and Ranch of Feb. 8 lies before me unopened. With best wishes for the success of the Household, Houston, Texas.

A GOOD HOUSEWIFE MAKES A HAPPY HOME.

ECCIE TOLSON.

Dear Household: As I am feeling very lonely this evening will attempt to execute what for a long time has been my intention, to ask admittance into your charming circle, fearing I could not make myself interesting. Have not done so, however, I will risk a few words and trust that I may receive at least one little smile of welcome. I see none of you have offered any advice to "Homestead," whose letter appeared in Texas Farm and Ranch of Aug. 24, though possibly many of you think as I do, that he only needs not change his ideas or preference for a country-bred wife. In my opinion the qualities which are the most helpful and which the majority of young men appreciate, admire and desire most, are oftentimes found in a real country girl. True, many of them cannot make as brilliant or taking appearance in society, they haven't learned so many flashy accomplishments as have the city girls, but far better, the country girls, or the greater number of them, are better fitted for their duties in real life. The city girls, as a rule, are very acute in what concerns themselves; they keep a close watch over their dressmaker and milliner and can tell to a thread when a flounce is too narrow or a tuck too deep; but how

Correspondence

MORE THAN THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR.

Wichita Falls, Texas.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

"Sawing off the limb you are sitting on" on the wrong side of you is going to cause trouble and disappointment. Yes, you will hit the ground hard when you complete the job, and yet this is just what the railroad owners and business men are doing when they oppress the farmers, or fail to furnish a good market for farm products. Many business men have already hit the ground hard and others will surely follow, and their fall can be traced to the low price of farm products. From the time the farmers place the seed in the ground until the crop is harvested the eyes and minds of the railroad owner, business man, banker, large land owner, miller and cotton buyer, are all on the farmer and his work. We all show by our talk and actions that our very existence depends on the tiller of the soil and his crop. The value of our vacant lands, large lots, bank stock, railroad bonds, store buildings, rents, etc., etc., all depend on the farmer. If he fails we fail. We all admit this fact. After the crop is made how is it? It is different then. The interest in the farmer is side-tracked until next year. He is turned over to the tender(?) mercy of the commission man and the mill or cotton combine, and when he pays the freight rate demanded and the high rate of interest on land and other notes, he has little or nothing left for his year's labor. We then tell Mr. Farmer that there is an over-production, and that "business is business," etc., and finally wind up by giving him a whole lot of advice about "diversity of crops," "raise hogs," etc. Now, Mr. Editor, don't you think if we town folks and railroad people would stay with and stand by the farmer until his crop is marketed, and not desert him as soon as it is made, that we would profit by it? I am one of those who believe that self-interest will compel us to do this.

If the railroad and business men of Texas will only get it into their heads and keep it there, that in making a good market for the farmer they are working for self, and that if they don't do this they cannot expect to realize on their investments—then all will be well.

Combining against the farmer, or sitting still and allowing others to do so, without protesting, insures a failure for a large per cent of the business men and property owners of any community.

Speaking of "over-production" (right here in Wichita and adjoining counties) we have an "over-production" of good fat beef and pork. With our native grass, sorghum, Kaffir corn and cheap land, we can and have produced excellent pork and beef—cheaper perhaps, than any other section of the United States can produce meat—yet after paying the freight to market and the commission men, there is hardly anything left for the producer. While this is true the consumers of beef and pork in Dallas, Fort Worth, Galveston, New Orleans and other cities within a few hundred miles of us, are paying fancy prices for this same meat. Dallas and Fort Worth both boast of having packeries, and we are within a hundred and twenty-five miles of them, and we have no market.

This is a very healthy country for stock of all kinds, and sorghum, Kaffir corn, Milo Maize, millet and like crops seldom, if ever, fail to yield well, and if the commission man and railroad man would allow the stock farmer a fair divide we would soon develop into a great stock farming and feeding country. The railroads would, in a few years, have train loads of hogs, sheep, mules and cattle to haul out of here where they now have only a few carloads occasionally. This section of Texas is well adapted to stock farming, but it all depends upon the policy pursued by the railroads and business men. Nature and the farmers have and will do their part.

A stock farmer and his family can be located on every section (640 acres) of land in Northwest Texas, on an average. This means much for the railroads and business men, but it can't and won't be done unless a fair "live and let live" market is furnished; and when we consider the price paid by the consumer for meat of all kinds no excuse can be accepted for not pay-

ing the producer better prices.

Just at this time we have a practical illustration of the necessity and importance of a market for eggs. Here at Wichita Falls the market is overstocked. The same can be said of nearly every town on the Fort Worth & Denver railway—at least from Decatur to Quanah. Eggs here are dull sale at 7 and 8 cents, and in a few days will be down to 5 cents a dozen, while in the cities and mining towns of Colorado the consumers of eggs pay from 20 to 30 cents per dozen. This may, on first thought, look like small business and not worthy the attention of a railroad or business man, but if we will stop to consider the fact that the farmers on this line of railroad can get money enough out of Colorado and New Mexico for eggs, chickens, turkeys, butter, etc., to purchase all the dry goods and groceries they need—provided a fair and reasonable freight rate is made and the commission men don't stand in the way. We might yet supply the Colorado people with a part of their wants. But if we sit still in the future as we have in the past, our "over-production" of eggs, chickens, etc., like our watermelons last summer, will remain in the fields and at home, while more enterprising business men of other states will supply the Colorado market. We then have excuses instead of results to offer the farmer who is looking for a location where he can have a market for his products. I regret to have to admit that what we state in reference to this market question in this section will apply to many points and sections in our state. But this is no excuse for not making an effort to improve on the present and past. I think all that is necessary to secure better prices for farm products is to convince the business men and railroad folks that it is to their interest to give their attention to it and see that the producers of our section and the consumers of another get closer together, and that if they don't they will have good cause to regret not doing so. There can be no prosperity with the railroad or in the cities until there is an improvement in the country.

JOHN HOWARD.

Please tell me through Texas Farm and Ranch what grasses or clovers are best on black land in this part of the state? I have tried Alfalfa and it is not a success. I have Bermuda.—A. J. Decker, Moody, Texas.

McLennan county is a rich, blackland county, mostly underlaid with white rock or rock near the surface, and for this reason Bro. Decker may not have succeeded with alfalfa. In this case the Japan clover, the Paspalum platy cauli and Texas blue grass should fill the bill with him.

He does not say anything about the soil, except that it is black land. He should state how deep the soil and the character of sub soil, and what he wants or needs the grass for.

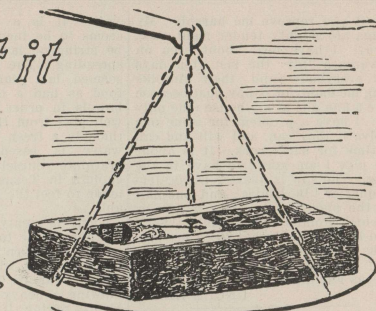
UNCLE LEE ON HOGS.

Morgan, Texas.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I keep noticing the opinion of different writers upon the subject of a feed for both hogs and pigs. This is right, boys; go ahead; I am learning fast for a man of my size and age. But I wish to goodness you all could compromise and agree on something near the same. My brother tells me that if I try to keep up with everything you all say I never will have hogs of any worth, simply because I lose too much time and worry about my feed stuff. So I went to town not long since and I bought me one hundred and fifty-three pounds of wheat bran, with it about half or one-third wheat, and am letting it sour about twenty-four hours before feeding it. I put in this feed all the waste from the table and any bread that may be left over two or three meals is placed in a large bucket with the bran and wheat and given to the pigs. I can see a change in their looks already for the better. Their appetites are better and everything goes to prove this to be the thing for them. And, by the by, I put a little salt and ashes in it occasionally, and give them charcoal to eat along, and I won't tell any more what I feed them for fear some fellow will say I feed them too much. I am young in the hog business and like to shoot off my bill once and awhile, so if I make a mistake and give my hogs too much good stuff I wish some one would say so, but be careful how you say it, for it might make me get a little upside

Test it
any
way
you
like.



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MEASURE IT - CHEW IT
AND YOU WILL FIND
BATTLEAX
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is the
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DUANE H. NASH, Sole M^r, Millington, New Jersey, and Chicago, Ill.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

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 plow ever put on the market, regardless of price. The mould-board used is the same as used on our Canton Clipper Blackland Plows, which have gained such an enviable reputation in the blackland districts. The beam is attached to frame so that it runs perfectly steady in all kinds of land, with no tendency to oscillate up and down, thereby leaving the furrows of uneven depths. 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. Circular free. We manufacture Link Harrows, Sulky and Gang Plows, Steam Plows, Harrows—both Wood and Steel, Canton Clipper Walking Plows, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Corn and Cotton Planters, Checkrow Corn Planters, and Sulk Cutters. We carry the largest stock of Buggies, Carriages, Road Carts, Delivery Wagons, Mail Hacks, Sorghum Mills, Evaporators, Grain Drills, Tractor Engines, Thrashers, Hay Presses, Drag Rakes and All-Steel Rakes. Bait and Old Wagons. Write us for your wants.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., Dallas, Tex.

down if you reprove me harshly. My feelings are mighty tender right now, anyway. I have near about been on the warpath for the last ten days about everybody and their kinkfoks calling me daddy or pappy, just because I have a fine girl at my house (the only heir). I have a problem for some one to solve if they can, and will and can find time for such work. It is about some pigs I am going to have in the spring. The sow is quarter Duroc-Jersey, quarter Berkshire and one-half hog; the pigs will be from a fifteen-sixteenth Poland-China male. So, I would like to know what stock my pigs will be. Some one answer if they can, and if you cannot, don't try. Success to Texas Farm and Ranch.

UNCLE LEE.

LETTER FROM A HOG HUNTER.

West Liberty, Iowa.
Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Mercury this A. M. 15 degrees below zero. Little pleasure here for a Texas man, except by the fire. This point is Western headquarters for Poland Chinas. Twenty-seven herds within a few miles of the city. Here are the great hogs of the breed. From \$500 to \$1500 for a hog here is not to be wondered at. I had the pleasure of looking at what remains of the king of Poland Chinas, old Black U. S., nine years old. Every Poland China breeder knows of him; sold three times for \$500, and then when six years old, I judge he would weigh now perhaps 150 or not to exceed 200 pounds. Just merely a knot of bones, skin and wrinkles, but when you know that his pigs go at \$100 each as soon as old enough to ship, you must realize that there is something behind him in breeding that he transmits to his offspring with certainty. His son, One Price, would readily have brought \$1500 or \$2000 had his owner dared to price him. Another son I saw here is Ideal Black U. S. that Mr. Harris paid \$1000 for. Two of his sons, a yearling, Black U. S. Success and a two-year old, Mrs. Black U. S. go with me to Texas to do service at Cedar Vale. In addition to this I take one boar by Best on Earth and two sired by Duffield, the latter owned by Singleton Bros. of West Liberty, one of the great boars of Iowa. A full brother to the noted Wisconsin Show Boar, Black Chief. I have also secured a choice yearling sow, I Conquered, No. 9728. She is safe in pig to the boar Chief Tecumseh 2d, that a half interest recently sold for \$750. The remainder of a carload is composed of a number of nicely shaped sows bred to the leading boars of the country. I am bound for the swine laurel at the annual meeting of the American P. C. Record Co. Just heard our efficient secretary, W. M. McFadden, was re-elected. This will be appreciated by all members of the Record Co. in Texas, and to all who have business with the Association. H. E. SINGLETON.

HOGS AND THINGS IN ILLINOIS.

Oppenheim, Illinois.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Gentlemen: I have your circulars, and have extended my subscription one year through Houston Post. I read your paper with much interest and am planning to move to South Texas in the near future. The trouble here is now hard times, and it is difficult to sell out here, otherwise farm lands here are valued ten times higher than in the coast country of Texas.

I notice the interest your farmers take in raising hogs. Here we have long winters, still hogs seem to be the best money crop. Sows are bred to farrow in latter part of April and in May, and the first lot is generally ready for market the next January. From April to August the most hogs are marketed at about one year old and the average weight, I should judge to be about 300 pounds. The brood sows are generally eight months old when bred and remain on the farm until fall, when they are invariably sold. Farmers here feed corn and hardly anything but corn except a green pasture is generally provided and the pigs are pushed to maturity. Poland Chinas are the favorites here. Thoroughbred stock here has a tendency to run too fine, probably because corn is the principal diet. Coarse and heavy boned hogs are generally better breeders than the fine, smooth hog. This rule applies only where the breed is bred up fine.

Hog cholera cleaned out the bulk of the hogs in this vicinity last

year. It is a dreaded disease and seems to be incurable. There should be stringent laws to keep it from spreading. The best way to check it seemed, last year, to be to feed such food as had a tendency to keep the bowels in order and to separate the well pigs from the sick ones and put them in a fresh lot or pasture. Pure water is essential. You may congratulate yourselves that you have no cholera in Texas. Farmers here are made to feel the loss of hogs considerably.

There is plenty of grain here, but it is unprofitable to sell oats at 15c. per bushel and corn at 21c. Well I have had my say; I will only add, tonight I wish I was in Texas; the wind is blowing a heavy gale; a regular blizzard is raging; it is cold and plenty of snow.

Your paper is just splendid, but I have one suggestion to make: Dates of correspondents should appear and in place of P. O., only the county should be named.

J. H. SAMUELSON.

NEWS FROM RUSK COUNTY.

Minden, Texas.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

The dark side of life seems to have been over our country for the past few days. The weather was very disagreeable all during the month of January. Last week the farmers were fast repairing their fences for a crop, but Wednesday night brought heavy clouds followed by heavy and constant rain all day Thursday, ceasing about dark. After midnight rainfall was renewed, and Friday morning the whole heavens seemed to burst and the rain fell in perfect torrents. Streams of all descriptions overflowed, sweeping bridges and fences as they come. The high water mark of May 1884 was reached, though the creeks, by means of better ditching are better capacitated for carrying water than in 1884. The rain fell constantly for three days, and the streams were filled to overflowing for two days in succession. Many say it was the heaviest rain since their earliest recollection.

To-day the farmers are out wading in mud and water from shoe mouth to knee deep and bearing rails from one to three hundred yards to replace their fences. The horses and cattle are almost afraid to go out of their lots, lest they bog. All travel on public roads has been stopped for several days, and cannot yet start till the bridges are rebuilt. Farmers cannot get into their farms inside of ten days to two weeks. So the planting of small grain will necessarily be late.

I believe I prefer writing about something more encouraging than a flood, so must say a few words for the State Swine Breeders Association lately held at Waco. It was my pleasure to attend that meeting, and I must say, no one organization is doing so much for the upbuilding of our state as this one. Its members are a class of men who have the interest and welfare of the laboring people at heart. They don't come together to discuss political issues, or who shall have this office and who that one. They already hold next to the highest position on earth, and they don't need, neither are they going to have, any politics in their meetings. If a man will attend one of these meetings he will get sufficient knowledge, and then with a few lessons of experience, that may cost all the way from ten to fifty dollars, he may become a pretty good hog man. Hog raising, like any other profession, requires a personal knowledge intermixed with practical experience before it can be made a reasonable success.

The most noticeable feature of the meeting, at least to me, was that Uncle Snort seemed to think no part of Texas was very much adapted to raising hogs except the black lands of middle and north Texas. Uncle Snort must remember that the native grasses stay green from eight to ten months in the year in the timber, and by planting oats in the fall, we have grazing twelve months in the year.

Our land is especially adapted to growing fruit, (and we keep pigs in the orchard) sorghum, peas, goobers and sweet potatoes—well, they almost grow on top of the ground. In fact any kind of feed that is profitable for hogs can be raised in East Texas. So now, because the black land will produce more bushels of corn and oats per acre than our sandy land, don't think it is a better hog country. Good water and comfortable sleeping quar-

ters are essentials, and no country has more good wells and running streams than ours. And lumber can be had for fifty cents per hundred to make houses, and plenty of good oak boards to cover them.

Uncle Snort must remember that most of prizes on Berkshires at Dallas Fair in 1895 came to East Texas. Because our country has not become prominent in producing thoroughbred hogs, don't censure our climate or country, but you might censure our people, for I must confess that they, as a rule, are away behind. They seem to be sound asleep to their best interests. Many people seem to have a perfect enmity to agricultural papers; say it is farming on paper and nothing real in it. Truly, such characters are to be pitied. As a rule there are two sides to all questions, but it seems to me to be but one side to farming. True, we class farming as successful and failures, but a failure is not a farmer. I am truly glad that in most all sections there are some few zealous men who read agricultural papers, and prosper by it. Then by practical experience showing forth the profits thereby gained causes others to fall into line; although with some it seems to be a forced action.

Several herds of good thoroughbred hogs can be found in Rusk county. I mention one, J. A. H. Welch & Son, at Minden, Texas. They have some extra good stock, and lately received a fine sow from Mr. Gentry, of Missouri.

Ask Uncle Snort to come over and pass judgment on our country and see if he can't talk more of our people into the notion to raise improved stock. I believe and assert, that East Texas will some day—not far distant—be the garden spot of the state. Other sections may have a richer soil, but the huge forests of soft and hard wood, with the abundance of lasting free-stone water and a productive soil will finally outstrip the prairie country.

J. L. WELCH.

RAISING CORN ON BLACK LANDS.

McKinney, Texas, Feb. 21, 1896.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Just on the eve of the opening of spring, when the jay bird and the robin come forth from their retreat in the tropics or elsewhere to announce by their cheerful and merry chirpings and songs that planting time is near at hand, every farmer will be interested in finding out through the experience of others the best plan for corn raising in Texas. As no fertilizers are thought necessary on our rich black waxy soils in North Texas in order to give a fair yield for the capital and labor expended, then the plan offered by me will be the one which best subserves the interest of the greatest number. Of course there are a few old Texas farmers who are rooted and grounded in their preferences for a certain rule, that will deny the practical tests of our best and most successful corn raisers, who may denominate my effort along this line as "farming on paper." To such wiseacres I shall expect no benefit to accrue, but to the great number of young amateur farmers, that are coming fresh from our numerous school houses, besides many new comers to our Lone Star State who are eager for information, some substantial benefit may be obtained.

In 1880 I tried two plats of land, three and six acres, in Collin county. It being choice black waxy seven feet thick with an underlying substratum of pipe clay eleven feet in depth. The preparation of the soil was a deep fallowing in the fall. The cultivation was identically the same, viz: a deep culture, using the double-shovel the first two workings and shallow tilling the last two, using small sweeps attached to double-shovel stock. But the radical difference was in the planting, which produced the results. The three-acre plat was checked three feet by three feet, and one stalk in a hill or check, giving 4840 stalks per acre, which produced sixty-five bushels per acre; while the six-acre plat, checked three feet eight inches by three feet eight inches, with two stalks in a hill, making 5498 stalks, yielded eighty-eight bushels per acre. Not satisfied at one trial, I got my renters or farmers in the past fifteen years to experiment still further, until it has become a fixed rule to accept and follow the three-feet eight-inch check plan as the best and safest distance, and fall fallowing six inches deep as the best preparation, and deep culture for the two first times and shallow the laying by process, which will give for a series of years the best yield.

OLD COTTON PLANTER.

Cousins' League

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

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: I thought I would jump in and see if I could help the boys out any. It seems like they are about to get whipped, for the girls want to knock us out of the League, but if they undertake it I think they will find it a hard job. The boys don't want to say anything that will make the girls mad, for we all like them, if we can beat them writing, and the boys can write good letters when they try, and lots of them, too. Aunt Sallie can't help but like the girls better than the boys, for we all know she was a girl herself, once. I am afraid the girls are just trying to scare us. I like to read the cousins' letters and I think they get more interesting every week. Write again, Albert Hurt, I like to read your letters. As ever—Luther Benge, Texarkana, Ark.

(I do not think the girls would be happy were they to run the boys away. They only like to say such things for fun. I thought Willa's compositions very amusing.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie: Will you permit me to join your Cousins' League? I am very much interested in reading the cousins' letters. Mamma takes Texas Farm and Ranch. We have just received Farm and Ranch machine. I enjoy sewing on it very much. Mamma is highly pleased with it. I am thirteen years old and go to school, and I like to go to school. This is the second Monday after Christmas. I hope all the cousins had a nice time then, and at New Year. I had a very nice time. I went to the Christmas tree and received thirteen presents. I will close, with love and good wishes to Aunt Sallie and the cousins.—Edie DeGure, Stephenville, Texas.

(I felt sure your mama would be pleased with her machine. I am glad you had a pleasant time during the holidays.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie: May I join your happy band? Papa takes Texas Farm and Ranch. I like to read the Cousins' League. I always run to get it first. Well, I like pets, but have none. Hurrah! for Mary Trips. May I have a seat by you and answer your riddle?

It is a watch.
Love to Aunt Sallie and the cousins.
—Jessie Capel, Scotts, Ark.

(Jessie, I am glad you enjoy the cousins' letters so much. They seem to afford pleasure to many little girls.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie: I wrote to the Cousins' League one year ago. I did not see my letter in paper, but saw my name. I have just eaten my Thanksgiving dinner. Aunt Sallie, all of the cousins are telling about their baby sisters and brothers. I have the sweetest baby sister. She is sixteen months old. Good bye, and love to all.—Cora Agee, Gregory, Texas.

(It seems a long time since Thanksgiving, Cora, doesn't it, and there are still a number of November and December letters on hand. I wish the cousins' letters could get in as soon as received.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie: I saw so many nice letters in the paper this week I will write again. The cousins write such interesting letters, I dearly love to read them. I am in school now and am enjoying it very much. I love to go to school. Aunt Sallie, I wish you could have attended the Thanksgiving dinner last Sunday with me, at Miss Dora Inabnet's. I will close. Much love to Aunt Sallie and the cousins. I would like to correspond with some of the cousins.—Cora Williams, Alexander, Texas.

(It would have been very pleasant to have met you and Dora, I am sure, and I should like nothing better than to know my dear girls and boys personally.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie: Will you let me join your happy League? I have been reading the cousins letters for some time. I enjoy reading them very much. How have you and the cousins spent Christmas? I haven't had much fun. We had a Christmas tree at the school house. I will ask some riddles: What does a stone become in water? If you go to the store for ten cents worth of long tin tacks what do you want them for?

I will close, wishing you all a happy

many of them, I wonder, can cook a meal. By a good meal we mean anything however simple, is well dressed in its way. The solid acquisitions are essential in a wife, otherwise she can not make the helpmate she should, and in such acquisitions we find most of our city girls are wholly deficient. They are generally brought up with false notions of life, are imbued with notions of fashion, gentility, etc. That a respectable position in fashionable society, a fine outside appearance is the mark to be aimed at. They care more for attracting the admiration of others than of improving and developing the mind and heart or fitting themselves for their future positions as wives.

Their education consists mainly of a few of the fine arts, music, painting and such like. They rather think cooking a disgrace or horribly low. I don't say all, but the majority think just that way. How much better it would be, and I am sure there would be much more contentment at home and many more happy homes if all girls acquired a thorough knowledge of domestic affairs, not only a knowledge theoretically, but how to do the things—not only know what ingredients ought to be put into a pie, but be able to make the pie. A husband soon becomes tired of grand performance on the piano, of crochet and worsted work, and of other fiddle-faddle employments, but he can always appreciate a comfortable, clean, well-ordered, bright, cheerful, happy home, and a good dinner. Some might say that a wife is not the person to cook her husband's dinner; circumstances, of course, should settle this question. But be it admitted that she is not, should not she be able to see and know that the cook does her duty, and if the wife understands how the dinner ought to be cooked, I have yet to learn that the husband would for such knowledge think any the less of her. A home to be a consolation in sorrow, a pride in success, and a joy at all times should be presided over by a contented, industrious, intelligent, thrifty woman. Such a woman can make the home (though it be the humblest dwelling) so pleasant and agreeable that a man feels, when approaching it, that he is about to enter a sanctuary, and when there, there is no ale house that can draw him away. But I have stayed so long, and as I am neither wife nor cook (yes, I am mamma's cook, too), I expect I have already said too much, and dear, patient Mrs. Buchanan, will feel inclined to cast this into that dreadful looking basket. As I may not be welcome, will go. Love to all the Household, not forgetting our kind editress. I would like to correspond with some of Texas Farm and Ranch readers (either sex.) Sweet Home, Texas.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

MRS. LUCY CANFIELD.

Dear Household: The last pot in the kitchen has been put in place, and baby is asleep, so I am going to talk a while. It seems many a day has passed, gone forever into the misty past, since I sat down to talk to my unknown friends. True, I made a short visit to introduce my baby, but I do not call that a visit. I have been reading and listening at others talk, waiting in vain for an idea, that I might join the discussion, but all ideas seem to be gone from me these days, with few exceptions, and these are to add new sleeves, or put gores in old ones for that wonderful baby. I have tried to learn of others, though it seems to me all is confusion and difference of opinion. Some believe in luck, some do not; some want novels, recipes and babies, some want none. So what is to become of us? What is to become of poor women anyway, is the thought that puzzles wiser brains than are concealed under my brown locks. We say we do not want equal rights, (or at least some of us do) and yet often times we say to our hearts: "Oh! if I were only a man, what great works I would achieve." What is to be done about it? Noting at all, but just go smiling along down life's pathway, doing the very best we can. If we cannot be men we can help make men, for it has been said, "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." It is a very slow process, and a long time to await results, and in the meantime this world needs straightening out, and needs it badly.

Some cry for "equal purity." I say, yes, give us equal purity, but does it not seem like the wild dream of a mind diseased to hope for such a delightful order of things? I do not mean to cast any reflection on the older men of our land, for, thank God, there are

some who are true in thought and deed to their families. But of the youth of our land, I fear there are but few sinless ones.

Men smile when they hear boys speak of kissing such and such a girl, and applaud them as if they had stormed a fortress, which in very truth they have, for when a girl yields her lips to a man she has given him one great advantage over her. She is no longer free, for she fears the man who has kissed her, hence the fortress has surrendered and belongs to the enemy. It is deemed all right for the boys, but it must be concealed by the girls. It is a sad state of affairs this old world of men and women have fallen into.

I once knew a family of people—father, mother and other children—break up their old ties, turn their backs forever on their old home and start for, they knew not where, and what for? Because a certain man needed killing. Where is he now? For all I know to the contrary, living in ease, while a poor, little, helpless child is nameless in this wide, wide world; another poor girl sad and alone; another mother's heart broken over the downfall of her who was once her little pink faced baby, as dear to her as our little ones are to us. Yes, give us equal purity, or at least equal punishment.

We do not know what fate is in store for the little ones now at our knees, so it behooves us, for their future's sake, to cry out with one voice for protection. To whom must we cry? Why, man of course, the very creature we need protection from! A sad commentary, truly, that woman's rightful protector is the worst enemy she has outside of his Satanic majesty. Yet it is true, nevertheless. Will things ever get better? It seems to me "old women" that they are getting worse, for there is much less restraint between the sexes than in our day and time.

Who knows? It may be as it is. Perhaps it is best for us all, for there is an end to everything. Some day there will be a mighty revolution in society, or else time will prove that the children of this generation are wiser than the children of light, and we may come to realize it. So hasten the time that when this generation has passed things will be settled some way.

Now, who knows what I have written? I have rambled on, writing in a stead of neatly brushing my "John's" Sunday clothes and putting them away. Good-bye, one and all, but I wish to correct a mistake made by the type writer in my last letter: My babe is named Corrie, instead of Carrie, as printed. She sends her love to all and says she is proud of her admission into our family, and bespeaks a place in the kindergarten.

I vote we drop Winnie Davis and her book. I have not read it, but if she has chosen northern heroes she is not true to herself and the people who loved her father.

Mable Clair, can it be that you and I are "all in the family." My dear mother's sister married a gentleman by your fathers name. I know it is not the same, but they may have been brothers. I have never seen any of my relatives, but would love to know if they have all gone over the line. My aunt was a Miss Freeman. We have mutual friends in Louisiana, too, for I know your relatives there.

Love to one and all of our big family. Canfield, Ark.

OUR YOUNGEST MEMBER.

N. E. E.

Dear Household: I have long been a constant reader of Texas Farm and Ranch, and really enjoy the letters so much, and I have thought so often of writing, but fear of the waste basket prevented me, but if agreeable with Mrs. Buchanan and the Household I will step in and chat a while.

I agree with Grandma on the subject of novel reading and think young minds should never be allowed to indulge in the popular novel reading of to-day, because some of the standard novels are elevating to the mind. I think solid reading is more beneficial to younger minds.

As I have never read "The Veiled Doctor" I cannot express my opinion, but I agree with Grace Lunar as to the popularity of Miss Davis' book and I also have a dislike for any one on the fence.

I enjoy Wandering Bachelor's letters so much, and I think the day is fast approaching when both sexes must observe an equal code of morals.

Reading the letters of the House-

hold is of great benefit to us all, and we eagerly look forward to the coming of the next issue, for Mrs. Buchanan knows just how, in her Chat, to lead her readers to read higher and more elevating literature; at least it has been so with me. I am a girl, only sixteen, and I have learned many things from her chaste pen.

As I do not wish to tire any one, I will close with best wishes to Mrs. Buchanan and all the Household.

Waco, Texas.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

MRS. P. H. FORD.

Dear Household: That's right, let's have a Kindergarten. I wish to put in my application at once as teacher. Just give me a dozen or so of little chaps anywhere between the ages of three and eight, a piece of chalk and blackboard, a picture of a cat (or better still, a live cat), a cup of soaked peas, 5 cents worth of toothpicks, a pair of round pointed scissors and some pretty paper, and I'll warrant you, I'll develop the interest. So all in favor of appointing my humble self as Kindergarten teacher please hold up your hands.

Oh, I am quite overwhelmed. I am very grateful for the honor, but I—I—really haven't time. You see, I have to cook. Oh, Mrs. Canfield, Nellie Jones and Hester Kirke, hold your little ones close while you have them. The dear Lord sent us a sweet boy baby last August, and we were so proud and thankful, as we were so anxious for a boy. But our joy was soon turned to sorrow, as he was called "up higher" before he was many hours old. People tell me it is all for the best, and I know it is, but this human mother heart will cry out for its own some time. But I must not despair. We have a sweet little girl of two and a half years, who fills our hearts with joy, the house with her merry prattle, and the floor with her broken toys. I hope Mary Morris is improving. Yours truly, Alto, Texas.

"I do detest these girls who think they know how to be sarcastic," said George.

"Which one is it this time?" asked Will.

"Grace Brown Jones. I sent her a picture of myself in football rig, and what do you think she said of it?"

"Give it up. What's the answer?"

"She said it looked like a sausage garnished with a crysanthemum."—Cincinnati Tribune.

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The Friend—There is a chance of your husband becoming poet-laureate, Mrs. Lines.

Mrs. Lines—Oh, dear me! I hope not. Dear Charles would look so hideous in a laurel wreath.—Judge.

Impure blood is responsible directly and indirectly for many other diseases. Purify the blood at once with Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla. 50 cents and 50 doses.

Mrs. Suburb—I thought you said it was the little boy next door who was making all the noise?

Little Rhinny—So it was, ma. I was hitting him with a stick.—London Tit-Bits.

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It is the particular nature of Mexican June corn, as a field corn, not to be planted for best results until in June, as to plant it like other kinds of field corn it would yield no corn, while other kinds yield more planted early in the spring. Hence its nature requires late planting—June planting. Now at this time crimson clover has ripened its seed and shed them, which, like so many grains of gravel, lay harmless on the ground to be plowed in while preparing the beds for the Mexican June corn, in no way injured thereby, but really benefited by such a seed bed, to be worked over several times by the cultivation of the Mexican June corn, each time adding that much to the future seed bed of these crimson clover seeds soon in August or September, to germinate after the corn cultivation is over, and thus commence early in the fall without reseeded, or extra, plowing, etc., to give us winter pasture. Other kinds of corn, that require early planting for the best results, and which being planted early necessitates cultivation early, which cultivation would kill out the crimson clover at a time when its rich foliage and feeding capacities were at its best, and not only damage the farmer by being killed out by such cultivation, but such cultivation destroys at the same time all prospects of reseeding itself on same ground, a condition inevitable under early planting and its essential early cultivation, a very great misfortune, and can only be avoided by planting corn in June. As that is the natural time for Mexican June corn, you can readily perceive its advantage over all other corn in aiding the farmer without extra cost of land, seed or labor in securing an excellent winter pasture on same land; and, besides, it is one of the best nitrogen gatherers and humus producers on the farm, and is quite serviceable in suppressing cockle-burrs, which otherwise might come up in the corn to afterwards annoy animals and provoke their owners.

From these considerations, I am forced to believe that in associating crimson clover with Mexican June corn the farmer who adopts this system of management will be directly in line with intensive and prosperous farming, enriching his land, giving cheap and healthy winter forage to his stock, besides the crib of Mexican June Corn, that stands to-day unrivalled by any other corn as a reserve force to help out the early planting of common corn, and giving opportunity by its late planting to crimson clover for winter pasturage.

Bayou La Lache, La.

GRAYSON COUNTY SWINE BREEDERS.

Pursuant to call, the swine breeders of Grayson county met in the office of Messrs. Evans & Perkins, Sherman, at 2 p. m., February 15, 1896, for the purpose of organizing a Swine Breeders' Association for Grayson county.

After a short talk by J. S. Kerr, explaining the object of the meeting, on motion John Edmonson was chosen temporary chairman. Election of officers for the ensuing year was taken up and resulted in the election of the following: C. H. Thomas, president; John W. Stuart, Jr., first vice-president; Nat. Edmonson, secretary and treasurer.

Enrollment of members was then taken, and the following gentlemen enrolled: C. W. Thomas, A. Miller, John W. Stuart, Jr., John Edmonson, W. D. Davis, J. H. McGinnis, D. E. Starr, Nat. Edmonson, J. P. Todd, L. M. Ruthruff, J. S. Elkins, J. S. Kerr, and son, W. A. Porter, E. Brooks, J. F. Evans, C. J. Howard, O. F. Wyrick, D. H. Dumas, Wm. H. Decker, J. W. Fields.

On motion J. S. Kerr, J. W. Stewart, Jr., and Nat. Edmonson were appointed a committee to draft constitution and by-laws.

On motion a committee on programme for next meeting was appointed. John Edmonson, A. Miller and J. S. Kerr were named.

A vote of thanks was tendered Messrs. Evans & Perkins for the use of their office.

On motion the association adjourned to meet again Saturday, 2 p. m., March 7th, 1896.

NAT. EDMONSON, Sec'y.

FROM BUCKNER ORPHAN HOME.

R. C. BUCKNER.

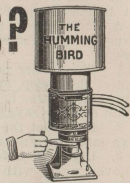
Since the request made recently in Texas Farm and Ranch, to the effect that it would be well for persons proposing to send pigs to the institution, to send statement of sex and pedigree in advance, I have been notified that the purpose of the swine breeders was



HAVE YOU ONE OR MORE COWS?

If so, whether for pleasure or profit, household or dairy, you should know of the **CENTRIFUGAL CREAM SEPARATORS.** The De Laval Separators save at least Ten Dollars per Cow per year over and above any other Separator or Creaming System. All other Separators are merely inferior imitations or infringe the De Laval patents. Many users have already been enjoined. SEND FOR CATALOGUE and any desired particulars. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED as a condition of sale.

BRANCH OFFICES: **THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.** GENERAL OFFICES: 74 Cortlandt St., New York. ELGIN, ILL.



DEHORN Calves with the JOHN MARCH CO'S CHEMICAL DEHORNER. Eight years successful. At drugists' or prepaid \$1. Pamphlet free. Address 60 River Street, Chicago. The application of any other substance is an infringement of patent 478,877.

WILKES STALLIONS FOR SALE.

Two standard and registered Wilkes stallions for sale cheap. Also mares, colts, fillies and geldings at prices to suit the times. For information address W. C. LEONARD, Lawrence, Texas. Or JNO. Y. ROBERTSON, Dallas, Texas.

DAIRY STOCK for SALE.

About seventy head heifers and cows, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 15-16 Jersey. Will sell in lots to suit purchaser, and at bottom prices. If you want good milk cows cheap, write now to

W. R. CAVITT, Bryan, Texas.

DIRECT-UM BIT.

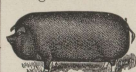


Best Combination Bit Made.

SEVERE OR EASY, as you want it. Sample mailed, X.O. \$1.00 Nickel, \$1.50

Racine Malleable Iron Co., Racine, Wis.

Magnolia Herd Record Poland Chinas.



headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2d, Jr., assisted by four choice males. Also 15 choice sows, representing all the best families of the breed.

Our prices are right. STELL & McFADDEN, Paris, Texas. When writing mention this paper.



Turkey Creek

HERD OF Poland-China Swine

Choice stock for sale in pairs and trios not akin. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

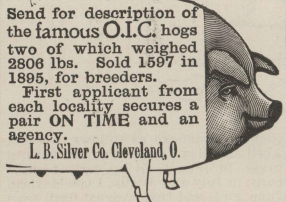
Last Look, Jr., No. 1118 C. R. at head of herd. G. E. KING, Taylor, Texas.

"James," asked the school teacher, "what do you do with your odd moments after school?" "I wait until they add up into an hour and then I goes fishing,"—Harper's Round Table.

Send for description of the famous O.I.C. hogs two of which weighed 2806 lbs. Sold 1897 in 1895, for breeders.

First applicant from each locality secures a pair ON TIME and an agency.

L. B. Silver Co. Cleveland, O.



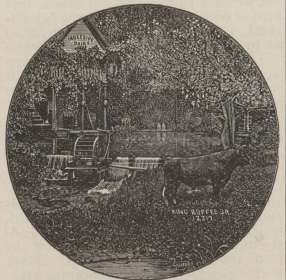
Johnny—"Where did baby come from, maw?"

Mamma—"From Heaven. Ess um did, hidden um? Um's mummer's own est oozle-goozle daddle darling um is!"

Johnny—"Maw, is that the way people talk in Heaven?"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

10 Jersey Heifers,

FROM 6 TO 12 MONTHS OLD.



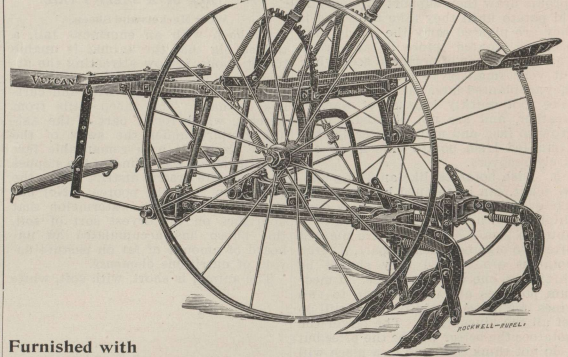
All the great families represented, including Tennessee and World's Fair blood.

6 YOUNG BULLS,

worthy to head any herd. Stock shipped cheaply and safely by freight. W. GETTYS, Athens, Tennessee.

VULCAN

WITH ADJUSTABLE ARCH.



Furnished with

PARALLEL OR WITH GASPIPE BEAMS WITH SPRING-BREAK, OR 6-SHOVEL BEAMS WITH PIN-BREAK.

Made by DAVID BRADLEY MFG. CO., KEATING IMPLEMENT & MACHINE CO., BRADLEY, ILL. State Agents, DALLAS, TEXAS.

\$2,500

For 50 Cents (Do You Want it?)

—AND—
Weekly Commercial Appeal
TWELVE MONTHS.

In order to secure 100,000 subscribers the following offer is made: To the subscriber first guessing the correct or nearest correct number of bales of cotton received in Memphis from September 1, 1895, to May 15, inclusive, 1896, as follows: If correct or nearest to the correct guess is received on or before February 29, 1896, it gets in cash \$2,500.00; if in March, 1896, \$1,500, but if not till April, only \$500.00. The contest closes April 30. The Weekly Commercial Appeal contains all the news of the week, Talmage's sermons, a complete Farm and Garden Department, a Question Department and a Friendly Circle for the Young Folks.

Receipts in former years were as follows: Up to May 15th, 1892, 745,538 bales; up to May 15th, 1893, 410,585 bales; up to May 15, 1894, 474,351 bales; to May 15, 1895, 581,181 bales.

\$1,180 in cash and valuable gifts given to agents. Also a rifle, single barrel and double barrel breach-loading shotgun free. Send for special terms to agents and sample copies.

Fifty cents must accompany every guess for twelve months' subscription; both guess and subscription in same letter. Sample copy free.

10,000 PACKAGES

—OF—

Cotton Seed of Improved Cotton FREE!

To the first 10,000 yearly subscriptions received we will send a package of COTTON SEED (FREE) OF KING'S IMPROVED COTTON. Matures early and will yield more to the acre from 25 to 75 per cent. than other cotton. Send in 50 cents for twelve months' subscription at once.

E. W. Carmack, editor of the Commercial Appeal, is the FREE SILVER CHAMPION OF THE SOUTH.

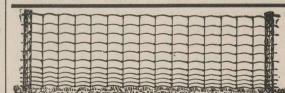
Address

COMMERCIAL APPEAL,
Memphis, Tenn.

BRIDGE-WORK

Castings, Washers and Separators a specialty. HARTWELL IRON WORKS, Houston, Texas.

PILES Instant relief, final cure in a few days, and never returns; no surgery; no salve; no suppository. Remedy mailed free. Address: C. J. MASON, Box 519, New York City, N. Y.



OTHERS COME AND GO

But the PAGE stays on forever—that is as long as you need fence. This idea of permanency is worth considering when times are hard. You can afford our monthly paper free. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich. J. R. KEENEY, Gen'l Agent, Dallas, Tex.



CYCLONE FENCE

Our branch houses which we have established in several states, place machines and materials in the hands of the consumers in the quickest time possible.

CYCLONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE COMPANY, HOLLY, MICH.

growers by lower rates. I do not exactly know how we can get the railroads to give this lower rate; but a united effort by all Texas growers would be the best plan, I think. But lower rates will not help us much as long as we keep on shipping to irresponsible commission merchants, who cut and slash prices so that an honest, reliable commission merchant is forced to meet the low prices they make, and thus we are forced to lose not only on the shipment we make, to these cut-throats, but our shipments to reliable firms will not net us anything over expenses. All of the large cities are cursed with these fellows, who send out high quotations in order to get consignments, and then do not remit the growers anything. One of these ducks got three carloads of Wilbarger county melons last year, and not only stole the whole outfit, but drew back on the shippers for \$65.00 loss on two cars. I lost one car by him. He wrote that it exactly brought the freight, when a car shipped to another party in the same city just the day before, brought \$30.50 net. What we must do, is to seek out in every place, only the best and most reliable firms to be found and ship to them and then only, and by giving certain houses all our shipments, they can handle the business better, avoid gluts of the market, and knowing just how many melons are enroute for their city, keep shippers advised of the market, etc., with some reliability.

My experience has all been with the Colorado market, and I find that their first shipments are from South Texas, and then later on, comes East Texas shipments, which arrive in better condition with, I think, a little lower rate of freight. Next in order is the Pan Handle melons, which arrive in that market, brighter, fresher and in better condition than any other Texas melons, and I found that dealers preferred Pan Handle melons to any other Texas stock, and we have a lower rate of freight and quicker time than either South or East Texas. But the Pan Handle melons do not have the market long before the Oklahoma and Kansas stock begin to roll in, and glut the Colorado markets, until their own Rocky Ford melons begin to arrive, when no outside melons will bring freight, as all dealers and consumers prefer Rocky Ford, Colorado, melons to any others grown. Last year Texas grew five times more melons than she should have grown, and everybody lost money at the business, and no one this year should try to grow a large area, and no one need try melon growing for profit unless they know all about producing and loading at least possible expense, and also know who to ship to and who not to ship to; and if they know all these points they will not make much unless a better co-operation between Texas growers is adopted and maintained. Be sure you are right before you go ahead.

Vernon, Texas.

EARLIEST ONIONS PAY.

There's a market gardener in Minnesota. He is prosperous, makes his money on earliest vegetables, gets his seeds from Salzer, follows Salzer's instructions how to grow 1000 bu. per acre and sells Salzer's King of the Earliest onion already in July and gets \$1.50 a bu. Catalogue tells all about it and a lot of other seed for garden and farm 35 packages earliest vegetables \$1.00.

If you will cut this out and send it with 12c. stamps to John A. Salzer, La Crosse, Wis., you will get free his catalogue and a package of yellow water-melon sensation.

Inclosed please find check on Hanover national bank of New York for one dollar to renew my subscription to Texas Farm and Ranch, which expired a short while ago. During the past year I have obtained information from your paper which has been of great value to me, and I do not know in what way I could invest a dollar with more certainty of gaining such a percentage as I am certain to get from this investment. I am largely interested in the raising of hogs here and Uncle Short's plain, common sense remarks are eagerly perused and inwardly digested, for I think that Uncle Short can safely be tied to, and I hope some day to visit Waxahachie and meet the gentleman.—Wm. Oliver, Montemorelas, Mexico.

"No wonder corn is shocked!" exclaims a very modest poet, "since all around denuded limbs stand bare on naked trees."—Western Plowman.

A Watch for Nothing

SENT POSTPAID

IN EXCHANGE FOR 100 COUPONS,
OR, IF YOU PREFER,
FOR 2 COUPONS AND \$1.00 IN CASH.

The watch is nickel, good timekeeper, quick stem wind and set. You will find one coupon inside each 2 ounce bag and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag of

BLACKWELL'S GENUINE DURHAM TOBACCO.

Send coupons with name and address to

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

Buy a bag of this Celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and read the coupon, which gives a list of other premiums and how to get them.

2 CENT STAMPS ACCEPTED.

DON'T BUY

A Carriage, Buggy, Phaeton or vehicle of any description without first getting our illustrated catalogue and price list (sent free). We sell only work manufactured in our factory.

GUARANTEED THOROUGHLY RELIABLE

at prices within all limits. Capacity, 10,000 jobs per year.

THE COLUMBUS CARRIAGE MFG. CO. Box 377 P Columbus, O.



Roofing.

CHEAPEST! BEST!

WE HAVE NO AGENTS

but have sold direct to the consumer for 23 years, at wholesale prices, saving them the dealer's profits. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted.

100 styles of Carriages, Buggies of Harnesse, 41 styles Riding Saddles. Top Buggies as low as \$35. Spring Wagons \$12 to \$30. Send for large Catalogue.

No. 164—Surrey Harnesse, Price \$14.50. As good as sells for \$20.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., W. B. Pratt, Sec'y, ELKHART, IND.

No. 122—Price with lamps, sunshade, apron and fenders, \$60.00. As good as sells for \$80.

NORDYKE & MARION CO., 140 Day Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

For All Kinds of Grinding. A boy can operate and keep in order. "Book on Mills" and sample mail FREE.

All kinds mill machinery. Flour and sample mail FREE.

Reduced Prices for '06.

NORDYKE & MARION CO., 140 Day Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

FEED MILLS.—Sold with or without elevator

Crush ear corn and grind any kind small grain at the same time, mixing in any proportion desired. Use conical shaped grinders. An entire departure from all other mills.

LIGHTEST RUNNING, most substantial, and handiest to operate.

Three sizes: 2 to 6, 6 to 8, 8 to 12 h. p., and one style for windwheel use.

At Atlanta Exposition, Col. D-13-34 Transportation and Implement Building.

Make a special 8 to 12 h. p. style for grinding COTTON SEED and CORN with shucks on. In great favor with ginners and large feeders.

N. L. F. BOWSER, South Bend, Ind.

THE

WIND

USED

By some manufacturers and dealers in selling their goods than it would take to run the 5,000 DANDY'S that are now in daily use in all parts of the civilized world. Drop us a line and we will back our assertions with prices bound to convince that we have the right kind of goods to blow about. We carry everything needed for pumping or power work.

Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co., Dallas, Texas.

Factory, Batavia, Ill.

There is more

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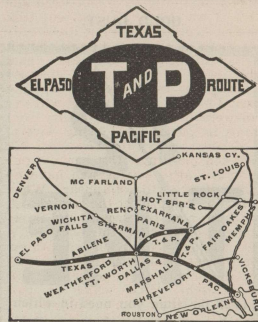
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Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co., Dallas, Texas.

Factory, Batavia, Ill.



OFFERS THE PUBLIC THE BEST PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN

TEXAS, THE EAST and SOUTHEAST.

CANNON BALL TRAIN

23 hours to St. Louis.
82 1/2 hours to Chicago.
84 hours to Cincinnati.
53 hours to New York.

Limited Evening Express

HAS BEEN QUICKENED
8 HOURS TO ST. LOUIS AND THE EAST
4 HOURS TO MEMPHIS.
1 HOUR TO NEW ORLEANS.

ONLY TWO DAYS BETWEEN Texas and New York.

Pullman Buffet Sleeping cars to St. Louis, Chicago, and New Orleans.

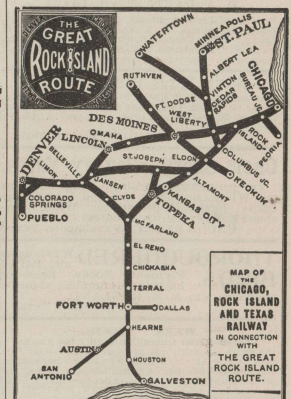
ONLY LINE

Offering Choice of Routes to
ATLANTA, GA.,
via
NEW ORLEANS,
SHREVEPORT,
or MEMPHIS.

Excursion Tickets

Greatly Reduced Rates.

For tickets, rates and further information call on or address your nearest ticket agent.
L. S. THORNE, GASTON MESLIER,
3d V.-P. & Gen. Mgr., Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt.,
DALLAS, TEXAS.



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. 2 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.

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

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

J. C. McCABE, G. P. A.,
Fort Worth, Texas.



Metal WAGON WHEELS

Absolutely Reliable.

THE STEEL TIRE OPEN-HEARTH STEEL SPOKES. SPOKES DON'T TOUCH GROUND—Invited to tire.

CAN'T SHAKE LOOSE.

ANY SIZE.

Sizes 24 to 36 inch. If your dealer doesn't handle our wheels, write us direct.

We'll sell you a SET.

Wheel Dept. B

STODDARD

MFG. CO.

Dayton, Ohio.

ONE OF THE BENEFITS CLAIMED FOR THE TORRENS SYSTEM OF LAND REGISTRATION.

W. VON ROSENBERG.

What argument in favor of the Torrens system could be of weightier force than the fact that it has been thoroughly successful in all countries where it has been adopted, and given such entire satisfaction that it is considered as a gift of priceless value? No individual has been discovered who, once having placed his property under that system, has repented of the act; with leave to withdraw from it and return to the old system he would as soon think of giving up his freedom of choice.

In a British province where the Torrens system has been in force a length of time the Register General states the efficiency and value of the system found by experience to be as follows:

1. The title to real property has been greatly simplified, without radical changes in the general law.

2. Stability of title, with safety to purchasers and mortgagees, has been secured.

The ownership of property, either in town or country, is shown by the register at a glance, and whether incumbered or not.

4. It increases the salable value of property.

5. It enables both vendors and purchasers to accurately ascertain the expenses of carrying out any sale or transfer.

6. It protects trust estates and beneficiaries.

7. It prevents frauds and protects purchasers and mortgagees from misrepresentations.

8. It has secured the chief advantages of the old system of recording deeds (of which notice is the most important principle) and has operated so as to almost entirely dispense with the investigation of prior title.

Loans on mortgages are effected and transfers of the fee are made with as much ease as the transfer of bank stock is made in England, a search of from five to ten minutes being all that is necessary to disclose the state of any registered title.

The Torrens system both invites and facilitates sales and loans. A certificate of title under the Torrens system, carrying a clear and ironclad character, is as readily convertible into cash in London, Toronto or Melbourne as a certificate of stock or a bond. Mr. Thomas Cochran, banker, of St. Paul, at the World's real estate congress, averred that "under the Torrens system of registration of title he could sell and convey his property with special ease and speed, at its fullest value, and undepreciated by any vexatious delay in title examination. And if he should wish to borrow money he could obtain a loan upon it as readily as he could on his certificate of storage of wheat."

As yet only a great minority of the active business men of this country have any acquaintance with the Torrens system, and of the advantages it would afford them. It is a clear opinion, that as soon as a knowledge of it shall be received and appreciated at its just value the people en masse throughout the country will demand the new system of the law making powers.

Development of the vast resources latent within the state of Texas depends upon a sufficiency of capital, and as land is the basis of our credit abroad, nothing should be neglected whereby our land titles may be made indisputably secure. The Torrens system appears to lead in this direction, and as this is not a political question all citizens, without exception, whatever their political preferences may be, are equally interested in the investigation necessary for an adoption of this system. Efforts should now be made to influence the political conventions to be held this year to adopt a plank requiring the legislature to provide for a commission of competent men to investigate our present system of transferring land titles and to consider whether a more simple, expeditious and inexpensive system and one that will give greater security of title, can not be adopted, and especially to inquire into the practical workings of what is known as the Australian or Torrens system of registration of titles, and whether it can be adapted to the constitution and laws of the state. Such a plank can be inserted without prejudice in the Democratic as well as in the Republican and Populist platforms, and in that manner a majority in the legislature will be secured to promote the reform.

This call is made to the public spirited men in every county, Democrats, Republicans, Populists and Independents, to organize associations or clubs for the following objects:

1. The simplification of the transfer of real estate in the state of Texas.

2. The securing of indefeasibility of title to real estate in the state of Texas.

3. And for the purposes aforesaid to promote as far as possible the introduction of the Torrens system of land transfer, or such modification thereof as may be found practicable and expedient.

4. The amendment of the law of real property so as to facilitate and promote the efficient working of the Torrens system of land transfer.

5. To disseminate information regarding the foregoing subjects through the press, by pamphlets, public meetings and otherwise.

Galveston, Texas.

Why are we afraid of fresh air? If it was let into the house by a meter and we had to pay a monthly rate, there might be some excuse. But here it is all around, aching to get in, and we shut it out as if it were poison. Even in winter the bedroom windows ought to be open a little ways. Be assured we shall sleep the warmer, for fresh air makes a good circulation of the blood, and with this we are sure to be comfortable. Another thing. Every house-keeper ought to go outdoors daily. Go into the next house, or walk a quarter of a mile and back, just for the change. Ladies in the city are more apt to be healthy than those living in the country, the latter never thinking they can walk, and often waiting two weeks or more if it isn't handy to harness up.—Green's Fruit Grower.

We sell all our own goods and 1,000 specialties direct to the consumer. Write for 150-page catalogue and price-list. Haggood Plow Co., Alton, Ill.

The telephone, it is said, is not making much progress in Russia. And no wonder! Fancy a man's going to a 'phone and shouting: "Halloo, is that you, Dvisastkivshmartvoieski!" No it is "Zollenschouskaffirnrocknstiffsgrowoff. Who is speaking?" "Sez! mochockiertrjuksnkschokomoff. I want to know if Xliferomanskellskilmajuwchzhvastowskswelberski is still stopping with Dvisostkivshmartvoiszszi?"—The Katipo.

Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla has a specific action upon the secretions and excretions and assists nature to expel from the system all humors, impure particles and effete matter through the lungs, the liver, the kidneys and the pores of the skin. 50 cents and 50 doses.

IN TEN ANNUAL PAYMENTS.
Only 7 Per Cent Annually On Unpaid Balance.

"Get a move on you." 5,000 acres in improved farms at \$3 to \$20 per acre, on above terms. Good prairie land, with plenty of timber and water. See J. W. Wells, on premises, four miles north of Prairieville, Kaufman County, Texas.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

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

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

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

For further information call on nearest agent, or address

J. E. GALBRAITH, G. F. & P. A.,
D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A.,
Palestine, Texas.

Read Mrs. Jennie Atchley's bee advertisement on page 14.



The Food Drink

There is great nourishment in a single sip of

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S

Malt-Nutrine

TRADE MARK.

—more than there is in a dozen loaves of bread. It is invaluable as a flesh-builder and tonic for nursing mothers, consumptives, and all invalids.

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VETERINARY.

When veterinary advice is desired by mail and without delay, Dr. Folseiter (Dallas, Texas) should be written to, enclosing a dollar enclosed to secure prompt attention. Queries addressed to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for publication will be answered, each in turn.

What is good for scratches? My horse has a bad; has lost almost all the hair from knee down, worse on hind legs. He seems to have something the matter with his water; sheath swollen, and he can hardly walk when he comes out of the stable. There are many similar cases in this neighborhood.—L. E. HALLIE, Conway, Ark.

Ans.—Give your horse a quart of linseed oil. After that moves his bowels give him a small teaspoonful of nitrate of potash once a day for five days; anoint his legs well with carbolyzed vasoline and cover over with woolen bandages so as to exclude the air, and keep the legs warm. The bandages should extend from the hoof to above where there is any of the disease. The vasoline should be applied once a day and the legs should be washed off once a week, but not oftener, with warm rain water and any good soap, with a handful of washing soda added to the bucket of water.

I have a horse that has been running at the nose all winter. No distemper among my horses; no glanders in the country. What is the matter with him, and the remedy? He is seven years old, and is in good condition; has no cough.—M. W. WILLIS, Trenton, Texas.

Ans.—Your horse has either glanders, catarrh (nasal gleet) or a diseased tooth. In either case it would require a veterinary to decide. The two latter cases are curable by an operation, but it requires a skilled veterinarian to perform such operation.

Can you tell me what I can do to cure my horse. He has distemper very bad; he is neither fat nor poor; had the distemper last winter. I have been dosing him with condition powders two weeks, and his bowels are active.—CAR, Nevada, Texas.

Ans.—Steam his head once or twice a day and give the following: Barbadoes aloes, four drachms; potassa chlorate, two ounces; tartarized antimony, three drachms; nux vomica, two drachms; and gentian one drachm. Divide into ten powders and give once a day. Feed liberally on good, easily digested food.

My neighbor has a horse, he believes had a kick on the inside of the left forearm, about half way between the knee and breast. It began to swell, and in a few days had swelled from the hoof up into the shoulder, to an enormous size. He bathed it with liniment, but it seemed to do no good. In about a week after the injury it began to break at the upper edge of the hoof, and tumors about the size of hazelnuts began to appear along the course of the blood vessels, (till up to the shoulder, which would break and run a thick pus. The leg seems to be perfectly stiff. It has been hurt about five weeks. Please answer through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and tell a remedy and chances of recovery.—F. M. MATES, Kingston, Texas.

Ans.—Farcy sometimes appears in this way. Be careful in handling it and see that there are no sores on your hands. Wash it once a day with hot water and soap, rub dry and apply oxide of zinc ointment to the sores and cover with some kind of a bandage, and give him internally one drachm of iodide of potassa once a day for two weeks.

I have a very large, heavy mare which I have been treating for sweeney, but as there is no shrinking of the shoulder and no change in her condition, I have decided it must be a foot trouble. She is always in fine condition, but after a little use for a few days gets so she can hardly walk on fore feet. Nothing can be seen to indicate the trouble. Can you suggest a remedy? Or can you suggest how she ought to be shod to relieve her if the trouble is corn or tenderness in fore feet? She is a valuable brood mare, but I want to work her part of the summer season.—HORACE M. CATE, Mineola, Texas.

Ans.—Take off the shoes, have her feet pared out well in the soles and short both at heels and toe; apply cantharidine blister around the coronet and stand in mud to keep hoof soft, and work her barefooted.

A neighbor has about 20 head of hogs in a 50 acre pasture, feeding with cattle. Keep large trough full of salt on ground; hogs eat all they want, and are dying. Forty or fifty are dead. They droop around two or three days still in hind legs and die. What is the matter? Some say it was the salt, others say it is cholera.—S. H. JAYCOX, Salado, Texas.

Ans.—Probably cholera. Sick ones remove soon as noticed, and the dead ones burn as soon as dead, and when one shows symptoms of disease it is better to destroy him and burn him as soon as possible, as they only spread the disease.

I have a mare about eight years old, and weighs when in anything like good order 1300 pounds. About the middle of November 1885 she became lame in the left fore foot or ankle, or at least that was where I thought the lameness was located, and I thought it was caused from working her to heavy loads of wood just as the ground had begun to dry

after a wet spell. I thought her ankle had become sprained. Since that time she has never gotten over the lameness. She doesn't limp sometimes enough to be noticeable, yet she is always inclined to rest that foot by holding it up, not allowing it to touch the ground, until the last two or three weeks she occasionally rests it on the ground in front of her. It seems to give her more pain to turn to the right than to the left. She has never gone without shoes except for a few days about Christmas. It seemed to make her worse. I drive her occasionally to the buggy, sometimes fifteen to twenty-five miles, which does not seem to affect her much. To tell her so that she has to stand, seems to effect her lameness more quickly than anything else. She eats heartily; is gaining in flesh rapidly enough, and sometimes appears to be playful. She was in ordinarily good fix when she became lame.—W. A. ROBERTS, Itasca, Texas.

Ans.—Your mare is lame from sprain in the coffin joint. Keep off the shoes; lower the hoof as much as possible, especially at the heels, and keep it so, and apply a cantharidine blister well rubbed in over the heels once every two or three weeks till well, and do not exercise her much, and do not feed her heavily, as the more flesh she gains makes her that heavier on her legs and is an injury.

Tell me something about grubs in cattle. How do they get there, and do they stay there? I cut it out of one cow the other day, and do believe that they injure cattle.—A. J. PRITCHARD, Commerce Texas.

Ans.—The fly (aestris bovis) deposits its eggs from which the grub is hatched under the skin. They remain in this position about seven to nine months. They do not damage the animal much, but do great damage to the hides.

I have a two year old filly that ran into the wire and cut her left hind leg in the elbow to the bone, severing the muscle and the tendons, and when she walks the foot turns out. The skin was not broken, she held the leg. Please tell me how to treat her? Do you think the tendons will unite? If not will she be able to use that leg? Would you keep her in stable or an open lot? Any information will be thankfully received.—C. C. GANNAWAY, Taylor, Texas.

Ans.—Keep her in the stable as quiet as you can and dust it several times a day with eight parts of boracic acid and one part of iodiform. It will likely get all right, but will take a long time.

I have a very valuable Jersey cow that was thought to have been bitten by a snake some eighteen months ago, and everything I have done for it seems to do no good. The place is on her leg, and emits corruption continually. A remedy will be greatly appreciated.

Will allowing mares to run in red clover pasture prevent them from getting in foal while breeding?—D. M. DIAL, Holly Grove, Ark.

Ans.—Cast the cow and open up the sinus to the bottom, and then it will heal up. Dress the wound once a day with carbolyzed vasoline. No; there is no truth in the saying that red clover pasture will prevent a mare from conceiving.

I have a mule three years old last April. In May I took her up (as she was running on the range) to brake her to plow. I worked her three or four days to the plow (light plowing) and was careful not to let her get too warm while using her, turning her out on the range again. In a short time I noticed that she was full of bumps, the size of a marble, all over her. I then bled her in the neck. The hair all came off the end of her tail, leaving it perfectly hairless. Seems to want to eat all the time. Feed her and she will eat a few mouthfuls and quit. Don't drink any water. I have noticed her drink water twice in two months. Seems to be restless; gnaws fences and shakes as if she had allowed. Some days slightly swollen about the glands of throat, and also under lip swollen.—SAMUEL D. KENNEDY, Hood Mill, La.

Ans.—Give her one of the following powders twice a day: Barbadoes aloes 3 ounces, potassa nitrate 3 ounces; gentian 3 drachms, nux vomica 2 drachms, mix and divide into 12 powders; and if she still itches after testing this, give her a teaspoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic once a day for ten days in her feed.

STATE SENATOR WANTS GRASS.

B. F. ROGERS.

Will you kindly tell me what you think is the best all-round mixture for a permanent pasture on either dry or moist soils? I have Bermuda grass, and it is good, but want something else—something better. What do you think of the following for Texas, which is used further north with great success, viz: Meadow fxtail, orchard grass, sweet vernal, meadow fescue, dog's tail, timothy, blue grass, English rye, Italian rye, white clover, red clover and alsike? Perhaps Prof. Connell, of the A. and M. college, could tell something about this. What say you, Professor? Tell us what you know about grasses and permanent pastures. Say, Mr. Editor, what are you going to do to head off the farmers from planting too much—yea, vastly too much—cotton this year?

Can't you offer a premium to the fellow that plants the least and makes the "leastest" cotton? I'll go you one-half. Now, here's atyou—the premium is up.

Really, if Texas farmers would heed the lesson of the past, and still further reduce the cotton acreage from last year, they would indeed act wisely; but will they do it?

I haven't forgot that visit from Uncle Snort which he promised at Waco, and when he comes we are going to make the "welkin ring" in East Texas for once, sho' nuf.

(I do not think any of the grasses or clovers mentioned would grow well on Anderson county soil, except on the rich alluvial soil of the creek bottoms. Might grow white clover. Alsike and red top might also do well. You want something better than Bermuda. You can hardly find it; but you have a grand grass in the paspalum playcauli or carpet grass, that now covers vast areas of Anderson and adjoining counties. Also I have noticed the Lespedeza striata spreading all over the same country. These all make good permanent pasture and afford variety. The Texas blue grass would also do well for permanent pasture for winter. It reveals in the shade and would grow on uplands as well; still I would not discourage an experiment in a small way with any or all of the plants named.—Geo. H. Hogan.)

Mother.—And you say that this book is totally unfit for my daughter to read?

Bookseller.—Most unfit, indeed, madam.

Mother.—Well, I'll take it. I'm sure I can keep it where she will never find it.—Puck.

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Farm and Stock

The only way to know what is in the sausage you eat, is to make your own.

It is cheaper and better to grow pigs on grass than grain. After the growth is secured, pour the grain into them for the fat.

Salt is being used in Kansas to fight drouth. They sow it broad cast until the ground becomes cooled and moistened by the application. If salt will save Kansas, put it on thick say we.

The Chinese sow cotton seed broad cast, and yet there are people in this country shuddering with horror at the thought that if we abate our zeal in cotton growing these confiscated foreigners of the far East will monopolize the whole business.

In fattening animals for the market early maturity is the most important character to be considered. Meat quickly grown is cheaply grown. Early maturity also greatly lessens the danger of loss from disease. The progressive farmer cannot afford to keep any sort of slow maturing stock.

Prospects for better prices for wheat are brightening, a substantial advance having already occurred, and unfavorable advices from foreign wheat growers confirms the opinion that speculators, having secured most of the crop at remarkably low figures, will make a good thing of it. The farmer, however, is not in it to any remarkable extent.

New Orleans is rapidly becoming a shipping point for corn. Recently seven foreign steamers loaded with "flat grain" cleared from that port in one day, and during January 3,500,000 bushels were sent abroad by the way of the jetties. One vessel, the ship Harwick Hall, carried the largest cargo of corn ever shipped from a port in the United States—207,944 bushels.

How often do we see two farmers with fields adjoining and equal in every natural advantage, and yet one has good crops and good stock, good tools and good barn, while the other wages a continuous and unsuccessful warfare against weeds, grasses, poverty and exposure? This plainly shows that there is more than one sort of farmer. Perhaps farmers vary as much as soils and climate. Equal industry and equal intelligence applied to equal soils ought to produce equal results. There is really more in the farmer than the farm, for a poor farm may be made rich, but you can't, by any known process, make a poor farmer rich. But if, peradventure, the poor farmer had riches thrust upon him, yet would he not retain them, for that kind of a farmer "and his money are soon parted."

THE IMPORTANCE OF A SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE IN THE ARTS OF AGRICULTURE.

A. M. HILDEBRANDT.

By the term, "Agriculture," I mean not only farming, but all the departments of knowledge which treat upon agricultural economy.

That importance should be attached to the science of agriculture ought not to be wondered at. Indeed long before the dawn of civilization the human mind had been occupied with the study of agriculture. Among the Chaldeans and Egyptians, who are known to have been the earliest scientists, the study of botany was co-ordinate with other sciences. Virgil, Pliny, Homer, Columella, Paladius and others were to a certain extent teachers of agriculture, and when we take a retrospective view of the wonderful transformation the art of agriculture has undergone as a result of scientific investigation, we at once become convinced of its importance.

The science of agriculture has for its object the elucidation of principles fully as great as other sciences. The reason why the science of agriculture has not reached the same state of development as other sciences, is because occasion did not demand it. So long as Nature supplied all the demands in the virgin soil, man was loth to consume time and thought in solving intricate problems which agriculture involves. But the time has come by when the agriculturist can rely upon Nature for the necessary plant food

without resorting to artificial means. In order to be able to do so he must have a scientific knowledge of the plants he wishes to grow. The horticulturist is constantly compelled to resort to artificial means for the propagation and the improvement of fruit. In order to succeed in that direction he must call physiological laws into consultation.

Agriculture is fundamental to all other arts. The progress of a nation's civilization is measured by the extent to which its agriculture is developed. As Gen. Washington, in his message of 1796, said: "That with reference to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity the truth becomes more apparent and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage."

The agriculturist has a far greater need for scientific knowledge than the mechanic, because, unlike the science of mechanics, no general formula can be deduced from agricultural investigation. The agriculturist must not only know the individual requirements of the plant, but he must also deal with soil and climate. In short, he must adopt a process according to all objects in view, and these will differ in different localities.

The success of agriculture is vital to all classes of people, and the time is coming when the agriculturist will have a proper conception of his art. Physical ability is certainly a prerequisite for an agricultural pursuit, but unless it is combined with mental ability, success can not be expected. There are men who will differ with me, and insist that experience is the only key to agricultural success; nay, more, not understanding the object of agricultural investigation, they would do away with it and substitute in its place pure empiricism. To these I will call the attention to the impulse agriculture has received within the last ten years as a result of organized efforts in scientific investigation at the experiment stations of the United States. The United States government is spending \$5,000,000 annually in assisting to develop the agricultural resources of the United States, so it must be apparent that the success of agriculture can no longer be trusted to empiricism. In an age of competition, like ours, unless we employ our mental faculties, as well as physical, we will always remain in the rear end of the procession. The intelligent agriculturist who, studying the character of his land and animals, takes advantage of scientific knowledge and experience, will adopt a method of farming that will meet his needs, and from which he will realize the full benefits of his labor.

College Station, Texas.

KEEPING ROOT CROPS FOR A BETTER MARKET.

J. M. COCHRAN.

In 1886 I commenced the business of farming, and connected with it tried raising on a considerable scale. I first tried Irish potatoes, and planted two acres, and kept up the business several years, with heavy losses each year. To this I added onions, cabbage, beans, carrots, peas and other varieties of culture, and lost money in every effort. But notwithstanding I lost money, yet I gained valuable information, like so many have done by bitter experience. I generally experiment on a large scale, which should never be done by an amateur gardener.

Bitter experience taught me that in truck growing three things are necessary: 1, growing the truck; 2, keeping it when necessary; 3, a remunerative market. I found that the last, or a market, was the most important; the second, or keeping it when necessary, the second most important, and growing it was the easiest, and the least important of the three conditions of success. Nearly all inexperienced truck growers think, as I did, that growing it is the most important, but when they get it ready for sale they generally find the markets glutted to such an extent that they can buy truck cheaper than they can raise it; then comes the bitter part, all, or nearly all, the year's labor rots in a pile. This all happens for the want of a market, and a remunerative market can always be obtained if the truck can be preserved until fall or winter.

In the northern states, the summers being so short, truck does not mature until late in the season, so it is easily preserved, but in Texas, it matures so

early that the remainder of the long hot summer destroys it by rot or otherwise. My experience has, therefore, convinced me that one of the most important subjects for farmers, and for all classes, is methods for safely and securely preserving what we raise in early summer for the next fall and winter's use. Our fall seasons do not, generally, give half the returns of spring crops, and then, for the want of regular fall rains, they are not reliable, and but few farmers rely on them. If then we can devise means of keeping our garden products, our farmers can not only raise their own home market truck, and be independent of importations, but they can have their tables supplied with delicious vegetables throughout the year.

I will then commence with the Irish potato, which is probably the most important truck product of the farmer. I believe that I have discovered a method of effectually keeping this delicious vegetable, not only for winter use, but possibly for one or more years, and it is a very simple plan. Two things are necessary for keeping the Irish potato in the South. One is to preserve it from rotting, and the other is to keep it from sprouting, and I believe my plan will do both, and if it will, it will be valuable for both the North and South, for in the North cold storage is frequently the only method for keeping them from sprouting. When they do sprout it generally will ruin them for both eating and planting.

My plan is simply to pack them in a house with an alternate layer of dry dust and potatoes, putting in enough of dry earth to keep the potatoes from heating. Do not allow the potatoes to touch the wall, and in this way they might be packed in an indefinite depth. They might be packed five, ten, twenty or more feet deep. I never tried the plan sufficiently to instruct the proportion of dust to potatoes. Experience must teach those who try the plan. But when large quantities of either sweet or Irish potatoes are stored, my greatest trouble was to keep them from heating. I tried putting them in sacks, but I found that in our hot July and August weather they will even heat in sacks. But any one might know that a sufficient quantity of dry dust can be mixed with them to prevent the possibility of heating. I have thought that before depositing in the house they might be fixed with dry dirt in a box, and then all be emptied together into the house, and that this might be better than packing in alternate layers. In putting them away by this method, they might be put up in a rail pen, and then put a roof on the pen. But when packed in a rail pen a shade of some kind should be put over the pen sufficient to keep the sun from shining on it, for it is important to keep them as cool as possible. Were it not for sun heat they would keep in the patch, so every method possible should be employed to keep them cool.

All experienced farmers know that any kind of a crop may be planted so deep that it will never sprout or germinate. This is true of cotton seed, corn seed, or any kind of grain or root seed. This is the secret then in the above plan for keeping our potatoes from sprouting, for as soon as cool weather comes in September our potatoes sprout, and are then useless for eating, and worth little for planting. If then deep planting will destroy the germinating power of any kind of seed deep packing in dry dirt, as the above plan provides, will certainly accomplish the same result; reason teaches that this is true, and when this result is accomplished, one of the greatest of all difficulties in the preservation of the Irish potato is accomplished.

I believe that Irish potatoes can be kept for years in this way, and also sweet potatoes, and all other varieties of root crops, including onions, turnips, beets, parsnips, carrots and others, and even apples, and, if they can, the plan will be of untold value to the South, and very valuable to the North. I quit farming before I had sufficient time to test my discovery thoroughly, and I now give it for the benefit of the public. Let others now give it an ample trial. Even those who are not farming and buying potatoes for the winter use can put up their own supply in summer when they are cheap, and even as a business enterprise it would pay large profits to buy potatoes at our cheap summer prices, and then find a

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ing is the only remedy so far discovered, and when a tree is badly infected it is better to remove the entire tree and burn it root and branch.

BLIGHT.

H. M. STRINGFELLOW.

I promised in my last to give a final and conclusive evidence in favor of the internal theory of blight, from an experience with that disease in my well known pear orchard at Hitchcock, in 1894. Up to that spring not a case of blight had ever been known in the coast country of Texas, and as this orchard had borne heavy crops for five years none was expected. It contained 1,350 Le Conte and 250 Kieffer, standing on 13 acres of ground, 500 eight, 500 nine and 500 ten years old, and while all had been heavily fertilized every year, the 500 oldest received one ton of cotton seed meal and 500 lbs. of the hull ashes, containing 30 per cent. potash and 8 per cent. phosphoric acid, annually for five years. The trees bloomed like a snow bank in the spring of '93 and set an enormous crop. I knew that the pears should be thinned, but having had heavy crops of fine fruit before, I concluded to let them break all records and let them alone. No cotton seed meal was applied that or the preceding year, but a double quantity of the hull ashes. The ground had been in grass and mowed several times for two years, but knowing that the trees had big work ahead, ignorantly thinking to help them, the whole orchard was lightly plowed in March and kept absolutely clean until July. This was an easy task, for after May no more rain fell for nearly three months. It may well be imagined what a strain this put upon the trees, but ever hoping rain would come, they were left alone. The 250 oldest Le Conte were 10 years of age and the heavy fertilizing had produced a growth that was phenomenal. Many of them measured about 14 inches in diameter one foot above ground, were 30 to 34 feet high and the limbs lapping across 25 feet, and a single tree gave 27 fifty-pound boxes of pears. The eight and nine year trees had received less than a third as much fertilizer and were just as small in proportion but still fine trees. The total yield was a little over 9,000 bushels actually shipped, and good judges estimated that fully 2,000 were knocked down and bruised in gathering. These facts will be testified to by J. C. Glover, station agent at Hitchcock, who shipped the fruit. The summer continued dry with light showers until October when good rains fell and in November, being in the nursery business at that time, I set 20 men to work and by the 1st of January had largely over one million cuttings in the ground, all from those trees, and had cut but heavily besides to prevent a repetition of such a crop the next year. The fall and winter were very mild and having rested so completely all through the summer, by the 17th of January a few stray blossoms were showing and shoots every where pushing from the cut ends of the canes and limbs, a very unusual thing. On that day the thermometer fell to 18 degrees, completely checking all growth. About the 1st of March instead of leafing out and blooming as usual, the trees were perfectly dormant and remained so until April. In the meantime having determined to experiment most thoroughly with Bordeaux mixture for prevention of what is known here as "bitter rot," which attacks Kieffer pears more or less every year while ripening, I selected three Kieffer and also three Le Conte adjoining and before a bud opened sprayed them well. This was repeated at short intervals the whole season and especially after rains, though the spray adhered well even then. In fact those six trees were literally blue-washed from spring until fall. Though suspecting nothing, having had absolutely no experience with blight, I noticed the peculiarity about the failure of the blossoms to drop promptly but thought nothing of it until immediately after a heavy rain in May, followed by calm, hot weather, when in a few days every where the fruit spurs began to blacken and the tender tips of the shoots to droop. In a few weeks the whole orchard showed more or less signs of blight, not a single tree escaping, though only the evidence was light and confined to the fruit spurs alone. In spite of it all, however, they bore a moderate crop and not a tree died. This was due entirely to the fact that the natural water level here is

only from four to five feet below the surface and consequently the sap kept in motion more during the preceding drouthy summer than if the water had been 20 or more feet below. This explains clearly why blight has never prevailed before here, as it has not in California where irrigation does the same for their trees in summer. Four hundred six year old Garber pair trees along side of this orchard showed no signs of the disease nor did another Le Conte orchard of 1,000 trees, six years old, which I owned, about 600 yards distant, having been neither pruned or plowed. Moreover, two trees the same age and set when my oldest were, which I gave to a neighbor who helped me plant, both having borne heavy crops but neither pruned nor plowed also escaped entirely. The six sprayed trees blighted quite as badly as any, and the Kieffer pears showed equal signs of rot. Now then, on the external theory, why did those six trees blight though completely covered with the most effective known germicide the whole season, and as the bacteria could not have come from the Gulf, how did it happen that in their journey from the blighting districts to the north of us, they passed over great numbers of pear trees 14 miles above me at Alvin, and other points without attacking a single tree? There is but one intelligent explanation. No other trees bore as heavily as mine the year before, nor did any other man commence to prune as early as I did, or do it as severely. The preceding drouth and heavy crop with early and severe pruning, added by the freeze of January 17 produced the conditions in my trees favorable to a greatly increased multiplication of the germs already in the trees and the result was what is known as blight. And in passing I will say here that thousands of dollars have been wasted in useless going over and cutting out the affected shoots as they appear. I tried it most effectively on a few trees and found by fall there was no difference at all in the actual amount of pruning done, or in the appearance of the trees alongside that received but one pruning the next winter, another evidence that the disease is internal and beyond the control of the knife. This theory also accounts fully for the well known fact that blight does not prevail every season because the proper conditions of moisture, or rather lack of it, and temperature are not forthcoming, and without these, blight is just as impossible as it is to make dough "rise" in an ice box. But on the external hypothesis, where in these non-blighting seasons do the bacteria go? Are they like ducks and geese, migratory? Having now given a reasonable explanation of all the phenomena of blight, it only remains for those intending to plant pear or apple trees hereafter to follow Nature, in order to grow them just as free from blight as her old seedlings are, in fact even more so, for a close root pruned tree will drive its several tap roots much deeper into the moist subsoil than any seedling will. Plow shallow afterwards for a few years, giving liberal supplies of food on poor ground and then let the grass grow, keeping it well mowed through the growing season. While such trees, if not fertilized or plowed before growth starts will stand light winter pruning while young perhaps every where, and heavy pruning here, still after bearing, a knife should never be applied until the leaves are out. A tree can be cut literally to pieces after that, and while active growth continues, with perfect impunity. I have several times cut both peach and pear to the ground and they spring up with increased vigor, and every body knows that the grape is best grafted at that time. And by the way, I am satisfied both from experience and observation that fall and early winter plowing and pruning of grape vines that have been planted, with roots spread out latterly are the potent, probably sole causes of subsequent rot in the cane. No tree or plant will become so completely surface rooted from long roots as the vine and none penetrate more deeply from close root and top pruning. While I have often pruned single vines after the buds were swollen and once when breaking, and had the sap to flow freely from the cuts for several days, I never saw the slightest damage from it. Perhaps this very flow may be a relief to the vine the sap of which seems to move in spring with more intense activity than that of any other plant. Perhaps thus pent up by the dry surfaces from winter

pruning the vine may become gorged or congested, thereby furnishing the proper conditions for subsequent rot in the fruit, especially if a late freeze has occurred. Here is a wide field for experiment, especially with close root pruned vines. If pruning can be delayed, as I am sure it can, as well with vines as trees, until growth actually starts in spring, it is plain that a crop of fruit will never be lost, as the terminal buds start first while those that are to furnish the fruit are more backward and no risk ever run of knocking off the shoots in pruning, or being killed by frost. However, this may be with the grape, it will readily be seen that by deferring pruning of fruit trees until the fruit has set, in fact become well developed, we do away almost entirely with all necessity for thinning. By removing parts of all the bearing shoots and spurs the crop can be produced as desired, resulting in a marked and surprising increase of development in the remaining fruit in a few days. This I have proved time and again. And now having shown the causes of blight and methods for its absolute prevention in all pear orchards planted hereafter, provided these methods be adopted, the question naturally arises, what is to be done to prevent orchards already surface rooted from planting long rooted trees, from blighting. The answer is plain. Put them down at once and for all time to grass to preserve every root for an emergency of severe drouth. Often light summer showers will stimulate growth in such trees where a dry bed of three or four inches of loose soil would not be without through. Keep the grass closely mowed through the whole season and top dress annually with free applications of some complete fertilizer or decomposed barn yard manure to obtain a healthy growth until the trees begin to bear. After that apply potash freely also to give health to the trees as well as color and quality to the fruit. And here comes into play the surface roots of trees between which and the size as well as quality of the fruit there is a most intimate relation. I am confident that the well known deficiency of quality in nearly all California fruit is due entirely to the fact that under their system of cultivation no surface roots are ever allowed to form. In the East it is well known that moderately dry seasons make good shipping, high flavored fruit, and yet there, where they have perfection in climate and water under control, we find poor quality. Their method is to keep the plow and cultivator going practically the whole growing season and compel the trees to form what may be called surface roots six inches below the ground. This is entirely artificial and contrary to nature, for while all young trees to nature, grow deep in the soil, a bearing tree has sense enough to know that its cookshop is on the surface where air, heat and rain prepare its food, and having something to do besides grow, it avails itself of every means to obtain that food. If allowed it quickly fills the whole surface with its hungry little feeders. Cut them as often as you will, if given the slightest chance, back they come again. There is where the value of a fine, closely mowed surface comes in. The sod protects these tender rootlets from the summer heat and cold of winter and yet if kept mowed; being allowed no evaporating surface, takes but little food and moisture from them, nor will it hold after excessive rains, surplus water like loose soil, to scald and drown them out.

Adopt then the lawn system for pear trees now growing, and annual fertilizing after growth starts, never putting a knife to them until the leaves are out in spring. If water can be had in addition, that will furnish absolute immunity from blight, for it is simply a question of healthy, uniform continuous motion of the sap during the preceding growing season. The sap must not be allowed to thicken prematurely and go to rest. Of course every one knows that it does not rise or fall, as we commonly express it, but simply keeps in motion for a stated period and then rests. Where water cannot be applied in severe spring or early summer drouth, the next best thing for such trees is to remove a large part of the fruit and prune heavily. This will stimulate a movement of the sap. I hope all those having experimental stations in charge will institute tests the coming season on neighborhood bearing pear orchards and also plant a lot of close top and root pruned trees as a future demonstration of their

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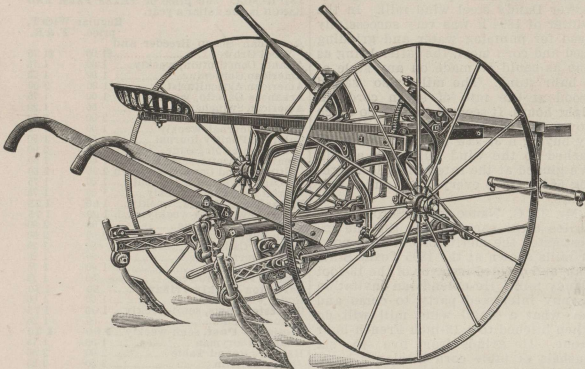
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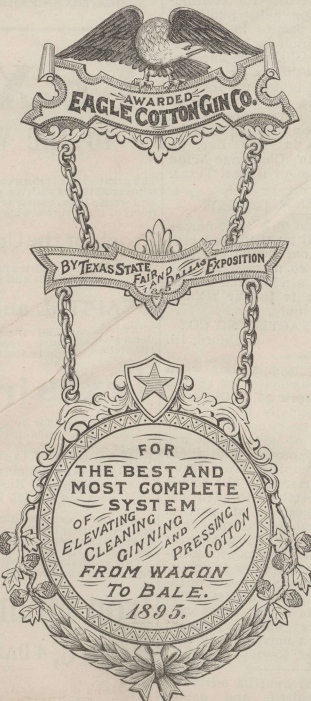
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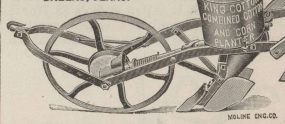
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