

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

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THE FAMOUS TROTTERING MARES, NIGHTINGALE 2:10 $\frac{1}{4}$, AND ALIX 2:09.

EVOLUTION OF THE TWO-MINUTE TROTTER.

American Sportsman.

Assuming that trotting began about the year 1800, it took forty-five years before 2:30 was beaten. In fourteen years more 2:0 was beaten for the first time, and twenty-five years more elapsed be-

fore 2:10 was reached. This shows that while general speed multiplies fast, the limit of extreme speed was attained more slowly. Just as when we near a state of perfection, progress necessarily becomes slow, so beyond a certain limit man or horse cannot progress. The day after Jay-Eye-See put up his record of 2:10, Mand S. shaded it a quarter of a second.

In 1885 she turned the Cleveland track in 2:08 $\frac{3}{4}$, and was retired as queen of the turf. At the close of 1891 the record had been reduced to 2:08 $\frac{1}{4}$ by Sunol, or a gain in seven years of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ seconds, but this apparent gain is of rather a superficial nature. When the curtain dropped on 1892 the world's record stood 2:04. It was not changed last season, but the

public looks for Directum or Alix to shade it in 1894.

Said the Roorback to the Congressman:

"Ef this er bill does pass, W'y wheat'll go to thirty cents, An' hay will go to grass."—Hay There.

P432263-1000

Orchard and Garden

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We give below a private note to the editor of Orchard and Garden relative to a new pear discovered by Otto Locke, of New Braunfels, Texas, on the farm of an old German farmer near that place. The pear sent us is medium large, about the size of a well grown Bartlett, which it resembles somewhat in form; in color a bright crimson, and if equal to Mr. Locke's report of its fruitfulness in other portions of Texas, will become a very valuable accession to our present small list of pears. We are greatly pleased to chronicle these additions of new seedling pears, and we trust other horticulturists will be able to make reports of like character.

Mr. E. Biggarstaff, of Denton, one of the most successful grape growers of North Texas, sends us the finest samples of Black Spanish, Cynthiana and Jefferson we have seen this year; also a fine sample of the Herbeston, not quite equal to some seen on the market here the present season.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.

In this issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH appears a most interesting monograph from the scholarly pen of Mr. G. L. Taber, of Glen St. Mary, Fla., who will be remembered by horticulturists who attended the Houston meeting as the representative of the Florida Horticultural Society. While this hardy member of the Citrus family may not be of value to all parts of our state as a stock for oranges, it may prove of much value as a hedge plant. We are unable to say whether its hardiness will enable it to withstand the heat of a Texas summer, but if it does not prove equal to the bois d'arc, it will be useful and ornamental both on farms and urban home lots.

A CALL FOR HELP.

The Committee on Fruits were instructed by the State Horticultural Society to prepare a catalogue of the fruits of Texas, noting only such as have been tested and found valuable, after the general plan adopted by the American Pomological Society. To do this properly will be no small task. Every one who will concede the value of such a work, provided it fully covers the different sections of the state where fruits are grown. It is manifest we can only hope for such a result through the co-operation of horticulturists and fruit growers all over the state. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH goes into every nook and corner of the state, and as the Chairman of the General Fruit Committee, the writer asks every one interested in growing any kind of fruits to send a list of fruits grown, giving names of varieties, time of blooming, time of ripening, whether suited to market home uses only, or both; whether specially free from diseases or subject thereto. Such a report need not take more than an hour's time. One or more such reports from each county will put material in the hands of the committee for a full and creditable catalogue that will be of untold value to the future planting of fruits in Texas. We send out this appeal with confidence that those who read it will respond without delay. Send a report, though it be only a dozen lines, and it will be appreciated and form a valuable integral of the whole. These reports should be addressed to Dr. A. M. Ragland, Pilot Point, Texas.

THE TRIFOLIATA.

The Results of Nineteen Years Experience With This Unique and Hardy Variety of Citrus in the United States—A Desirable Stock for the Orange—An Unequaled Hedge Plant and Valuable Ornamental.

G. L. TABER.

[Mr. G. L. Taber, whose extensive orchards and nurseries at Glen St. Mary, Florida, are well up in the northern borders of that state, but eight miles from the Georgia line, has been experimenting successfully for a number of years in the production of oranges above what is usually considered the northern limits of orange culture. The following article, prepared for his annual catalogue (forthcoming in early fall), and here published for the first time, summarizes the result of his experiments and the experiments of others with the hardy Citrus trifoliata.]

The trifoliata (Citrus trifoliata, Limaum trifoliatum Aegle sepiaria and Citrus triptera of botanists) during the past

few years has attracted more attention among the orange growers and citriculturists of this country, particularly in Florida and the sub-tropical region of the Gulf, than any other member of the Citrus family. Its value as a stock for other varieties, as well as for hedges, is now well determined by experimental planting extending over a period of eighteen or nineteen years. Quite extensive orchards of the Satsuma and other varieties of the orange on trifoliata stocks have been planted during the past two or three years in Texas, Louisiana and Florida.

SIZE AND CHARACTERISTICS.

Unlike most of our cultivated citrus fruits, it is not a hybrid, sport or derived sort, but a primitive, wild species, reproducing itself without variation from seed. It is a native of Japan, where it grows wild and has been long used as a stock for cultivated varieties of the orange. There are many young trees in the Gulf states from ten to fifteen feet high. In Japan it attains a height of twenty to twenty-five feet, and it is probable it will grow as large here. R. Maitre, of New Orleans, writes (June 11th, 1894): "In 1875 I obtained two small plants, one-year-old cuttings about three inches in size. I planted them two years after in the open ground; at the present time the two plants are about fifteen feet high and wide, flowering and bearing profusely every season."

On June 4th, 1894, Prof. W. C. Stubbs, director of the Louisiana Sugar Experimental Station, refers to recently cutting down a trifoliata tree, "four inches in diameter, and from fifteen to twenty feet high." It is deciduous, has dark, glossy, green trifoliate leaves, and is thickly studded with stout thorns. It bears young, in four to six years from the seed, the fruit being inedible. The habit of growth is peculiar, being very angular and distinct.

HARDINESS.

Dr. G. Devron, of New Orleans, says: "Having been one of the first to cultivate the Citrus trifoliata in the open ground in the United States, and perhaps the first to see it bloom and produce fruit in this country, I must say that I know of no variety of the Citrus family that can be more neglected, more exposed to extremes of temperature, or to excess of moisture and dryness, with so much impunity. In the seventeen years I have had this Citrus under observation, I have never seen an injurious insect on the tree, or its leaves, flowers or fruit."

STANDS A LOW TEMPERATURE.

"Its deciduousness increases its hardiness; being dormant in winter, and the circulation of sap very limited, rupture of the cells, and death to the plant by freezing temperature is nearly impossible in any of our Southern states." Again we quote from Dr. Devron. H. E. Van Deman, when U. S. Pomologist, referring to its ability to endure cold, said: "Grows well out doors here at Washington." William Saunders, Superintendent Garden and Grounds, U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "This species will stand a zero temperature." Prof. H. J. Webber, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, writing from Washington on June 15th, 1894, says: "There are a number of trees growing in the grounds here that are thrifty, and seem fully adapted to this region. They are about ten years old." On June 11th, 1894, Mr. R. Maitre, of Louisiana, writes: "I saw it growing in the court grounds at Baden Baden, Germany, on my visit in 1891." Baden Baden is in the latitude of Montreal and Portland, Oregon. It is hardy in France everywhere south of Paris. But it is not necessary to go out of this country to determine its hardiness, as throughout the South, and as far north as Washington, specimens have stood the winters for years.

AS A HEDGE PLANT.

In Japan it is extensively used to construct impenetrable hedges. W. S. Reddick, of Buras, Louisiana, who has been growing trifoliata extensively, writes, June 10th, 1894: "I agree with Dr. Devron that it is a first-class hedge plant, but I put it a way ahead of the Osage orange. It can be confined to a very small space, and with proper training can be made rabbit proof." "Forms an impenetrable barrier to man and beast. It is hardy as far north as New York City."—P. J. Berckmans.

FOR ORNAMENTAL PLANTING.

The ease with which it can be confined within small compass, and trained into almost any shape, makes it exceptionally valuable as an ornamental. While it is bare of leaves in winter, its vivid green stems and unique and peculiar outline give it a very striking ap-

pearance. Its large white flowers are followed by a showy fruit which hangs golden yellow, on the trees through the winter.

AS A STOCK FOR THE ORANGE AND OTHER CITRUS.

In nursery the trifoliata is a rapid and vigorous grower. All varieties of oranges and other citrus take readily upon it and grow off well; and, so far as our observation extends, and we have investigated the subject carefully, are permanent and successful and prolific on this stock. Mr. Reddick, from whom we have quoted above, says: "I have had more than thirty varieties of the citrus family on trifoliata, and they all seemed to do well—pomelos, especially. They make prolific trees that commence to bear in about three years from the bud. The fruit cannot be distinguished either in size, appearance or flavor from fruit grown upon other stocks."

INCREASES HARDINESS.

The trifoliata stops growing early in the fall, is entirely dormant in winter and starts late in the spring. Varieties of the orange and citrus fruits worked upon it will stand more cold than upon other stocks; how ever we explain this effect the fact remains, demonstrated by experience. While it is, perhaps, not likely that this will result in any considerable extension of the orange belt northward, planting upon this stock will certainly reduce the frost risk in the northern edge and exposed locations of the orange region, and upon it the Satsuma and other of the harder sorts can be grown successfully in many places in the Gulf region westward to Texas.

Satsumas on the trifoliata, planted at the North Carolina Experimental Station in 1890 were cut down by the March freezes of this year (1894). But even hardy trees are injured by freezing after the Satsumas, and this freeze was so late and so severe that pears, peaches, persimmons and other hardy fruits were cut to the ground as well as the Satsumas. No claim is made for the hardiness of any orange, even upon the trifoliata, as far north as North Carolina, and the fact that the trees referred to, stood three winters in this region, and only succumbed in common with hardy, deciduous trees, shows their hardiness rather than otherwise. In the lower south, north and west of the Florida peninsula, this March freeze did more extensive damage to the fruit interests than any cold snap which has occurred since these interests have been developed. Trees on the trifoliata, recently planted, and with buds too young to have matured wood, were damaged in the northern limit of this region, and in especially cold spots, but along the coast in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida but few young trees were touched, and none which were old enough to have formed heads of hardened growth.

At several places in Louisiana, from fifty to sixty miles north of New Orleans, in the latitudes of Thomasville and Brunswick, Georgia, there are trees of the Satsuma and other varieties on trifoliata (uninjured this spring) which have been bearing some years. E. L. St. Ceran, of New Orleans, the owner of one of these groves, in a letter received June 21st, 1894 says: "The Satsuma and other mandarins worked on the trifoliata stand the cold much better here (one degree north of the orange belt) than when budded on either the sweet or sour orange stock. The Satsuma on this stock four years planted bore as many as fifty oranges to the tree. Plaquemines parish, on the lower coast, is the true orange belt; ten, twelve, or more, parishes are adapted to orange culture, but the venture is by no means a safe one, owing to the liability of the trees (on ordinary orange stock, being entirely cut down by untimely freezes. The deciduous nature of the trifoliata, its almost complete cessation of sap flow in winter and early spring makes it a most invaluable stock on which to work the orange, especially in the northern tier of counties in Florida, and the parishes to the north of Plaquemines in Louisiana."

RIPENS THE FRUIT EARLY.

Experience thus far seems to indicate that the habit of this stock to harden up early in season hastens ripening, an important item in localities where early frosts are apt to injure the fruit.

MAKES GOOD SIZED TREES.

The fact that this stock has been considerably used for the propagation of small orange trees for house culture, and for grounds at the North, where the trees must be removed indoors in winter, for which it is especially well adapted, has led to the impression that varieties worked upon it were necessarily very much dwarfed, but the orange on the

trifoliata is by no means such a diminutive dwarf as many suppose. The orange upon trifoliata stock makes a smaller tree than upon orange stock; the sweet orange grows smaller upon sour than upon sweet stock. There is a dwarfing effect in both cases, but, in open ground culture, neither make very small trees.

Referring to the famous "Dugat" tree, of Beeville, Texas, an orange tree of some unidentified Japanese variety upon trifoliata stock, planted in 1885 or 1886, G. Onderdonk, the well known Texas horticulturist, writing May 15th, 1894, says: "It is a compact grower, spreading from the ground, and is now eight or nine feet high. He adds: "It will not be many years until anybody in Southern Texas can give information both as to the orange on trifoliata and the trifoliata itself, so many are being planted. On May 30th, 1894, J. L. Normand, of Marksville, Louisiana, sixty miles north of New Orleans, says: "I have several varieties of Japanese oranges worked on trifoliata five years ago; some of them are eight feet high." Mr. Reddick, of Buras, says: "I have had a number of varieties of oranges on trifoliata for about nine years, the largest of them have a height and spread of about twelve feet. I do not consider the trifoliata a dwarf. It is more properly a semi-dwarf."

A. H. Crane, of Nashua, Florida, reports the Tangerine on trifoliata twelve feet high. Professors Swingle and Webber, of the Sub-Tropical Laboratory, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Eustis, Florida, report a number of navel (orange) trees at that place on trifoliata stock, which they estimate to be fifteen feet high—and the remarkable fact about them is that "they bear well, much better than on the orange." Prof. Webber says: "These navels on trifoliata are about seven years old. They are rather smaller than trees of the same age on other stock, I should judge, though I was not able to notice that this was very marked. The most noticeable feature is that all of them are bearing heavily (the navel is a shy bearer on ordinary stocks), and Mr. Saunders, the owner, says they have borne heavy crops for several years."

LOW, SPREADING TOPS.

When we consider that trees on this stock usually branch at the ground, and the measurements do not include several feet of stem, they indicate a head of good size; and it appears that the orange and other citrus grow as large as is desirable upon the trifoliata. This modern size and spreading habit is really a decided advantage. As Dr. Devron says: "This is not an objection, but a quality; more trees can be planted in the same space, the fruit is easier gathered, while the trees can be better managed, and will be less exposed to damage from wind and storm."

THREE ROOT DISEASES OF ORCHARD TREES.

F. W. MALLY, M. SC.

(Concluded from last week.)

NON-INFECTED STOCKS

Undoubtedly the most satisfactory solution of this root gall question, in view of its numerous host plants is the discovery of non susceptible budding and grafting stock. On this matter Dr. Neal has the following, page 22 of his bulletin, "for the orange I can recommend the hardy bitersweet or sour species as nearly disease proof and a vigorous grower. The citrus trifoliata and the Japanese Oonshu or Satsuma both seem resistant, but the time of trial has been too short. This last is a slow grower with dense roots and promises to be the best of any of the citrus family. Its hardiness, freedom from thorns and vigor recommend it. Grape cuttings of the vinefera type, as well as those of the Aestivals group are subject to the root gall, if grown on their own roots, but grafted into the stocks of the cordifolia or vulpina races have made superb growth free from the disease."

I have, he says, found no stock for fig, or mulberry. For the peach family among the seedlings of the wild goose plum, the Marianna or the recently introduced Japanese plums, Kelsey or Satsuma are valuable. Three years test of the Marianna prove that for that time at least, the roots resisted Heterodera and were free from galls. When the peach died the Myrobalan was infected slightly and even the native plums suffered with the disease. It is too soon to give an unqualified endorsement of this as a stock, but so far it is the very best, growing from cuttings and very rapidly making a tree that is nearly borer proof as well as free from the Heterodera.

ROOT TUMORS.

The same confusion in the matter of a

ing, that a fellow just can't stay sick here. I have tried California, all of it, and I consider San Antonio far and away superior in point of winter climate, and especially much better than California in pneumatic troubles.

"This is a great place to spend a winter. You can have every and any kind of field sports. The region about is full of all sorts of game, from deer and turkey down to quail, and even if you didn't want to shoot you always had plenty to see, for this is the oldest old town you ever did see—50,000, about half Mexican, half American, one-third German, and another third of all sorts. It's as cosmopolitan as any city in America, and yet as friendly and easy as a country village, and full of the best fellows you ever saw.

"We have been expecting you through here for several days," said Mr. Lupton, "but knew you were having a good time at Little Rock. They are looking for you down at Rockport, too, and you are sure to have a great time there. We hear of good bags of ducks down there still, and you will get shooting without a question. My only regret is that you are not here in a better tarpon season. You never ought to leave here without killing your tarpon, and if it were almost any month but this you surely would not have to. We have the best tarpon country of the United States, and I don't say that because I'm in the railroad business either. You will have to come down again if you don't get your tarpon this time. You can tell the readers of Forest and Stream unhesitatingly that you have discovered a new tarpon country, and one where it isn't all waiting and no fighting, and you can say this on my personal, and not my railroad advice, too."

THE LAST LINK.

It may be seen how close is the relation between San Antonio and the sea coast country. It is a mere trifle from one to the other. As San Antonio increases in vogue as a winter resort—which it cannot fail to do—the coastwise country below it will be visited by greater and greater numbers for the sake of the added variety, and the great excellence of the sport offered. At present, no one in the North knows of Rockport, nor many in the South for that matter. Yet Forest and Stream will presently show that here is one of the very best, perhaps actually the best all round sporting country for winter sports there is on the continent—a place where you can get climate and actual shooting and fishing all combined. This is news, and good news.

Therefore, we hastened to cover the last link in our journey, the short railroad run from San Antonio to Rockport over the Aransas Pass road. In this you leave San Antonio at 2:10 p. m. and get to Rockport at 8 p. m. If memory serves, anyhow early in the evening. *

ROCKPORT AT LAST.

We ran into Rockport at last, after our pleasant afternoon across the live oak intervals, the cotton fields, and the open grass country of the great ranches. At the depot we were met by Mr. Milton Everett, the proprietor of the Aransas Hotel, to whom we had letters. So, though we were now a long way from home, we were still not out from among our friends. Mr. Everett impressed us as though we had always known him. It was natural, for he is a naturalist. To get our baggage and our beloved dogs over to his house, to "clean up a bit," to eat a supper—dear me, what a supper we did eat of sea fish and oysters—and then to sit down for a rest or talk, at length safely and happily arrived at the end of our journey, in sound of the sea, many hundreds of miles away from Chicago, and an untraversable distance away from winter and from care. In Chicago you grow old. In Rockport you grow young. If I have luck I will again go down there, and from time to time slip off a load or so of years. I say, then in the morning after you arrive at Rockport you are young. Ponce De Leon missed the place.

COULDN'T HURRY.

You can't hurry at Rockport, and you needn't try it. They won't have it. After a little rest, won't you hurry yourself. In this salt summery air you feel too good right where you happen to be to want to get up and go anywhere else. It isn't laziness, but a divine restfulness. Don't try to hurry. You'll only grieve and astonish people, and you won't be near so happy as if you take it easy. Don't go down there with only a week or so of time to spend. Make it a month. Then you will throw in another month when you wake up and find the first month is gone.

Dick and I, full of the city restlessness,

wanted to get right out and do everything and go everywhere at once. Mr. Everett gravely acquiesced. So did Mr. J. C. Fulton, to whom also we had letters. Mr. Fulton is one of the wealthy and well known citizens of the place, and to him and Mr. Everett my friend and I were indebted for most of the pleasures of our visit. I imagine they must have thought us two nervous individuals, we were so impetuously eager to catch a boatload of fish before breakfast, and kill another boatload of ducks before dinner. To all our wishes they gravely acquiesced, and said, "To-morrow."

In fact, we were in manna land, the country of to-morrow, the only country on earth where a man can actually rest or get rested. It was to-morrow, though I forgot which to-morrow, when we made our first trip out of town after sport.

This is a very to-morrowish story on the whole, it seems to me, but I can't help that. To-morrow, then, that is to say, in a later chapter I shall describe Rockport fundamentally, shall explain how it is that most of the sporting at that place must be done by means of sailing boats, whose cabins afford cooking and sleeping accommodations. My immediate concern now is to kill a few ducks and so bear out the promise of less bloodlessness in the future of this story.

A TIDY CRAFT.

We sailed from the Aransas Hotel wharf, of a lovely morning and on a lovely craft. Our good fortune never forsook us, and we struck the best of the several sailing craft which carry passengers for this purpose. This was the Novice, a 31-foot cat-rigged centerboard, 12-foot beam, and 34-inch draft. Novice has for skipper Capt. Johnnie Budworth, and for mate Jimmie Budworth, the former 25 years old and the latter 22. These two boys built Novice from stem to stern and from gaff to keelson, doing all the work from shaping the ribs down to caulking and painting. Johnnie Budworth designed her, working from a sectional model of his own make. "I never have got far enough along to design a boat on paper," said he, "but I'm going to sometime." When I add that away down here on the Southern Sea Johnnie and Jimmie Budworth have been reading Forest and Stream for years, and know pretty well what all the Northern boats and builders are doing, it may be less surprise to add that Novice was a success from the start. She trimmed up everything in her country, and carries undisputed the gold ball of supremacy aloft on her mast. Moreover, in 1892, she left home and went clear east to Galveston, going out into the Gulf, and at the Galveston regatta beat everything that sailed against her in all kinds of weather, and brought home the great silver regatta cup, which now rests at Johnnie Budworth's cosy home down at the Shellbanks shipyard. Novice has beaten the best Northern built boats of professional design that have been sent to this country, and the seamanship that obtains here is by no means unnoteworthy. I hope she will continue to beat them all, partly because we came to love the boat from sailing on her and learning her so satisfactorily, but mostly because she is sailed by two of the whitest boys that ever hauled a rope or shot a gun—two perfect young gentlemen, quiet, pleasant, plucky, cheerful and kind, absolutely the best guides I ever met on any trip. The stranger will do well to get these boys to take him out, for they have shot for the market, carried shooters and fishers, and gone out for sport themselves so much all over this coastwise country, that they know every inch of land and water thereabouts, know where the birds are and how to get to them if they can be gotten. Moreover, they are two lovable boys, boys out of a thousand, boys who will blush if they see this, but still boys who will sail in any wind and not get rattled in a squall—as we learned for ourselves. We thought it a big part of our luck that we fell upon Novice—the which we owed to Mr. Fulton's plans.

Our host, Mr. Everett, Mr. R. M. Innes, superintendent of transportation for the Aransas Pass Railroad, Mr. McCullom, of Covington, Ky.; Dick Merrill and myself, made up the passenger list, and Johnnie and Jimmie the ship's company. We were bound for the Shellbanks, on the dredged channel through the flats that separate Aransas and Corpus Christi bays. The run was about eight or nine miles, and we made it easy as a dream, Novice compelling our admiration the first hour we sailed aboard her.

BY THE SEA SHORE.

At the Shellbanks the channel makes

a swift bend out of Aransas Bay, and twists away through the flats, past the mouth of that wide and expensive dredged canal, which once made the claim of Aransas City to "deep water," and therefore to a metropolitan future—now, alas, not in the least metropolitan. The land here is low, with little islands and tongues and shallow sprits. Here Johnnie Budworth has his ship yard, where the boats pull out when they want to caulk or repaint, and he and his young wife are the only inhabitants of the bank. Across the channel is the quarantine station. Beyond that is the lighthouse. Beyond that again, about six miles or so from the banks, is Aransas Pass, where the Government jetties are, and where the tarpon are, too. Beyond the quarantine station, half way over to it, back of it—in short almost any direction you may look—are passes where the redheads fly to and from their feed. At the Shellbanks itself is a fine pass, and on all hands from this central point are miles and miles and miles of feeding grounds, covered with water from three inches to three feet deep, and full of the sweet bulbous rooted grass which is here the staple food of the wild ducks. Certainly a very pleasant set of circumstances for one wishing some easy and easily accessible duck shooting.

AMONG THE REDHEADS.

Everybody went fishing but Dick and myself. The boys took us out with the sinkboxes to try for some of the redheads which we saw beginning to work. The Novice has two of these boxes and about 100 decoys in her outfit. The sinkboxes are made by the boys' father, who is a good metal worker, and are built after an original but very good model. They are about 7½ feet long by 3½ feet wide, with a high turtle-back deck, with coaming, leaving a cockpit about four feet long and just wide enough for the shooter to lie down, which feat he must accomplish by sticking his feet under the turtle-back deck in front of him, and hunching his shoulders in side ways into the cockpit. When he wishes to shoot he simply sits up and shoots from that position. When in use, the deck of the sinkbox is covered with mud and salt marsh grass. The material of the boat is galvanized iron, and there are no air chambers. If filled, the boat would sink at once, but they will take an astonishing sea, so long as one keeps cool and doesn't fall out. Our locks of collapsible sort are provided. When in position the boat sits low in the water and makes an admirable blind. It must be borne in mind that nearly all the coast shooting at this locality is open water shooting, with not a particle of cover of any kind about. As usual, the hunter instinct has developed precisely the most useful sort of means to get at the game. By the use of these sinkboxes we made good shooting when others were helpless and could get no bag at all.

"Do you expect me to get into that cast iron tub and go out there into that sea?" I asked of Johnnie, as he signified his readiness to start.

"Why, we fellows do," said he, deprecatingly. "It's safer than it looks." "All right," I told him, "if you can stand drowning I suppose I can, but I want to tell you right now, I'm plenty scared of iron boats with no air in 'em, when the waves are higher than a meeting house and the wind off shore."

Johnnie was too polite to laugh at me, and seeing he was so polite, I resolved to drown gracefully. I soon found, how-

ever, that the pesky little thing was a lot better than it looked. You couldn't upset it; and though it rowed just as well sideways as any other, it bobbed on the seas like a cork, and the waves never got beyond the coaming. Moreover, we only had a quarter of a mile or so to go, and then we struck a flat, whereat we pulled up our top boots and waded. This was on a feeding bed where the birds often banked up, and here Johnnie left me after we had put out our decoys and anchored the sinkbox quartering to them.

REASONS WHY THE IMMIGRANT LOCATES IN BFE COUNTY.

Because the climate is perfect.
Because the soil is both fertile and prolific.

Because the land is abundant and cheap.

Because a home can be made with little labor.

Because the yield is large and prices remunerative.

Because so great a variety of products can be grown.

Because life is a luxury where the sun shines daily.

Because there are chances for a poor man which cannot be found in other counties.

Because the county is advancing and property is increasing in value.

Because the varied resources of the county are yet to be developed.

Because a man can make a livelihood here with less labor than any other part of the Union.

Because capital does not block all the avenues to wealth, nor crowd the poor man to the wall.

Because the worker gets good pay for his labor, and the wide-awake man has a field for the display of his energy and enterprise.

Because there is health in every breeze and strength and vigor under its cloudless skies.

Because the settler need not spend a life time felling trees and grubbing out stumps.

Because vegetation is so rapid that in two years the home is surrounded by a growth of trees and shrubs which would require five years to develop in a colder climate.

Beeville has a population of 2,000; four years ago it had 250.

Beeville has a direct line of railroad to both the prospective deep water ports of Texas—Aransas Pass and Galveston. It is 66 miles to the former and 212 to the latter.

Beeville is situated in the heart of the "New California," the region that equals the old California and is attracting more attention from capitalists than any other section in the United States.

Corpus Christi Caller: Nelly Turner, who recently captured a large tarpon at Central wharf, an account of which appeared in The Caller at the time, has followed it up by catching one still larger at the same place, this one measuring five feet three inches in length, and weighing ninety-six pounds.

If Nelly keeps up his luck he will soon be noted as the champion tarpon catcher of this section. * * * Mr. William Payson, the San Antonio contractor, has closed a contract with the San Patricio County Commissioners to build two iron bridges in that county, one over the Chilipint and the other between the towns of San Patricio and Mathis.

A Home and Prosperity for Every Person.

Intelligence and Industry will Easily Secure Both in

SOUTHWEST TEXAS

A Delightful Climate, Good Seasons, Productive Soil.

The San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway has no lands of its own for sale, therefore is not "booming" any particular section. It has, however, a list of all cheap, desirable lands along its seven hundred miles of road that are offered at low prices and on easy terms.

Prosperous Towns, Productive Farms and Profitable Gardens

Are the order of the day in Southwest Texas. If you want to own a home in city or country in the most favored locality on earth, write to

C. E. ROTH,

Immigration Agent S. A. & A. P. R'y,
San Antonio, Texas.

VETERINARY.

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

I have one of Aleij Wilkes yearling colts, very valuable; got its fore foot over a wire last spring. It was some time before it could put its foot to the ground. It is not well. There is a false growth on the side that was cut most, just above the hoof. It is warty looking. She bites it. You will oblige me by giving me a remedy how to cure it.—S. E. HAYES, Keagan, Falls Co. Texas.

ANS.—There is no medicinal remedy. They will unite the hoof where the secreting cells of the coronet have been destroyed. The nerves in this case have been cut across, and there is a numbness or itching sensation that causes the animal to bite at it. If there is any proud flesh appears at any time, or any superfluous growth, have it either burnt or dissected out, and have your blacksmith keep the foot straight. It requires some ingenuity on the part of the blacksmith to keep it straight. As there are no two cases alike, there is no rule to go by. Barbed wire fences and fine stock do not agree well together, and if you wish to keep fine stock, part with the barbed wire.

I have a horse with sore on his fore leg just behind his fetlock. It first looked like a sprain and became sore in about four days, and got larger every day. Now it is larger than the palm of a man's hand, has been that large for about three months. I have done everything I could think of, but nothing seems to do any good. Please tell me what to do.—CHAS SCHAEFER, Bastrop, Texas.

ANS.—If the sore is elevated above the surrounding skin, burn it down by painting it daily with nitric acid till it is the level of the level of the skin or hollow in the center. Apply only enough of the acid to moisten the surface, and do not allow it to run down in the sound skin. After you have done this, apply dry, air slacked lime to the sore several times a day with a pepper box.

Please answer through your valuable paper what causes worms in horses and what will rid a horse of them.—WM. HEAVENHILL, Winter, Texas.

ANS.—Worms are produced by worms, the same as all other animal parasites. There is a great variety of species of worms, each having its own special parentage and its special home or habit to rear its progeny in. There is no such thing as producing a worm without first having its parent, any more than you can produce a stalk of cotton without first having the seed. Then you must have a natural sod to grow it in. Horses get infected from other horses, and they then continue to drop the eggs on grass or feed that is on the ground, and these in turn are taken in by other horses, and develop into the motive worm in the animal. The common tanks, so common in Texas for holding surface water, are a great source of infection. If you wish to rid your horse of worms, keep tied up and hand feed him; give pure, fresh water from a deep well or cistern, where there is no surface drainage into it, and feed plenty of green feed. A drachm or two a day of dried sulphate of iron, hardwood ashes occasionally, and plenty of salt, and you will not be troubled with worms long. But if you have your animal where he is getting infected daily, you cannot expect to get rid of them.

My horse appears to be in a good, healthy condition; has a good appetite and plenty of life; he has a large swelling under the jaw, about the size of a goose egg, and every two or three days coughs slightly, and bleeds at the nose. He has been affected this way for several weeks. Will appreciate any suggestions you make as to the best manner of treating the disease.—DYER G. DOWNELL, Gainesville, Texas.

ANS.—I think you have a case of the glanders to deal with. Keep him by himself so as to be safe. Do not let him feed, water or stand with other horses, and watch him close until it develops. It may not turn out to be a case, but your short description indicates it.

Please tell me what to do for my yearling Clydesdale filly. Has been poor all her life; has something like worm dist gathered all around the rectum. Some say she has rectum worms; have given her copperas condition powders and other remedies to no effect; eats hourly all the time, but never fattens.—H. D. FOSTER, Greenville, Texas.

Your colt has worms. Give her one ounce of powdered area nut, divided into eight powders, and give one twice a day with a table spoon, on her tongue. The day after give her four drachms of barbadose aloes and one drachm of soda dissolved in a half pint of water and drench her in the mouth, not through the nose, as it is dangerous, but often done by the ignorant.

If you want to rid your field of Johnson grass, now is the time to get at it.

A FAMOUS JERSEY.

In issue of August 11th we gave out of the Jersey cow, Marigold 32915, but through such error as sometimes happens in well regulated printing offices, the material facts of her history were omitted. This famous cow went through all three of the tests at the World's Fair for 135 days, and came home in splendid condition, winning first in test No. 1, giving more milk, making more cheese, and at less cost than any other cow in the test.

She also won sweepstakes premium as being the best cow of any breed in said test. In test No. 2 (90 days) she made within $\frac{3}{4}$ pound as much as Merry Maiden, and her profit was 36 cents less. In the 30 days test, after 105 days of constant test, she came in fourth. She has the highest record of any Jersey at the World's Fair for a single day, and second highest for the entire period, and highest milk record of any Jersey that lived to reach home.

She was taken out of the test barns into exhibition ring, and won first premium in the strongest competition the world ever saw, as the best aged cow, and then sweepstakes premium as the best Jersey cow of any age.

Truly she won honors enough to satisfy the ambition of any ambitious mnn.

WANTED—Either a Thoroughbred trotting or pacing stallion, 2 or 3 years old. Full particulars to F. G. LOCK, Westlake, La.

A \$1 Magazine for 30c.

Send 30 cents and names of 5 people who might subscribe, and we will send you THE ST. LOUIS MAGAZINE a full year. The price of the magazine is a year. A sample copy for 6 cents. Address 2510 Olive St. ST. LOUIS MAGAZINE, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE

For cattle or good farm, one of the best paying music stores in North Texas, with \$4000 invested, situated at Sherman. No competition; business well established, and a rare chance is offered a man meaning business. My health and outside business compels me to sell. Address W. D. DAVIS, Sherman, Texas.

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Crimson Clover and Turnip Seeds. Now is the time to plant. Bone Meal and Oyster Shells for chickens. Full line Nurserymen's Supplies. Write for prices.

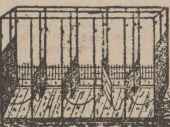
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valuable information which will save many hours of worry during your busy season, by addressing EUGENE VON BOECKMANN, Austin, Texas.



THE BIDWELL Adjustable Stall. Imparts perfect comfort, perfect cleanliness and perfect convenience. For further information address K. P. JACKSON, Georgetown, Tex.

TROTTING HORSES AT PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell, without reservation, to the highest bidder, my entire stock of 40 head of Standard and non-Standard horses, at the city of Fort Worth, on Tuesday, September 11, 1894. Stallions, mares, fillies and colts. Catalogues furnished on day of sale. One-half cash, balance six months' time with good note. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. R. M. GAND.

C.O.D. \$2.98

FREE! An EXTRAORDINARY OFFER! \$10.00 FOR \$2.98

CUT THIS ADVERTISEMENT OUT and send it to us with your name and address and we will send you by express, C. O. D. a box of the Very Finest Cigars, retail price \$10.00, and this beautiful 14 karat Gold Enamelled Watch for only \$2.98. We really are sending out boxes of cigars together. You examine them at the express office and if satisfactory, pay the express agent our Special Extraordinary Price, \$2.98, and they are yours. The watch is beautifully engraved and is a genuine spectacle in a \$25.00 gold filled watch and a perfect time keeper. We make this extraordinary offer to introduce this special brand of cigars and only time watch and box of cigars will be sold to each person at this price. Write to-day, please at this office. THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO., 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

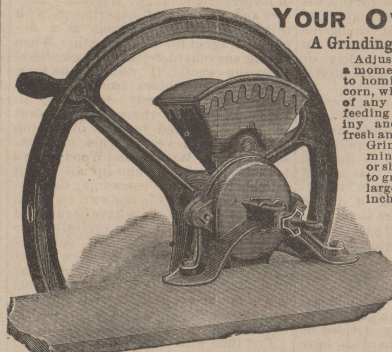
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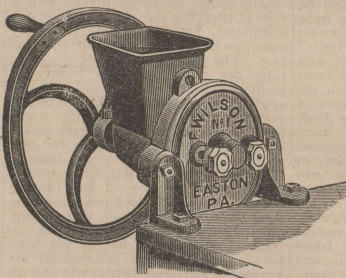
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Adjusted by one thumb-screw in a moment to grind from fine flour to hominy. Adapted for grinding corn, wheat, coffee, spices, or grain of any kind for domestic use or feeding purposes. Corn-meal, hominy and Graham flour produced fresh and pure in your own home. Grinds 1 pound of coffee in 1 minute; four or more a longer or shorter time, as the mill is set to grind fine or coarse. It has large, chilled-iron burrs, $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, which are ground perfectly true. Steel shaft and fly-wheel 20 inches in diameter. Can be quickly fastened to the edge of a table or counter. The workmanship on the mill is first-class, all parts being made to duplicate.

We will furnish this mill and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year for \$5, receiver pays charges, or we will give it for a club of 7 new subscriptions to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH at one dollar each.



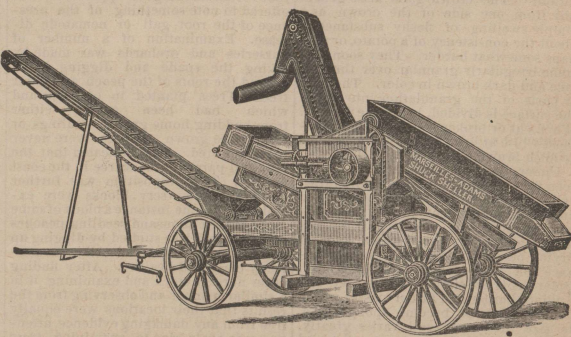
No. 1 POULTER'S MILL

THIS MILL is especially made for Grinding DRY BONES, SHELLS, GRAIN, and many other substances for Poultry.

Weights 35 pounds. No family is at home without one of these mills. Price, \$5 each. Purchaser pays the freight. We use them on TEXAS FARM AND RANCH Experimental Farm and can fully agree with all that is said in favor of these useful machines. This mill will be given as a premium for seven new subscribers to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH at \$1 each.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas

THE MARSEILLES-ADAMS SHUCK SHELLER.



Shells Corn, with or without shuck, with equal facility.

Only Force-Feed Shuck Sheller in the Market.

Husks, shells, separates and cleans corn perfectly without cracking or wasting corn or breaking cobs. Write for Catalogue.

KEATING I. & M. CO., Agents, DALLAS, TEXAS.

THE BACTERIA NO JOKE.

National Dairyman.

Some smile at the common use of the word bacteria, and poke fun at the mixing of scientific terms with the practical, but if dairymen would employ scalding hot water more freely about dairy utensils, they would know neither the presence nor the evils of bacteria. The fetid germ life quickly developing on improperly cleaned dairy tools you may call what you like, but it produces only one general result—debasement of milk and butter quality. So, to eradicate the inception of this ruinous evil, employ an agent coming within the bounds of common cleanliness, namely, water at boiling heat.

Home and Farm: Beware of the man of one experience. His knowledge is very exact, but it is too narrow. In an esteemed contemporary we find a man writing about target—his cows all got it, and because he was feeding four parts of corn meal to one of bran, he attributes all his troubles to corn meal, and advises, as does the paper, against too much corn meal. All of my cows got target once, and I had been feeding them on shorts, or a rich kind of bran with no corn meal ergo, do not feed shorts. Probably others could give a like experience with all the other popular feeds until we could not feed anything. Again I say, beware of the man with one experience. His limited knowledge makes him the more positive in his opinions. He who really knows it all knows there are two very strong sides to all questions with any number of conditions to be taken into consideration. The man who has cured a cow by forcing a piece of corn into her throat, has more confidence that this remedy will cure all her ailments than the educated veterinarian has in the science of medicine. He knows the weak points of his science, while the pork man knows nothing but his dumb luck. It is a common thing to see a dairymen get a new idea in his head, and with the success of one trial, believes he has made a great discovery. He little knows that many others have tried that path before him and found in the end that under changed conditions his new idea would not work. It is far better to stick to the beaten path of approved practice until at least you have learned all that is known by others, then if you have any new inspirations, you can go ahead with your eyes open and with the assurance that you are not treading over some old and useless straw.

Hay Journal: In a circular issued by the Department of Agriculture the Hungarian brome grass is described as being adapted to many sections. In light soils, especially in regions subject to extremes of heat or long periods of drouth or where the land cannot be adapted to the growth of the finer and higher grade grasses, Hungarian brome will be recommended. It is doubtless valuable as a constituent in permanent meadows or pastures and may have special value in the South for winter grazing. On lands where frequent rotation is practiced or desired, its introduction should be made with caution, because it may there prove a pest hardly less troublesome than common couch or witch grass. At the Rocky Ford Experiment Station, Colorado, the Hungarian brome has proved the earliest and best grass tried. Professor Huntley says that there is no doubt about its making two crops per year. At the Arkansas Valley Experiment Station in Otero county, it has been discovered that this grass is a great plant for bees.



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Brandywine Prince 22555, 7 years old, the Jersey bull that has headed my herd four years, can be bought for \$75, as I have replaced him with another. He is a highly bred bull, and superior individually. Have ten of his calves now giving milk—none under 3 gallons with first calf—and all very rich. Address, Farmer Shaw, Dallas.

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

PURE BRED BERKSHIRES. For prices, etc., address R. GILLETTE, Wrightsboro, Gonzales County, Texas.

REGISTERED Berkshires and Pit Games bred and for sale by T. A. DYCHES, successor to W. M. DYCHES, Granger Texas. Circulars free.

WANTED One hundred head of poor (in flesh) of Large English Berkshire Swine. All stock eligible to a bargain. Address W. D. DAVIS, Sherman, Texas.

A. W. HILLIARD, Kyle, Texas. Blanco herd A. J. O. G. Jerseys. Herd headed by Live Oak of Brumby No. 1815, and Signal Oak of Blanco No. 3851. Choice stock. Write for what you want.

OAKLAND STOCK FARM. Registered Yorkshire swine and Shetland ponies. A few choice pigs and imported ponies now for sale. ALVIN G. OWSELEY, Proprietor, Denton, Texas.

SPRINGSIDE JERSEY FARM. Registered Jersey cattle. Herd headed by "Turbo" 15208, son of the great Tormentor with 33 tested daughters. W. A. FORDER, Denton, Texas.

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G. W. FORD & SONS, Allen, Tex., breeders of Poland China Hogs. All pigs eligible to registration. Correspondence solicited.

REGISTERED IMPORTED HOLSTEIN CATTLE at a great bargain. All stock eligible. Am overstocked. GEORGE L. DOYLE, 285 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

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

Position Wanted. Man of experience for stock, etc. References. Address D. W. HOLMES, Care Texas Farm and Ranch, Dallas.

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

The Only Exclusive Swine Journal West of the Mississippi.

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SIX JERSEY BULLS.

All registered and acclimated; six and seven months old. Will sell for cash or exchange for hay, oats or wheat. For further information call on or address LYON & JACKSON, 33 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

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Forty bulls in extra good condition for buyers. Prices reasonable. GUDGELL & SIMPSON, Independence, Mo. Only 10 m. from Kansas City.

THREE SOWS and 1 boar pig, eligible to registry in A. P. C. Record Co., 5 months old, at \$15 each. Am closing out swine. Also my breeding fowls at \$1.50 to \$2.50 each, to make room for young chicks. Address J. W. SMITH, Jacksonville, Tex., at once or you will miss the bargain of your life.

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Forty head of Holstein cattle—36 head of registered and eligible to registry, and 14 head of fine grades, all thoroughly acclimated. For full particulars address O. S. RICHCOCK, Bowie, Texas.

WILLIS E. GRESHAM, Burton, Kas., BREEDER OF

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Won 6 prizes at World's Fair; 3 ribbons on 4 pigs under 6 months. First-class stock for sale.

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A. J. O. G. Jerseys, Standard bred horses, English Berkshires and Yorkshire hogs. Every animal registered and acclimated. S. E. HENDRICKS, Olymian Fields, Harrison Co., Texas.

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For sale. Full bloods and high grades of best butter and milk strains. Not registered. Sixty females and two males. Prefer selling all together. W. R. CAVITT, Bryan, Texas.

FOR SALE.

My entire herd of registered (A. J. O. G.) Jerseys, consisting of the following strains: Signals, St. Heliers, Elmwood Duke (son of Lady Mel) and Stoke Pagle. Must sell within 60 days during which time bargains will be given. M. K. BIRDSONG, Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss.

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My Poland Chinas won 7 prizes at World's Fair, more than any single breeder west of Ohio; 6 prizes on 4 pigs from one litter.

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Registered Poland China, Essex and Berkshire Swine; 100 head ready for immediate shipment. The best collection that ever graced our farms. Animals with individual merit and popular breeding only admitted into our herds. Can furnish any number not related. Come and see our herds and be convinced, or write us.

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Select Herd of Large English Berkshires. G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Kas. Longfellow's Model, Major Lee and other prize-winning strains. Sweepstakes boar and sow at Kas. State Fair.

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Two very fine draft stallions, and two highly bred and fine registered trotting stallions. Jersey cattle of all ages and both sexes and best strains for sale. R. L. JENNINGS, Marshall, Texas.

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TEXAS FARM AND RANCH PUB. CO.,
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In ordering the paper changed from one post-office to another, subscribers should always give the names of the old as well as the new postoffice.

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State Swine Breeders' Association—W. H. PIERCE, President, Denton; A. A. FITTCOCK, Secretary, Dallas.
Texas Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association—W. M. C. HILL, President, Dallas; S. R. HOPKINS, Secretary, Dallas.
Texas Jersey Cattle Club—J. D. RUDD, President, Waskom; J. O. TERRELL, Secretary, Terrell.
State Farmers Institute—R. F. BUTLER, Organizer, Waxahachie.

We received the interesting and instructive descriptive catalogue of fruits and plants grown at the nurseries of G. Onderdonk Co., Nursery, Victoria Co., Texas. Extracts from this work was crowded out of this issue, but will appear later.

OLD reliable Natt. Stephens, as is his annual custom, presented TEXAS FARM AND RANCH with a bucket of choice fruit—pears from his orchard at Forney, Texas. Among them were Kieffer, Duchess, Seckel, and a Japanese variety. Long live the old wheelhorse of Texas horticulture.

AN English Agricultural paper describes the egg of the bot-fly (ostrus equi) as "of a light brown color and in size and shape closely resemble a small hay seed." This is as definite as the boys description of a wonderful snake he encountered back of the barn—"It was nearly as long as a well rope."

THERE are two old slanders that ought to be refuted; the chalk in milk, and sand in sugar. Fifteen thousand samples of milk are annually inspected by experts in Chicago and not a particle of chalk has been found in five years. Water is the sole adulterant. No person would be guilty of so bungling a piece of adulteration, as adding sand to sugar, to be detected in the first offense. Professional adulterators are not fools.

THE Grand Jury of Memphis, Tennessee, in their recent report state that more than 600 saloons in that city have not paid a cent of tax or license in eight years. The jury has returned 730 indictments against saloon keepers and other delinquents, and propose next to indict the officials by whose connivance these derelictions became possible. Similar reports have emanated from

Texas Grand Juries and wholesale indictments have been returned, but in cases of conviction and appeal, the offenders in nearly every case escape through a technicality, or some other perversion of justice.

THE book of the Fair continues its high standard of artistic and mechanical excellence. The entire set neatly bound in one or more volumes will form the finest volume of pictures and descriptive letter press ever issued in this or any other country. It is published in 25 parts at \$1 each, by the Bancroft Co., Chicago, Ill.

A RECENT Dallas Grand Jury, on an important topic reported as follows:

"Because of the technical errors, a large majority of the cases are reversed, although such errors have nothing to do with the merits of the case. Let our legislature say to the court of criminal appeals, that all criminals who appear from the evidence to be guilty shall be punished."

This would be done if the people would elect fewer lawyers to the Legislature. But with lawyers predominating in the law-making body, no reforms in the interest of justice need be expected.

ASTRONOMERS have discovered a hitherto unknown motion of the earth, a rotary motion about its own pole, a sort of double-wobble, the pole itself rotating around a fixed point in space. It is like the going of a Mexican cart over a hog-wallow prairie, the wheel gyrating on the axle, and the axle wobbling from side to side of the well worn hole. To be more explicit: the earth seems to have worn out its axis, or axle, and if the teachings of Geology are to be credited it is old enough to have worn out several axles. How is Lieut. Wellman to know when he has found the pole if it continues to wobble around loose?

THE State Fair is now distributing its regular catalogue and prize list. Persons expecting to exhibit should obtain one, and study it, so that they may know thoroughly all the rules, regulations and requirements, thus saving time and fruitless wrangling during the fair, when the officers are all too busy to spend much time settling insignificant points. Applications for space far exceed those of any previous year at this date, and the fact that more unsolicited applications are being received shows that a greater interest in the Fair is being felt than ever before. The management is busily engaged in making the necessary improvements, and additions to the buildings, and getting ready for the grand opening.

As an example of the recklessness with which corrupt legislation is railroaded through Congress, we mention a bill recently passed providing for the appointment as lieutenant in the regular army of one Eugene Wells, and his immediate retirement without examination, and to be paid the salary of a retired officer for the rest of his life. Wells, in 1870 resigned his commission in the army to avoid court martial and dismissal; was reappointed a lieutenant in 1885, and court martialled and dismissed in 1887 for drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. But Wells had influential friends who secured the passage of a bill to reinstate and retire him as above. The President very properly vetoed the bill, and this course meets the approval of army officers everywhere. This man had been found unworthy of his position, was reinstated, court martialled and dismissed in disgrace, and yet Congress proposed to insult the world by rewarding him with rank and pay for life. The President deserves credit for checking this disreputable scheme.

AGRICULTURE OF THE FUTURE.

Unless the world receives a back-set, such as would result from a world wide war, and the inevitable concomitants of famine and pestilence, the vital subject of the future will be, wherewith shall we be fed? When the populations of America and Australia become as dense as those of Asia and Europe, this subject will acquire an import it never had before. Until science has progressed far beyond its present position, the soil must be the great fountain of food for the hungry millions of earth. In a few years all reclaimable lands in this country will be subjected to the plow, and the lordly estates held for the pleasure of nobles in Europe must be surrendered to the man with the agricultural implement. These reforms will answer the purposes of the present generation, but at present rates of increase there are those now born who will see the absolute necessity of bringing every available acre into active cultivation. But some will say there is over production of food stuffs now, and cite present prices as proof of the statement. There is really no over-production. Present low prices are the result of causes entirely artificial, among which is the inability to buy on account of widespread poverty caused by the accumulation of the wealth of the world in the hands of a few. If every hungry mortal had enough to eat and some for to-morrow the surplus stocks held above the ability of the poor to buy, even at present prices, would not exist. The soil is the life of the country and as the years roll by, must enhance in value, and as intelligence and scientific methods of production are employed, the avocation of the farmer will surely be exalted above every other in public estimation. When the times here predicted are fully come, happy will he be who owns enough of the earth's surface to serve his purpose under laws that will beneficently secure him in his rights.

EXPRESSIONS will sometimes get into papers that neither the editor nor the author really indorses. One of the sisters of the Household indiscreetly classed our German citizens, with several other classes, as "low." No person connected with the editorial staff of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH would endorse such a sentiment. Nothing could be more inconsistent than for the founder and general manager of the paper to antagonize Germans as a class, without first letting out much of the blood in his own veins.

LAST week we noted some national political inconsistencies. Since that writing we have had "some of the same" at home. We have seen a great state political convention adopt a platform that is not endorsed by more than 20 per cent of the party represented, and we have seen placed upon that platform candidates who have antagonized the principles embodied therein from one end of the state to the other. In short, we have the inconsistency of a free-coinage candidate running on an anti-silver platform. This embarrassing condition is the result of shrewd political manipulation, that cheated the masses, and pretty effectually obliterated the tracks of the manipulators. The scheme was for the county conventions to appoint with a great show of fairness a full list of delegates from every part of the counties, consisting of farmers, stock raisers and business men; and then, "as a mere matter of form, you know," appoint an equal number of alternates, consisting of lawyers, bankers, speculators, etc. As was well known, only a few of the farmers would or could attend, but the lawyers and bankers were there in full force. So plain was this feature

that a prominent lawyer delegate declared that it was a lawyers' and bankers' convention, controlled, not by regular delegates, but by the alternates.

FARMERS are often told to work as hard and live as cheaply as their grandfathers did, and they would get along all right. This is usually the advice of street loafers, who work industriously with their jaws.

LAWS that defeat the ends of justice are wrong in principle and ought to be repealed.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

I was reading in your paper of the Swedish clover, and should like to try it here in Harris county, Texas, and see how it will thrive. Will you please inform me where I can get some?—P. P. HEERSTREET, Deer Park, Texas.

ANS.—Swedish, or Alsike clover seed can be had of any first class seed dealer.

Will you or some of your readers inform me where I can find some Nicaragua wheat for sale?—B. F. WEDEL, Heidenheimer, Texas.

ANS.—If "any reader" of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH can furnish the desired information please notify Mr. Wedel.

Dear Sir: Will you please tell me through the columns of your paper, when and how to plant cow peas; will they inquire the corn?—KNOX T. JOHNSON, Bee Caves, Travis Co., Texas.

ANS.—Cow peas may be planted any time between late spring and the middle of summer, if the weather is favorable. Sow broadcast or drill on land prepared for them; plant on stubble the same way after cutting off the grain, or plant in corn at laying by. If planted late and the weather dry, cover deeply immediately behind the plow that opens the furrows.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ABOUT GRASSES

BY GEO. H. HOGAN.

J. H. Davis, Hempstead, Tex.: The samples came torn all to pieces, either from careless packing or curiosity of postal clerks. The one with the seed heads is the Sporobolus cryptandrus, commonly called a drop seed grass, seldom found except in a coast country. It is not related to the Johnson grass, but is a perennial, and might be hard to get rid of if once well set. As to its merits or demerits, I am not posted. I imagine it would make good hay. The best way to test its feeding qualities, when one is in doubt, is to ask "Old Brindle." The unerring instinct of our four-footed friends often gives the solution to some of the knottiest problems with which the mighty intellect of the genus homo comes in contact. Therefore, we say give old Brindle a chance at the grass, and if she says it is good, you need not fear results. The other grass has no head or bloom, therefore I cannot say further than it is a wet weather grass; that is, grows in damp or moist land; has a creeping rhizome or stolon that puts out from the roots underground, by which it propagates itself; is a perennial, but of what family I could not say. When it seeds send sample, and do it up so the postal department will not be tempted to undo it.

W. E. Bower, Selden, Tex.: Here is a grass well known to me, but Mr. Bower never followed instructions about sending the leaf stalk and seed head. This is imperative, if the parties sending desire an answer. True, sometimes, as in this case, I know the sample by sight; but it is better to put one's self to a little trouble than the management of the paper and its corps of editors to much trouble about such things, where the good of the public is the only consideration. Now, as I have vented my spleen on Bro. Bower, I can tell him he land a treasure indeed. This is the "Colorado grass," "Texas millet," and known to the botanists as "Panicum Texanum." Of all the annuals in our catalogue of grass, this, for a hay grass, stands at the head of the list. The nutritive value is nearly as much as the Johnson grass, and is absolutely without a single objection so often urged against the Johnson grass. A farmer need never fear that this will hurt his crops or land, if he will use average industry in rotating crops. And after his corn is cut and shocked he can cut on ordinary bottom lands two tons of this grass to the acre, in August or September, of as good and nutritious hay as the world ever produced. It is not so hard to control as common crab grass, and far more nutritious. By all means give this grass a showing, and report results to the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

running piers and wharves at the ends thereof; and said city was further vested with power and authority of filling up such portion of the flats, covered by water, between ordinary low tide water mark and the said channel inside the reef in front of said city, and on the bay side thereof, as it might deem necessary for public purposes.

Under an additional charter of June 1st, 1873, all the property rights of the previous charters were reserved to said city, and the same vested therein; and all of the same were secured to said city under the general incorporation act relating to cities of 1000 inhabitants and over, and under which the city holds its present corporate existence.

This beautiful city is situated in north latitude twenty-seven degrees and thirty minutes, and longitude ninety-eight degrees west from Greenwich. The city proper is composed of what is known as the Beach portion, of about 145 subdivisions or blocks, containing twelve lots each, and a bluff portion that is also divided into blocks and lots, and skirted, about one mile from the center of the city, by outlying acreage property devoted to small farming and gardening tracts and fine country residences. The mercantile and commercial portion of the city is largely embraced within the Beach portion of the city, and is rapidly developing a monopoly of its entire area for such purposes.

The bluff portion of the city rises at the back of the Beach portion, and almost precipitately, to a height of forty feet, and stretches away in a southerly direction, in a crescent, eight or ten miles, and the same distance to the northwest, making one of the most imposing and picturesque spots on the Gulf of Mexico, and entitling it justly to the name of "The Bluff City of the Gulf." The entire front of this bluff portion commands what may be deemed an extravagant price, for along the immediate front, termed Broadway, are the homes and residences of the wealthiest of the city. Nature has done much to make this city desirable from its health and surroundings. The cunning and skill of the architect and gardener and the taste and cultivation of the inhabitants are rapidly doing the rest, and bid fair to make this the most charming city of the Southwest.

EDUCATION.

Nine-tenths of the letters we receive make pertinent inquiries about the educational facilities of the place. In response we say that we have schools of every class, and all of a character of excellence. Chief in point of general patronage and excellence, are the public free schools, that are open ten months in the year. The public school buildings are commodious, beautiful and cleanly, and situated, as they are, upon the bluff portion of the city, and in the very center of its finest residences, they not only embrace very valuable properties, but their natural situation for reception of the cooling breezes of summer from the Gulf, make them a delight to their attendants, and healthful beyond the scope of any interior community. As to the professors therein, and the corps of trained teachers, under them we can unhesitatingly say that there are none better in the State. The rapid advancement made is best indicated by the fact that at the last administrative session of the school board and city council, the opening of a public high school was authorized, and the teachers therefor have been selected and contracted with.

In addition to the system of public free schools, there are also three well patronized private institutions of learning, that are of the highest class, inclusive of the convent, which has both day and boarding scholars.

CLIMATE.

The healthfulness of Corpus Christi is its prominent characteristic. We are of that conservative temperament that we look upon much of the agitation as to future commercial importance, deep-water port, terminal facilities, etc., as within the realm of speculation and experiment. But we do know that within the limits of the United States there are a half million of people who have been nomadic in their unsuccessful efforts to find the climate and sanitarium their condition or means of wealth have urged. The failure of the rush to Florida, the pilgrimage to Los Angeles, and the high latitudes of places in the Rocky Mountains, are not forgotten, even while men of millions are investing in a desert either summer residence or under medical advice. And still they come, and still they will come; and upon this factor of investment and improvement

alone, Corpus Christi could afford to rest its future growth. All the surroundings of the city, that is its residence portion, have unusual drainage and sanitary facilities. The breezes that reach the dweller and the air that is breathed come purified from the traverse with the trade winds of a two thousand mile expanse of salt water.

We are not of the poetic or dreamy temperament, but "the land of the cypress and myrtle," or the poet's dream of that bright little isle,

"In the blue summer ocean far off and alone,
Where a leaf never dies in the still-blooming
blossoms

And the bee banquets on through a whole year
of flowers,

Where the sun loves to pause
With so fond a delay
That the night only draws
A thin veil over the day

Where simply to feel that we breathe, that we
live,

Is worth the best joy that life elsewhere can
give."

were no fairer or more perfect in their elements of beauty, health and true sense of enjoyable life, than residence in or about this charming city of Corpus Christi.

The following estimate was compiled and sworn to by Mr. Joe Tripis, who is a practical market gardener. His estimate is based upon two crops per year, when, in fact, they nearly invariably raise three crops each year.

Ten (10) acres enough if located in Southwest Texas and properly cultivated.

Read carefully the statement below:-
STATISTICS OF EARLY MARKET GARDENING-COST.

Seed Potatoes, 8 bushels, @ \$2.00.....	\$ 16.00
Seed Corn, 10 quarts, @ 30.....	3.00
Seed Tomatoes, 1/2 lb., @ \$2.00.....	5.00
Seed Onions, 4 lbs., @ \$2.00.....	8.00
Seed Peas, 3 bushels, @ \$2.50.....	7.50
Seed Melons, 1/2 lb., @ 35c.....	.32
Seed Cabbage, 1/2 lb., @ \$2.00.....	1.00
Seed Beans, 2 bushels, @ \$2.00.....	4.00
Seed Cauliflower, 2 oz., @ \$2.50.....	5.00
Seed Cucumbers, 1/2 lb., @ \$2.00.....	1.00
Ten Acres Land, @ \$50.....	500.00
300 bushels Onions.....	450.00
Fence.....	75.00
Help.....	714.00
Total.....	\$1 789.52

RECEIPTS.

125 bushels potatoes.....	\$ 498.75
35 " corn.....	35.00
55 " tomatoes.....	1500.00
55 " peas.....	247.50
50 " beans.....	408.00
100 melons.....	100.00
900 cabbage.....	560.00
7000 cauliflower.....	1400.00
350 bushels onions.....	435.00
Cucumbers.....	500.00
Total receipts.....	\$5425.25
" cost.....	\$1789.52
	\$3635.73

ROCKPORT—"THE HUNTER'S PARADISE."

Is the county seat of Aransas county, population 2,500, and is situated on the Aransas Pass Ry., not far from Aransas Pass, the only practicable deep water pass on the entire Gulf Coast. The city has numerous hotels, viz: The Aransas, Shell, Bay View, Beach, etc. Thousands of pleasure seekers were entertained at this popular resort in 1898, and from present indications Rockport bids fair to rival the famous resorts of Florida.

Wild game of every description abound in innumerable numbers. The oyster, fish and turtle industry forms its most important business. Large quantities are shipped daily to New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Eastern markets.

As a fruit growing section it cannot be surpassed by any in the United States, California not excepted. Lands can be purchased at a reasonable figure. Excursion tickets are on sale to Rockport.

ON THE ALERT FOR THE COLONY.

W. H. SANDERS, in Oscaloosa [Ia.] Liberty Bell.

In a recent issue of the Liberty Bell, a friend from Arkansas calls attention to a desirable section in that state for the location of the colony. I have been over some portion of Arkansas, and have never as yet gazed upon a desirable spot. It may be that there are lands to be had there suitable for such an enterprise, but I fear not. There are many things to be considered in locating so large and permanent an institution. We must not only secure the soil and climate, but other advantages.

We do not want only to produce and distribute the results of our efforts, but we want to live and enjoy life. It is not all of life to eat and drink.

I have never seen a more suitable location than is in the sections of South Texas, near Rockport, at the terminus of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad. From San Antonio to the water's edge of the Bay is a gradual descent. There is not a pond or marshy foot of ground in all this section. It is the only place on the Gulf of Mexico that I have ever visited that a consump-

tive can go and enjoy the invigorating salt breeze. There are some features of this country that are not sufficiently developed as yet to give a definite knowledge of what some productions will do.

Last year grapes were marketed at Rockport on the 16th day of June, two months earlier than California fruit is ripe. The rainfall here is 22 inches, while at Galveston it is 56, entirely too much for most purposes at the latter place. Water along the coast at Rockport is about seven to ten feet below the surface, and is abundant.

A large acreage of grapes have been planted, and it is believed to be not excelled anywhere for this fruit. Cabbage, and almost all kind of vegetables are at home here in the winter months.

Usually an acre of cabbage brings \$500; an acre of onions \$200 to \$250; tomatoes, no one knows how much, but big money; celery grows well they tell me. I shall visit this point later in the season, and test it at the most unfavorable time. The colony is bound to be a success. Push it in season and out of season.

When we see these armies of idle men trailing over the country it inspires to activity along the line we are working, for with the proper use of human energy, coupled with the natural advantages, such a thing as want would be unknown. And our plan will exclude monopoly in all channels.

A DAY'S GOOD SPORT.

Corpus Christi Caller.

Mr. Dan Price, the well known Yoakum lawyer, whose family has been spending the summer here, and who came down Saturday night to join them, is a great lover of sport, and puts in his time while here with the rod and line. Tuesday, in company with Messrs. Turner and McCaslin, and Master Frank McCaslin, he went to the railroad wharf above town (better known as the Aransas Pass Y) and met with splendid luck. His first catch was an alligator gar that measured 6 feet 10 inches in length, and which, Mr. Price says, was the largest thing in the shape of a fish that he ever caught. He next caught a small tarpon, and this was followed by numerous trout and red-fish, but Master Frank McCaslin seemed to have the best luck catching trout, and Mr. Price thinks he must have averaged one a minute for at least thirty minutes, so fast did the trout bite. He says it was the finest sport he ever saw, and his chief regret is that he cannot remain longer to enjoy some more of it. In conversation with a Caller representative last night, Mr. Price said Corpus Christi was the greatest place on earth. "But your people don't seem to appreciate it," he continued, "and instead of advertising the beauties of the place to the outside world, it seems that they prefer to have them unknown. I believe that Corpus Christi will some day be the greatest seaside resort in the South. But when that day will come no one can tell, unless your people wake up and do something toward making it a popular resort." Mr. Price returned Wednesday to his home, but will be down again later on to spend a week fishing.

A TEXAS DUCKING SCORE.

Willard L. Simpson, in Forest and Stream.

I close you herewith a copy of the Corpus Christi Caller with this marked item. It speaks for itself:

"Ducks by the hundreds."—On Saturday night Messrs. A. B. Critzer and O. C. Guessaz came down from San Antonio to indulge in a little sport of shooting ducks. Sunday morning bright and early, in company with Messrs. Max Luther and J. T. Comforth, they drove down to the Oso and put in a day shooting ducks. The hunters returned to town about supper time, and brought back with them 410 ducks. Monday the same party went to the Oso again and returned in the evening with 392 ducks, making 802 in all, the result of two days' shooting. This is the best record made this season in the way of shooting ducks and the San Antonio gentlemen returned home Tuesday, completely carried away with their success."

I understand that Mr. Guessaz is also one of the vice-presidents of the National Game Protective Association. I understand that your valuable paper is in favor of game preservation and not extermination, and I trust that this matter is of enough importance to take up. If this story is false—though it has been bragged about by the parties openly—Mr. Guessaz should have a chance to refute it. I am one of a large body of sportsmen who are trying to preserve and protect game. We have a hard time and it is uphill work, and if we haven't

the support of the prominent papers representing our interests we can accomplish but little. A protest through your valuable paper reaches thousands, where we can reach no one by any other means. I am secretary of the San Antonio Gun Club of this city, a club pledged to protect game, and this is my reason for appealing to you.

WACO.—POPULATION 26,000.

The county seat of McLennan county, is the northern terminus of the S. A. & A. P. Ry. The "Geyser City" of Texas, made so because of its artesian wells and the phenomenal heat of their waters. Waco is situated on a series of hills overlooking the Brazos river. It is in the center of a rich agricultural district and is the metropolis and distributing point of thirty-three counties. It is the largest interior cotton market in the State and ships about 125,000 bales. The Slayden-Kirksey woolen mills, which employ about 450 hands, are worthy of special mention.

Waco has four national, two state, one private and two savings banks, having an aggregate capital of \$2,000,000. Its railway facilities are good. The S. A. & A. P., St. L., S. W., M. K. & T., Waco & Northwestern and Texas Central Rys. center at Waco.

The public schools of Waco are as good as any in the State.

Corpus Christi Caller: If people in other sections are hopeful, those in Corpus Christi should be doubly so. Here we have the loveliest seaside resort in the land. Our beautiful bay can hardly be matched while our delightful climate, both summer and winter, cannot be excelled. Nature has surely done her part, and all that is now needed to make Corpus Christi the most popular seaside resort in the South is united action, coupled with a little energy on the part of our people. Instead of sitting down and eternally complaining of hard times, go to work and do something to bring visitors to the city. Grumbling does no good, for it neither makes friends nor business. Let the past be forgotten and live for the future. Strive to build the city up instead of grieving over the milk that has been split. With all of the failures of past enterprises Corpus Christi is yet the peer of any town in the land, for it possesses natural advantages which but few towns can claim, and is backed by a country of wonderful fertility and productiveness of soil. Instead, then, of grieving over the failures of the past, let us put our shoulders to the wheel and work for the future. Let us settle our rich prairie lands with the man with the hoe, and let us turn our attention to the building up of Corpus Christi. Let us start in by building a large seaside hotel—something that will meet the demands of the tourist and attract visitors from abroad. Let us prepare for the accommodation of the sportsmen, who will then come here in numbers to fish and hunt. When we do this, the first move toward making this a great seaside resort will have been made, and will then be followed by others. But first of all, let us quit grumbling about hard times and get down to work. Without work, we can accomplish nothing; with it, we can accomplish much.

West Point Forum: The South is paying less attention to politics and whittling, and doing more work than for twenty years. Every good citizen should understand the political situation intelligently, but should not devote twelve hours of daylight to it daily, besides wearing out sixteen pocket-knives, nine whetstones and eleven pants bottoms. He also destroys several panels of plank fence, whittles every bench he sits on, digs his knife into chair bottoms and other furniture he comes in contact with, thinking he has served his country well. What we want are men that will work for the welfare and development of the country—men who will produce hogs, cattle and corn instead of shavings. The South is changing for the better as fast as possible.

Western Advertiser: A man who was too poor to take a newspaper sent a dollar to a Yankee for a recipe to stop a horse from slobbering. He got the recipe and he'll never forget it. It read: "To keep your horse from slobbering, teach him to spit."

"THE LIFE OF AN IRON ROOF."

or how long will it last." is the title of an instructive little book upon the use and preservation of iron roofing, sent free by the Cincinnati Corrugating Co., Box 28, Piqua, Ohio.

Poultry.

The Midland Poultry Journal discusses at length the subject of leg-weakness in fowls. Like nearly all writers who attack this subject, the Midland locates the trouble in the bones, instead of the muscles, and this error (as we believe) vitiates a column and a quarter of editorial. This writer has experimented some in this matter, and concluded that the bone theory is not the right one. Kill a fowl thus affected, and the bones of the legs will be found of proper size and normal texture, but the muscles will be flabby or poorly developed. The remedy, therefore, is not bone meal or lime in any form, for fowls raised in a bone yard and on a limestone soil, have leg weakness the same as others. Exercise, and a variety of food are the indications of cure—and better still, the best preventive treatment. The argument, that because the elephant, ox and horse, being grass eaters, have larger bones than carnivorous animals, and that therefore fowls should have grass and greens to develop bones, is false logic. The elephant has larger bones than the panther for the same reason that the bones of the ox are larger than those of the mouse. The fact is that carnivorous animals are stronger, both of bone and muscle, than vegetable feeders. "Soft foods of all kinds put on fat readily," says the editor in question. Hardness or softness of food does not affect the fat producing properties of foods, except in so far as digestion may be facilitated or retarded. Dry corn is our best fat forming food; soft boiled rice is a very poor fat former. Treat the muscles before and after the attack of leg-weakness, and leave the bones alone and you will have better success.

HOW TO CATCH A FOWL.

Kansas Farmer.

Few persons know how to secure a fowl to advantage. Never seize a fowl by the tail, if a fine bird, nor touch the back, but grasp both legs at once with a firm, tight, quick hold, and then raise free from the ground or perch and hang the body down clear of any obstacle. This method does not ruffle the plumage or turn a feather, which, in a fine bird, must be avoided. When the web of the feathers is once broken it can never be united again, and where much handled this often occurs, giving the bird a ragged appearance. It is the source of much annoyance to a nice, clean, smooth bird to have the plumage ruffled. Their bodily covering is regarded with the utmost care, and the luster and beauty of it indicate the health and strength of the fowl.

About Bees.

We have made arrangements with an apiculturist of long experience and thorough scientific attainments to answer all queries concerning bees, their management, habits and diseases, for the present, at least, will be indicated by the signature, "X."

HOW TO RAISE QUEENS.

WILL H. BARBER.

Seeing an inquiry from Mr. Allison, of Dan, Texas, in which he wishes to be instructed "how to raise queens," and also seeing an answer from "X," which I think fails to give the desired information, from the fact that he leaves his pupil at sea, in several places, upon which hinges much importance as regards success. Mr. X says: "if there is no honey flow, that you may stimulate by feeding honey." As to what quantity of honey, or when to feed this honey, is not mentioned. Mr. Allison might guess that a quart would be sufficient, or that five gallons would be necessary. He might feed the entire quantity at one feed, during the day at that, and thereby cause robbing, in which case he would have a fine job on his hands, the result of which, might be the loss of his apiary. Mr. Allison asked for information that he could follow, thereby showing conclusively that the least thing left out, consequently, drives him into guess work, which, nine times in ten results in failure. My plan for raising queens after the natural time for them to be raised has passed, is, as follows: Select the strongest colony in your apiary, to do your queen rearing. Remove the lid from the hive, lift out and examine every comb to ascertain the amount of brood and eggs that are in the hive. At this season of the year (unless the honey flow is very good) you will only find small patches of brood and eggs in the middle of three, and not more than five, at the greatest of the combs. Remove

the outside comb, next to the wall of the hive, which will make room to insert a drone comb. When I say a drone comb, I mean a comb that has been previously drawn out to full depth cells, and not a sheet of foundation. Insert this drone comb in the middle of the brood nest and then begin your feeding. Use honey, one-third water, or a thin syrup made of "A" sugar. A box five by seven, two inches deep, is a nice size to feed from. The sides of the box, at least, should be wood, as this gives the bees a good foot hold to return with their load, thereby avoiding drowning any bees in the feed. After the sun has gone down place the box on the alighting board; fill the cup with the feed and pour it in to the box. Just leave them alone until the next evening, when you repeat the operation, and so continue each evening, until you find your drones hatching, which will be in twenty-four to twenty-five days, provided, however, that the queen began laying as soon as you began feeding. At the end of twenty-five to thirty days you will find an extra large swarm of bees, that is, if there was not too much honey in the hive when you began feeding, with every cell containing either an egg, larva or sealed brood. Your colony is now in a proper condition to remove the queen. First prepare a nucleus hive, by making one out right, or by putting in a division board in a full sized hive, which will answer the purpose. Now you have got the hive ready, go to the colony that you have been feeding, lift out the combs and examine them until you find the queen, remove the comb with the queen on it to the nucleus hive previously prepared. Be careful not to shake off any more of the bees from this comb than you can help, as they and the queen are to form the nucleus of a new colony. About seven days from the time you remove the queen from the colony, you will have a lot of queen-cells. There may be two or more on one comb, and if so, all but one should be cut out, and inserted in other combs in hive, which possibly may not have any, particularly the outside combs, may be without any. Now, presuming that you have a queen cell in each of the remaining eight combs, you are ready to make eight more nucleus colonies, simply by removing each frame with brood, bees, queen cells, etc., to a new framed nucleus hive prepared as the one containing the old queen. You can now go to your other strong colonies and take out the best frames of brood, being very careful to brush off all the bees first, and then place in each of your nuclei. This will strengthen them, as soon as the brood begins to hatch, which will continue until the young queens are laying. This last operation can be repeated at short intervals, being careful not to give them more brood than they can care for, and in a short while you will have a full grown colony from each nuclei. I have raised forty full colonies in sixty days from ten; using empty combs instead of foundation.

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President and Board of Directors.

PRESIDENT L. S. ROSS.

General Lawrence Sullivan Ross was born September 27th 1838. When about six months old his father moved to Waco—then a mere Indian village. Surrounded in early boyhood by the hostile and fearless Comanches, young Ross grew up inured to the privations and hardships, as well as the dangers of frontier and Indian life. He early gave evidence of a bravery and devotion to the State, which has since characterized his whole life. When nineteen years old at home on a summer vacation from College, he won his spurs and the sobriquet of "the boy captain" in a desperate encounter with Comanches, killing 95 of their number, capturing 350 head of horses, and recovering a little white girl, whose parents could never be traced, but whom Ross brought up and educated. On recovery he returned to college and graduated with distinction.

He immediately returned to Texas and was at once placed in command of the frontier at the early age of twenty years, by the far seeing Governor Sam Houston. At once organizing a faithful and fearless band of followers, in a heroic encounter with the Comanches, he defeated them with terrible slaughter, capturing their principal village and stronghold, captured over 400 head of horses, and rescued Cynthia Ann Parker. In this battle Ross killed in a hand to hand combat, the big chief Peta Nocona; and was soon afterwards, by special order from the war department at Washington commended for his bravery, and offered a commission in the U. S. Army.

Entering the Confederate army as a private, he rapidly rose to the rank of brigadier-general. His many deeds of valor throughout that war are too numerous to mention here, having participated in 135 engagements of varying importance. Perhaps the most memorable instance of his gallantry was at Corinth, in his famous charge on battery Robinett, where he lost 150 men of 350, in going a distance of 300 yards, before the fort was reached and taken. He here won the distinction of "the hero of Corinth," and was named by Gen. Dabney A. Maurey, as displaying the most distinguished bravery on that memorable occasion.

After the war, left penniless, he went to farming, and in 1873 was elected sheriff of his county; thus inaugurating a brilliant era of public service to the State, marked by firmness, conservatism, honesty and patriotism. A service so well known that it is here only necessary to mention it. Retiring from the Governor's chair in 1890, he became President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. He has met with the same success here as in other lines of public service; the growth of the institution has been rapid and continuous under his guiding direction. Five new residences have been added—a commodious brick dormitory, a brick wood shop, blacksmith shop, electric light and ice plant, steam laundry, water works and a natatorium. The departments have received new equipment, and the grounds transformed under his immediate direction from a prairie waste to a flower garden.

A. J. ROSE.

President of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, was born in Caswell county, N. C., September 3rd 1830. A month later his parents settled in Macon county, Mo., then a frontier county. His father, Howell Rose, died in 1846, leaving a widow and five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the oldest, and was at the time away from home at school, which he left for the purpose of helping to support the family. In 1849 he started with a party of friends overland to California, and reached the destination after one hundred and thirty four days of weary and hazardous travel. The next year he returned to his Missouri home and was married to Miss Austin, in 1854. In 1857 he moved to Texas and settled in San Saba county, then one of the outposts of civilization. About the beginning of the civil war he left the frontier for safety from savages and settled near Salado, where he still resides. In 1873 Salado Grange was organized and A. J. Rose was soon thereafter elected Master. In 1875 he was elected State Lecturer, and in 1887 Overseer. In 1881 he was elected Master of the State Grange, in which capacity he served ten years; became a Director of the Agricultural and Mechanical College in 1887, and was made President of the Board in June, 1889. Major Rose is an exalted Mason, having served as M.

W. Grand Master, and is now Secretary of the Grand Lodge.

JOHN ADRIANCE.

Of Columbia, Texas, was born at Troy, New York, November 10th, 1818. Was a clerk in the old house of John Haggerty & Sons, New York, and left there the 25th day of October, 1835, on schooner Julius Caesar, engaged as a clerk for Townsend & Jones. Bell's Landing, Texas, subsequently named Marion, and for many years past known as Columbia, has been his home since he landed there November 25th, 1835.

Is a Texas veteran, serving in Capt. Jacob Eberly's volunteer company of 35 mounted men, detailed by General Houston before he crossed the Brazos at Groce's, to remain at Marion until all the families fleeing before the enemy had crossed the river. Being cut off from reaching the army across the country, made their way to San Luis, where they crossed the Pass with the aid of a yawl from the steamer Yellowstone, and by night march reached the east end of Galveston Island. The following morning the steamboat Laura started with provisions and volunteers with the hope of reaching the army, when Captain Eberly and sixteen of his men (including the subject of this sketch) volunteered as part of the guard on the steamer, and the balance remained as a corps of observation on the island. At Red fish bar met steamer Cayuga with Mexican prisoners, and the good tidings of the battle of San Jacinto.

Was one of the most earnest workers and contributors in building the Houston tap and Brazoria railroad and its extension to Wharton, and for three years was in charge of the Immigration Department of the International & Great Northern Railway, at Palestine.

Was a member of the 13th Legislature of Texas, nominated at Galveston without his knowledge until two days after it was made, and has often been solicited to run for the same office, which he has declined, preferring the quiet paths of life.

Has taken a deep interest in the welfare of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas since its first establishment, and also of the Prairie View State Normal School. Is a prominent Mason, and Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Texas, and well known throughout the state.

Time has dealt leniently with him.

He is hale and hearty, and bids fair to enjoy many years more of usefulness.

W. R. CAVITT.

Was born in Robertson County, Texas, forty-three years ago; is of Scotch-Irish extraction. His grand parents moved to Texas from Tennessee and Alabama in 1833 and 35. At the age of 22 and 23 he graduated in the Literary and Law departments, respectively, of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. He then located in Bryan, Brazos county, where he has resided for twenty years engaged in the practice of law, stock raising and farming. Was twice elected, by large majorities, over worthy opponents, county attorney, in which capacity he served his people four years, and two years as member of the nineteenth Legislature. Eleven years ago he was, without his knowledge or solicitation, appointed by Gov. Ireland, as local director of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, which position he has held by re-appointment ever since. He is the youngest member, the first and only native Texan ever appointed on the Board of Directors, and has served in that capacity longer than any other member. He represented the College, as a delegate, at the National Convention of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, in New Orleans, November 1892, and Chicago, October 1893. He is untiring and enthusiastic in all that pertains to the College, and being on the spot, his labors in this behalf are necessarily a heavy burden which he cheerfully and effectively bears for the love he has for the institution and the State.

JOHN E. HOLLINGSWORTH.

Was born near Henderson, Rusk Co., Texas, November 21st, 1848. His early education was obtained in the private schools of the neighborhood, and he closed his school days at Bethel College Kentucky, in 1868, when he began the study of law in the office of his father, who was then associated with Judge A. S. Broddus, at Bryan, Texas. He attended the law school at Brenham in 1870, and the same year was licensed to practice, but at once engaged in the banking business in which he continued at Cleburne, and at Austin until 1874. In June of that year he married Miss Florence M. Latham, a daughter of Oulpepper county, Virginia. He attributes his success in life to the care of a

plous mother, and to the help of a devoted Christian wife. Soon after his marriage he settled upon a plantation in Johnson county, and in 1878 located at Grandview, Texas. In 1883 he entered the United States mail service as postmaster. In 1885 he was appointed U. S. post office inspector, and at the expiration of a year advanced to the position of inspector of the Texas division. In June of that year he was appointed chief clerk in the office of the State Commissioner of Agriculture, and on promotion of Commissioner Foster to the Railroad Commission, he became Commissioner of Agriculture, Insurance, Statistics and History.

Mr. Hollingsworth's previous training has especially fitted him for the duties of the enlarged sphere to which he was now advanced. The first year of his administration was noted for unusual occurrences in the insurance world, covering as it did, the examination of the affairs of the New York Insurance Co., the most important ever made in this country, and his zeal and fidelity was duly appreciated by the members of the company. Now another "special examination" of the company has been determined upon, and he has been selected with six other commissioners to conduct it. This is a great compliment to the state and the department over which he presides.

By reason of his position he is ex-officio member of the board of directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the Prairie View State Normal School.

J. D. FIELDS, M. D.,

Was born in Abingdon, Washington Co., Virginia, in April, 1845, studied medicine and received his degree. During the civil war he served with Quirk's scouts, John H. Morgan's command, and was wounded five times. He came to Texas in 1865, and settled in Travis county where he has resided ever since. In October 1866 he was married to Miss Mary F. Raney, and has three children living and one dead. He was president of the Farmer's Alliance Exchange for three months in 1889, and president of the Farmer's State Alliance in 1890. Is a Mason and an Odd-Fellow, and has filled various offices in each of these lodges. Is now engaged in farming and practice of medicine and has been a director of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas for several years.



J. E. HOLLINGSWORTH.
JOHN ADRIANCE.

GOV. L. S. ROSS.
W. R. CAVITT

A. J. ROSE.
DR. J. D. FIELDS.

Household.

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

CHAT.

Mabel comes in response to the call of Laurel. Certainly there is no harm in expressing an opinion, Mabel, while it places you in good company, no matter upon which side you take your stand.

Mr. George Graham would like to have a full and free discussion of "Our liberties as guaranteed to us in our Constitution." The Household hardly seems to be the proper place to discuss this weighty theme, since from his own admission just above, women have no rights other than the possession of homes and husbands. He says "H. B. H.'s letter covers the whole ground." H. B. H. avers that women have all the rights they need, but if they want more, "let them use their blandishments." Accepting this latter sentence in the sense in which we believe H. B. H. meant it, not as it might be construed, we find that in some homes the blandishments which charmed before marriage, lose their charm after marriage, and what shall a woman do then to secure her rights? It would be a wise thing to do, perhaps, study our Constitution and learn what are the true meanings of right and liberty. We believe it was Madam de Staël who, realizing the length to which fanaticism in any cause might lead, exclaimed: "Oh, liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name!" In this land of the free, how many crimes are committed in the free exercise of our boasted personal liberty! Virgil St. Clair makes a strong plea for the sanctity of the home. He believes that in the seclusion of home alone, can woman maintain her purity and dignity.

In reply to the query of Mrs. M. T. Ikard, of I. T., in this week's Household, we diagnose the case as scabies, or scabs, in plain English, caused by a microscopic insect. Pick them off with a pointed instrument and apply carbolic ointment, and afterwards grease. The fowls should be treated before the scabs encroach upon the eyes, or there may be danger of getting the ointment in the eyes and destroying the sight. An ointment may be made by working up a lump of soap size of a pecan with about four drops of crude carbolic acid, or ten drops of phenol sodique.

Geo. A. Bulcher sends us a very kind greeting, and in his letter pays a beautiful tribute to love; but as the discussion ended some time ago, we must ask his pardon that we publish only a part of his letter, and beg that he and his "old wife" will accept our thanks for their appreciation of the Household.

E. A. F. doesn't think it is right for us to vote, and cites Sister Mungler to that same book of Ephesians for proof. Mary, Reading, Kan., makes her first call. We are sure she will be a welcome member in the Household. She brings wholesome advice to young mothers on the care of babies. We shall be glad to have Mary come again.

We give below the copy of a postal card which we have received:

SHERMAN, Grayson Co., Texas, August 24.
Gents—Do you endorse the article in (Household) TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of No. 30, July 28th, "A Word to All?" (Signed) K. G. A. KURSCH.

In reply we have this to say: TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is too liberal and progressive to publish only such articles as the editors of its different departments can fully endorse. Its columns are open for the discussion of any subject of interest or importance to its readers and subscribers. The management would scorn to publish only such letters or papers as they could agree with in sentiment or policy. Such a narrow-minded course would soon close its career of usefulness and enlightenment. We publish many letters differing widely, willing to give every one a fair opportunity to express their opinions. We never refuse to publish any article sensibly and decently written, if we think it suitable for our columns. We should have a weary, see-saw life if we undertook to endorse every opinion and shade of opinion of our many contributors. We give our readers the wheat, and leave the winnowing to them; not responsible for any one's view of life or anything else, and willing that every one should enjoy their opinions, as we do ours.

Thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Davenport for an invitation to Font Hill to participate in the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. We hope

that twenty-five years more of wedded bliss may lend their happiness and prosperity to our good friends and place upon their aged brows the crown of a golden wedding.

Sylvia T. H. answers the question asked by Mrs. Fry a few weeks ago. We feel sure that many of our readers will appreciate the information contained in Sylvia's letter, throwing, as it does, so much light upon a very vexatious subject.

INTERROGATION POINTS CHIEFLY.

LEO JENSWYL.

When I was accorded a welcome in this charming circle several weeks ago, the compositor was generous and devoted more type to my service than I have immediate use for, so I would like to give back his surplus and take only J e n s w y l for my last name.

As usual I am bristling with interrogation points, but what I want to know chiefly is: Why is it young girls will try to be witty? If right young girls, when turned loose upon older society, would content themselves chiefly with observation and looking modest and sweet, they would score a vaster success than by trying to be conspicuous by terse remarks calling forth laughter. Every young girl blessed with good health is pretty. Not always by reason of regularity of features, but generally by her freshness of coloring and gentle maidenliness, and if she will be satisfied to speak when she is spoken to, and then give her opinion, simply and naturally, she will leave behind her when she goes that pure sweetness of a sparkling summer shower, refreshing because of its unassumed spontaneity, and not a lingering conviction that she would have been more appreciated if her lips had remained in repose. Children have a laugh ready to burst forth at the slightest excuse, and what a girl of 14 or 16 would say, causing a ripple of merriment from companions of her own age, would fall on the ears of her older friends as something appallingly flat, as something much better left unsaid.

Another question I would like to have answered, I will put to Nellie Hawks: Nellie, do tell us how you can be a voluminous writer and at the same time be a successful housekeeper? Do you keep house, and if you do, when do you do your writing? My trials in snatching a few moments now and then for scribbling would fill the entire Household, so I refrain from turning the flood of my woes upon you all. Perhaps on a farm one has not so many interruptions as we villagers? Give us your methods of work, do you or any one else who has discovered the art of being systematic in your daily routine. Such an exchange of confidences would be profitable, I am sure, for I believe there are others than myself who are, to a great extent, slaves of their surroundings through ignorance rather than will. Tallulah, La.

A PLEA FOR THE SANCTITY OF THE HOME.

VIRGIL ST. CLARE.

Mrs. S. E. Buchanan: Will you admit to the Household circle, a recruit from the sacred precincts of San Jacinto's field. I have often stood gazing into the arena, thinking at each issue of war would join in the fray, but just as I succeeded in screwing up my courage to the sticking point, a new issue arrives and upon perusing it, find that some one has so nearly anticipated what I intended writing, that I would fain exclaim, with the darkest whose master requested him to plant a sack of salt, "I was just thinking 'bout dat." What a multiplicity of views have been expressed in regard to woman's rights. Some for unlimited suffrage, some for limited suffrage, some for semi-limited suffrage and others opposed to suffrage, limited or otherwise. As it is impossible to enter at this stage of the contest, without expressing my views thereon, will state that I believe in woman's rights to this extent: I believe in woman's inalienable right to be loved and protected. I believe in her right to reign as queen of her household, and make home cheerful and attractive. I believe in her right to reign as queen of her husband's affections, and retain that position by those virtues which ever render her an object of respect, admiration and love. But, woe betide the day, that she enters the arena of political life, with its many vicissitudes, and alas that candor should compel me to add, its many vices. In taking this step, she virtually falls from the lofty pedestal of pristine purity, of which chivalrous man regards her as the type, and descends to the level of common

clay. Enlightened man has been wont to regard woman in her proper sphere, as only one degree less than the angels. But let her once, so depart from her proper sphere, as to mingle with man on terms of political equality, and she will lower herself far in his estimation, and furnish a striking example of the adage, "Familiarity breeds contempt." I acknowledge that the ballot needs purifying, and likewise that intemperance and immorality should be suppressed. And did I but believe that extension of suffrage would have the desired results, would be heart and soul in favor thereof. But this movement may be well compared to the man who attempted to purify a muddy stream with a filter, instead of going to the fountain head and kicking out the hog that was wallowing therein. If woman enters politics, she must to a certain extent neglect the duties and ties of home. In order to fulfill her political obligations, she must be absent from home more or less, and the time that should be spent in the society of her family, is otherwise engrossed. And what is the result? Her children left without a restraining hand, grow up in vice, and the good she may accomplish in public service is more than counterbalanced by the evil her absence from home has wrought. No! the spirit of "charity should begin at home," may well be applied here. It is better to "stop the beginning of evil" for "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." We all realize that there is no influence like that of a mother.

"As the twig is bent,
So is the tree inclined."

Let the mother, therefore bend her energies toward the proper training of her children. Let her inculcate in the hearts of each the germ of true manhood or womanhood, ever watching their wandering feet lest they should go astray, and above all, since "example is more efficacious than precept," continually set before them a true example of Christian virtue, and she will live to see her children rise up and call her blessed. Aye, her efforts will be as bread cast upon the waters, to be gathered up many days hence, when immorality and intemperance will almost, if not entirely cease to exist. With best wishes for Mrs. Buchanan and the Household Department.
Lynchburg, Texas.

DOESN'T WANT TO VOTE.

E. A. F.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I would love to join the Household if you will allow me in. I have been a reader of the Household for some time and like it very much. I live in a beautiful country, six miles northwest of Taylor. I like to read the sister's letters. I have just finished reading Mrs. A. M. Monger's letter; it just made my heart ache to read it. I think if she would go to the book of the Ephesians and read the 23d verse, (it wouldn't hurt her to read the whole chapter), she wouldn't talk of going to the polls. She said it would only take a half hour to go and vote; she ought to think that all the women don't live in town. I don't think it is right for women to vote. God didn't intend for woman to go ahead, and I don't think it is right. Well, I have said enough for the first time, hoping not to offend any one.
Taylor, Texas.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

GEO. GRAHAM.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Asking the usual permission to enter, I beg to present a few thoughts to the circle. Hitherto I have been but a silent listener to the varied topics discussed, and would have remained so, but for the fact that some three issues ago you struck a chord which should have vibrated and found a response in every heart of every patriotic American. The unheeding silence of your contributors seems to indicate that we are supremely indifferent to our best interests on the point mooted. I allude to the noble language in which you reiterate the views of Grant, Garfield, and most notable of all, that "grand old man," Thomas Jefferson, when they spoke, wrote and contended for the separation of church and state. And by a peculiar coincidence the same views and sentiments, in the same issue, were fully expressed by the lady of Hubbard City. She said, "keep God out of the constitution," for if admitted, the result will be "persecution in the name of Christ." Grant's language was, "forever keep church and state separate." Jefferson's "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

Upon such a noble foundation is our Constitution built, and standing upon it,

our freedom is assured; and the lady from Hubbard City spoke the truth plainly and clearly when she also said: "I would have it (the constitution) taught in our schools." She is right, and our legislators seeing this, have wisely provided for it in our new school laws, making it a test of efficiency at our teacher's examinations. The love at discussion having died a natural death, that somewhat weightier discussion—woman's suffrage—taking its place, and having been pretty well ventilated, the anti having the best of it, such letters as H. B. H.'s, covering the whole ground, I refrain from adding, more than to say that a true woman's sphere is at home in her own house, a "true helpmeet" to the man to whom she has vowed allegiance. I would like to see a full and ample discussion of the subject, of our liberties as guaranteed to us by our Constitution, and the outcome of a revolt from bigotry and oppression, although the bigots and oppressors were chiefly our English "forbearers."
Waco, Texas.

KIND WORDS.

GEO. A. BULCHER.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: Here comes a truant. I have long been a silent reader of your noble paper. As my better half and I enjoy reading the Household so much, I feel like I want to step in this beautiful morning and say a few words. My wife thinks she must have TEXAS FARM AND RANCH first, to read the letters in the Household department, but if I will promise to read them out she will let me have it; thus you see we both get to read it at the same time.

I am glad to see so many interesting letters in the Household. I think Mabel Clair a little hard on love, but perhaps she has decided that she is mistaken, which I think she will be by-and-by.
Red Oak, Tex.

IN RESPONSE.

MABEL CLAIR.

Here am I. I come promptly to the front to answer Laurel's call. Oh, no Laurel, I am still true to my my colors, if I did get whipped in the argument.

It seems I lost favor, though, with our dear circle when I raised my voice against love. I never did fully explain myself, for two reasons; in the first place, there was one picture which I wished to draw before the argument got under good headway—the life of a woman—and present to the Household for their opinion, hoping to get some light on the subject; but when Cathen's letter came out, I joined in the fray, and discarded the pen picture I had prepared. By a close study of life I have fathomed what puzzled my childish brain, in the life of this woman. During my acquaintance with her I knew nothing of her past history; after she moved away I learned it, and puzzled over it. Her sad expression had always been a mystery to me, and I knew she had a past, a sad past, i. e., called sad memories, for I had seen their shadow on her face.

Then there was a second picture, which I wished to end the argument with—a pen picture—and having written it I laid it away and waited for developments.

In the meantime an event took place that caused me to withhold that letter. Seeing that I was losing ground, and being unable to use my final letter, I was glad when the argument closed. I do not offer this as an apology for the poor way in which I handled the subject, but in justice to myself.

Not being at home when the argument closed, I didn't see the letter Mrs. Canfield referred to. Since my return home after an absence of two months, I have not looked over the back numbers.

I see woman's rights is still before the Household. It is rather a delicate subject, and one that will cover much ground. Having minds and wills of our own, we cannot see things alike, believe alike, or agree in many things. I wonder if it would do any harm for me to express my views. If I get whipped again, it is a consolation to know I will have plenty of company, for I believe the subject is equally divided.

I see many have gone to the Bible in search of proof to support the theory that women should be silent. The Bible does not teach it. The old Corinthian law, it is true, forbade women having any say in anything. But are we under that law? Nay.

In Paul's letter to the Corinthians, he repeats their law concerning women: "Let your women keep silence in the churches: for it is not permitted unto them to speak; but they are commanded

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S. M. SMITH, Board of Trade Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex.

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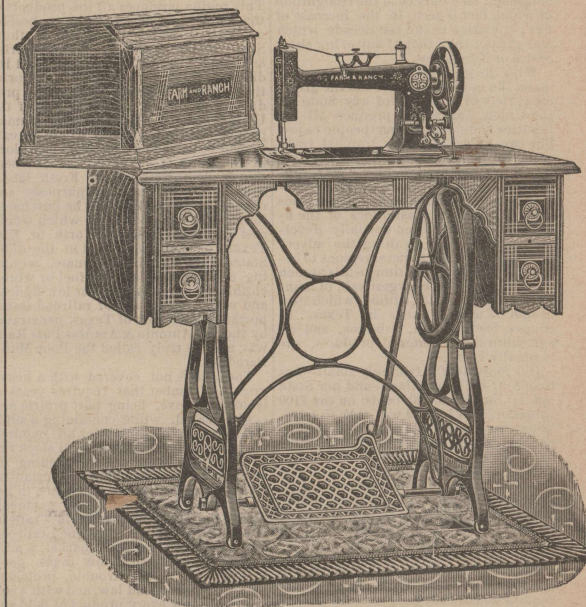
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TEXAS.

Modern civilization is dependent upon the primeval pursuits of the honest husbandman, who produces the natural wealth which feeds and clothes the world. Three-fourths of mankind is engaged in the agricultural occupation, bringing forth the richness of the soil. These require land and homes; land that is not too expensive to be tilled at a profit, as in Europe or the thickly populated East; that will produce sufficient to repay the farmer, and net him a handsome margin on his investment and yearly toll.

This fact has diverted the stream of immigration from the Northwestern States to those of the great Southwest, or more particularly, Texas, whose climate is without the severity of that of Kansas or Nebraska, and whose land is cheaper and more fertile than that of California. Texas offers greater inducements to the investor and home-seeker than any other portion of the American continent, an evidence of the recognition of which fact is seen in the increase of her population in the last decade, which was greater than that of any of her sister States or Territories.

With the greatest area, the finest climate, the most fertile soil and the greatest variety of products of any State in the Union, Texas can produce all the luxuries and comforts her people enjoy. She can grow her own tropical fruits along the Gulf coast and freeze her own ice on her northern border. Her supply of timber is adequate for all her demands, besides thousands of carloads yearly exported. vast mines of the finest iron ore have been partially developed, and are only awaiting the advent of railroads to the mineral regions to become an active competitor in this branch of commerce. The largest vein of manganese in the world (without which steel cannot be made), exists in Texas. In copper, lead, kaolin, asbestos, and all agricultural and material products, she is equally rich.

Her State debt is triflingly small—less than four million dollars—and her State tax is limited to 20 cents on the \$100 valuation, and in 1889 was only 15 cents. County and city taxes are limited to 50 per cent of this, except special taxes for improvements.

The public school fund is the largest of any State in the Union, there being an available fund of \$11,000,000, and public school lands devoted to the purpose, valued at \$60,000,000, which in less than five years will exceed \$100,000,000.

The last census shows a population of a little less than 3,000,000. If as densely populated as New York, Texas would contain 28,000,000 people, and indeed is capable of sustaining the entire population of the United States and then have only as many people to the square mile as Massachusetts.

EXEMPTIONS FROM FORCED SALE IN TEXAS.

A homestead worth \$5,000, exclusive of improvements, if in a town or city; if in the country, 200 acres, including improvements and crops growing thereon, except for part or all of the purchase money thereof, the taxes due thereon, or for material used in constructing improvements thereon, and in this last case, only when the work and material are contracted for in writing, with the consent of the wife given in the same manner as is required in making a sale and conveyance of the homestead.

All household and kitchen furniture, and provisions and forage on hand for home consumption.

Any lot or lots in a cemetery for the purpose of burial.

All implements of husbandry, and all tools, apparatus and books belonging to any trade.

The family library and all family portraits and pictures.

Five milch cows and their calves, and two yoke of oxen, with necessary yokes and chains.

One gun, two horses and one wagon, one carriage or buggy, and all saddles, bridles and harness necessary for the use of the family.

Twenty head of hogs and twenty head of sheep.

All current wages for personal services.

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Farm products in the hand of the producer, and family supplies for home and farm use.

Household and kitchen furniture to the value of \$250, including sewing machine.

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43560 square feet.....	1 square acre.
177 1-7 acres.....	1 league.
4428.4 acres.....	1 section.
640 acres.....	1 section.
320 acres.....	1 section.
160 acres.....	1 section.

SOUTHWEST TEXAS.

Southwest Texas is truly the garden spot of this land of promise. Here the temperature is always mild. The farmer can work in his field twelve months in the year and raise crops of various kinds continuously on the same land. This region produces all the products of the Middle and Western States, besides many that cannot be grown in those States. Her natural grasses are varied and equal to those of Kentucky and Indiana. All her crops mature in a shorter time and pay a larger profit to the producer than in any other section of the United States. There is only a small part of the United States where fat cattle can be marketed from grass feed alone in the month of January, and this section is Southwest Texas. Fresh lands, suitable for agricultural purposes and convenient to market, can be purchased for from \$1 to \$5 per acre, which would cost from \$15 to \$50 in North or East Texas, or from \$50 to \$150 in the older States. With a milder climate, requiring no large outlay for fuel or winter clothing, productive land at low figures, and within easy reach of railroad transportation, this part of Texas, penetrated by the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway may be truly called the Poor Man's Paradise.

The land is not covered with a heavy growth of timber that requires years of labor to remove, being part prairie and easily cleared, while containing a sufficient amount of timber for all required purposes. Here, cattle and all stock run at large the year round, feeding on abundant grasses that flourish constantly. Here, the poor man has a chance to get cheap land on a small cash payment, giving him long time and a low rate of interest on balance, with good railroad facilities, close to a good market, a mild and healthy climate, low taxes, good free schools, no race trouble, protected by a wise homestead law, and with a soil that will grow every product of field and garden, and a ready market at all times for their sale.

To a man of moderate means who desires to change his location, Southwest Texas offers unequalled inducements. The lands, which are now selling at such astonishingly low prices, will treble and quadruple in value within the next very few years. Indeed, they are increasing in value daily.

CLIMATE AND SOIL OF SOUTHWESTERN TEXAS.

James C. Atkins, in Irrigation Age.

Southwest Texas may be defined as follows: Commencing at Matagorda, a town on the coast about 100 miles southwest of Galveston, and following the coast line to the mouth of the Rio Grande, thence up the river to Eagle Pass and back in a straight line to the place of beginning, making a somewhat irregular triangle.

For the last thirty or thirty-five years this part of Texas has been in the hands of ranchmen, whose immense ranges have been kept for the use of their herds alone, to the absolute exclusion of the farmer and gardener. A large portion of these lands is now being put on the market at reasonable figures, and before long I hope to see this, the finest country in the United States, blossoming like a rose and filled with people.

I say the finest country, for what place is there in the United States that can compete with us in climate, or in the earliness with which we can place our vegetables on the market?

We live in a country which lies on the verge of the temperate and tropical worlds. The chill of the winter wind and the fierceness of the torrid heat are not known here. The prolonged spring, the summer, tempered with the ever pleasant and all-pervading cooling breeze, the genial, bright and sunny fall, and uniformly mild and gentle winter, constitute a climate of constant enjoyment worthy of the highest appreciation. From the similarity of climate to

that of southern Europe this country might be called the New Mediterranean, especially in this case at this point, Portland, which is situated on Corpus Christi Bay, on bluffs forty feet above the level of the sea, and about midway between Galveston on the north and Brownsville on the south. At both of the above named places the extremes of temperature are greater than at this point. At Portland the uniform summer temperature is, day after day, 84 to 86 degrees, rarely going above this, and then only to 90 or 92 degrees. Even this is hardly felt as long as we have the delightful gulf breeze. In winter our days are a succession of pleasant temperature of from 40 to 60 degrees, interspersed now and then by a norther, or north wind, when the temperature will fall slightly below 40 degrees, but rarely getting low enough for a frost.

We have three varieties of soil here: The white sand, composed of decomposed shell; a quick soil if it has plenty of water, but without strength to stand continued cropping without the addition of artificial fertilizers. This land is only found in the immediate vicinity of the coast, and consequently is very liable to drift unless protected by wind-breaks in the shape of trees.

Brown sand: This forms our staple market garden and fruit land. It is a fine, rich loam, and well able to stand continued cropping, and producing vegetables and fruits, such as grapes, peaches, plums, dates, oranges, lemons, bananas, etc., from three to four weeks earlier than California. No great quantity of these fruits has been as yet raised here, as the country has only been open to settlement within the past few years. Enough have, however, been planted to prove the above assertion.

In this county (San Patricio), there are two bearing vineyards, containing about 40 acres of wine grapes, from which is made some of the finest wine I have ever tasted in the United States. This wine will be better matured in three months' time here than in three years' time in California.

As far as I can ascertain, the first carload of watermelons shipped in the United States this year was from La Fuenta, in this county, to Kansas City, and Portland had the honor of placing the first car in Dallas on the 5th of June. I have just heard from Chicago that the first of the Georgia crop is not expected before July 15th. Over a month's difference. Our other vegetables are equally as early.

The Black or Hog Wallow land: This is similar in some respects to the North Texas black waxy or gumbo land, but has more sand in it, making it a great deal easier to work. It is a very rich soil, well adapted for cotton and corn, and is capable of producing large crops for an indefinite number of years without fertilizing. This land holds the moisture very well and may prove to be very good for fruit. As is the case in all new countries, the sandy land is the first to be developed and experimented with, so in this case all fruits and vegetables have been planted in the sandy lands, and the black land has only been allowed to produce cotton and corn. However, I know of a few grape vines that have been planted in it and are doing well, being heavily loaded with fruit this year.

A great deal has been said this year in the papers about the great drought in southwest Texas, how nearly all the stock was dead and that the people would be in the same condition unless help in the shape of supplies was sent at once. This is misleading to the general public as there is only a small portion of the country in that condition, viz.: the county of Starr and part of Duval, and Encinal, and I think that the reason of their destitution is at their own door. There has never been a time yet in the history of this section of the country that it has not been possible to raise a half bale of cotton to the acre where they have taken the trouble to cultivate the land. The white people of the above counties are not starving, though they have lost a great deal of stock, owing to the overstocking of their pastures, and it is the Mexican who has heretofore taken care of their cattle and who has been dependent on them for a living, that is now in trouble. These people are too lazy to work land and raise enough to support themselves, and, in fact, would rather starve than do so. The rancheros do not wish, in their own straitened circumstances to have to support them, so have made a great cry in the papers for help.

The United States weather bureau gives this place the mean annual rainfall for the past twenty years as 36.98; this is about the same as Iowa, Illinois, etc. Now if this rain was equally distributed

throughout the year we would not feel the need of irrigation, but as it sometimes comes in rains of from two to six inches in twenty-four hours, flooding the country and filling the rivers, and then perhaps not another for a month or two. This is hard on market gardens. A good winter rain will start them nicely, then comes a spell of dry weather, and they begin to suffer; perhaps some of the crop dies; then suddenly another heavy rain, or perhaps a light shower, neither of them doing one-quarter as much good as if we had a good irrigation ditch. If garden truck and fruits can be placed on the market ahead of California from two to four weeks, under the above circumstances, what would be the results if we had irrigation?

There are three plants that I know of in this part of Texas, viz.: one at Brownsville, owned by Mr. Rabb, who uses it for irrigating sugar cane and bananas; one at Laredo, belonging to the North Laredo Land and Irrigation Company, who irrigates about 500 acres and have most of it in grapes and a few gardens. The last and youngest of the three is about forty miles from its place on the Nueces river. Mention was made in one of your late issues about the starting of this plant, stating that one hour and twenty minutes after starting the pumps the river was dry. This is a mistake. The pumps absorbed the flow of the stream and at the above mentioned time no water flowed below the plant. They have no dam and are dependent on what water may be in the river between rains. If a series of dams were built on the Nueces river enough water could be stored to irrigate an immense quantity of land. If you will take the trouble to look at a map of Texas you will see that this river rises in the western portion of the State and consequently drains an enormous body of land, thus insuring a good supply of water.

Nothing can be said for or against this plant as yet, as it was started far too late to do any good to the crop of early spring vegetables. But by what you will have had a chance on the fall garden crop, and then we will know more about it. We have several other river and basins that could be utilized in this part of the country. There are a great many arroyos or gullies on the coast that could be easily dammed, some of them being of very great size and capable of irrigating a good deal of land.

The Aransas, Chinipin and San Antonio rivers could all be utilized, especially the two latter. There are several irrigation schemes under discussion at present and I look for the development of some of them before long. I also expect to see great strides made in the advancement of this country.

Give us irrigation and we will make California hustle to keep up with us.

THE CITY OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

The city dates its organization and creation back to the year 1846. By an act of the Legislature of the State of Texas, approved April 18th, of that year, the County of Nueces was created; and a few days thereafter, to-wit: April 25th, by an act of the same Legislature, the City of Corpus Christi was incorporated and established as the county seat of said County of Nueces.

As first chartered, the city embraced and comprised within its limits a square of four miles, fronting on Corpus Christi and Nueces bays, and with the designation of the center of its front line as the mouth of the ravine which runs through said town, terminating at the shore line of Corpus Christi Bay.

The original charter was repealed on the 16th of February, 1852, and another act of incorporation passed whereby the limits of the city were made to extend one mile north, and one mile south of Edward Ohler's wharf—which is now the foot of Peoples street—and two miles east from the bay or front of the said city.

Important franchises were, by subsequent supplemental acts of the Legislature, vested in the city. By act of February 21st, 1854, supplementary to the charter last above referred to, power was given to the city to contract for removal or avoidance of the mud flats or sand bars between Corpus Christi and Aransas Bays or the Gulf of Mexico; and also power to survey and appropriate any lands, not exceeding one hundred yards in width, for that purpose; and also for constructing a canal across Mustang Island. Again, by act of the Legislature of February 11th, 1860, this city was vested with the power and privilege of opening all its streets running east and west on the bay side of said city to the channel inside the reef, with power of erecting, constructing, maintaining and

to be under obedience, as also saith the law."

Now notice the rebuke in the next verse: "And if they will learn anything, let them ask their husbands at home: for it is a shame for women to speak in church." Notice the irony in that last line.

Go farther and read the next verse: "What? came the word of God out from you? or came it unto you only?" It is perfectly clear to my mind that Paul believed strongly in women using their talents, and not being subjected to a law. Is it right for man to place a limit on woman's power? "Came it unto you only?" If God doesn't limit her why should man? She is being fitted for a higher life all the time. There was a time when an education was denied her; now she is permitted. If she chooses, to take as high a course as man. There was a time when she was not permitted to teach school; now, most of our city schools are filled by lady teachers.

It isn't power that woman wants; offer her power and she would scorn it, but like Joan of Arc, she is forced to assume power to carry out her noble work. Christ played a very high tribute to her while on earth. It was a woman who first annointed his feet with her tears and wiped them with her hair. Notice how he rebuked Simon, the Pharisee, for his neglect, and blessed the woman.

When he came to Bethany, the home of Martha, it was Mary, the sister of Martha, who sat down at his feet that she might listen to his words of wisdom. When Martha, because she had all the work to do, made complaint to him, Jesus answered, "Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things; yet only one thing is needful. Mary has chosen that, and it shall never be taken from her."

This proves conclusively that woman has higher things in life than household duties to perform. While she may be exalted ever so high she will never neglect her household.

The power has always been in man's hands to make the laws and he has abused that power. He abuses it when he places unprincipled men in power to make the laws that govern his town or country; he abuses it when he permits the open saloons in his town, which acts as an octopus upon the moral faculties of the young. How long are the lessons taught at a mother's knee remembered when the saloons fasten its radii around her boys? How long must she patiently endure it? The work that it took years to accomplish is overthrown in a day.

Men do not look at these things in the same light that women do. Woman's positions in stores and other places has made those surroundings purer, and I believe she will have a purifying influence in public life when she enters it.

Women have no greater desire to enter public life than men have to see her there, but the time is fast coming when her influence will be needed in politics, and let us hope she may prove her ability to fill the position and yet retain her modesty and her purity.

Pittsburg, Texas.

WHEN TO CHURN.

SYLVIA T. H.

Mrs. Buchanan: Replying to Mrs. Fry's inquiry in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of July 21st, I make no pretense to be a sage, but have had considerable experience in that line and with your permission will offer suggestions on the subject and especially since difficulty to get butter to come is a vexation to the majority of farmers wives. Until I began the use of a thermometer I had the same trouble. It is known that except some minor influences, the temperature is the key that unlocks the witches and makes the butter come, and the use of the finger is a poor way of determining temperature. Feed influences are great in the churnability of cream. For instance, a cotton seed ration fed will necessitate the raising of the churning point, but whatever the feed, when once you catch on to the temperature at which the cream churns best, there will be no more trouble. I churn every day

in the year and not once in a hundred times will I have trouble in getting the butter in a reasonably short time. I feed cotton seed in some shape, the year round. In summer I can get my cream no lower than seventy degrees as that is about the temperature of our water. In the winter I churn at seventy-five to eighty-three degrees (according to amount of cotton seed fed) and never start the churn until the thermometer says the temperature is right. Mrs. Fry should send to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for a dairy thermometer and after a little experience her troubles would be at an end.

Do ask sister Patsy Shamberger to let us hear from her again on woman's suffrage. When so much is being written and said about making vile, nasty politicians out of the only purity in the world, such weather-breaks as Patsy should leave not a stone unturned to shield the country from so calamitous a storm.

Clifton, Texas.

HOW TO CARE FOR BABY.

MARY.

Young mothers are always anxious to get all the information possible on this subject, so I will tell you a few things, learned from experience and observation.

Have baby's garments loose enough for comfort. Use no starch in his clothing, and keep his bibs dry, if you have to change them every half an hour. Do not keep him bound up in flannel during the heat of the day. I have taken all the clothing off my six months old babies, except a calico dress and a diaper, and have never had one take cold from it. A bath in water that has been left in the sunshine until one or two o'clock in the afternoon will often prevent the "cross spell" so common to babies in the evening.

If a mother cannot nurse her baby, or if her milk is lacking in nutrition, as is often the case, she will find lactated food an excellent substitute. It has always agreed with my babies, when everything else failed. Cow's milk cannot be depended upon as a safe diet for a young baby, as cows eat all kinds of weeds, and drink water that is far from pure.

Feed the child at regular intervals, gradually increasing the quantity as he grows older. Under two months old he should be fed every two or three hours during the day, and not quite so often at night. At six months of age, five or six times during the twenty-four hours will be sufficient. Of course the bottle and rubber nipple should be kept sweet and clean. Give him a drink of fresh water several times during the day, especially if he is teething.

After the baby has passed his sixth month, he may be fed a little boiled rice in addition to his regular food. Some babies like oatmeal, sago, or tapioca, but the mother must be careful about giving too much. When he is ten months old, ripe fruits may be given in small quantities. If care is used in feeding him, his bowels will generally be regular, but if he has diarrhea, or other trouble with his stomach, or bowels, a return to an exclusive diet of lactated food for a short time, will always correct it.

A little persistent painstaking during the first week of his life will give a child regular habits of eating and sleeping. A great deal of sleep is necessary for children. If you value your own peace of mind and his health, find a quiet corner for his cradle. It is a mistake to think he must become accustomed to all the noise the older children can make, or the other distractions of family life. His nervous system will certainly suffer from it.

Reading, Kansas.

It is suggested that a company be formed for threshing out Peffer's whiskers, since John J. Ingalls has called his brother Kansan a "Leguminous son of populist." Who knows what sort of hay seed might crop out in the threshing?—Hay There.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

IVORY SOAP

99% 100% PURE

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ONE QUART 20 CENTS

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The most successful Remedy for Fever and Ague ever known. Prevents "Malaria" in its various forms. Contains no Quinine, Arsenic nor any deleterious substance whatever.

Reasons of the superiority of Wintersmith's Tonic over Quinine and other Remedies.

The remedies usually given only prevent the paroxysm or break the chill, without reference to the condition the system may be left in after the chills are removed, whereas the mere breaking of the chills is but a small part of what is required to effect a radical cure. The various organs of the body, more especially the liver and stomach, must be brought into a healthy condition, otherwise a return of the chills is probable. A proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic never fails to remove the cause and cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. Two sizes, 50c and \$1.00. **ARTHUR PETER & CO., Agts., Louisville, Ky.**

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A small newspaper plant, with plenty of material, Army press (six column, in good order), a good second hand job press, over 200 pounds primer type, 50 pounds brierley, and an abundance of job type. A good opening for a young man. Prospect for work good this fall. Will sell cheap for cash. Address REV. J. F. DENTON, Gorman, Texas.

HANG YOUR DOOR WITH STANLEY'S Corrugated Steel Hinges. They are Stronger, Handsomer and cost no more than the old style. For sale by Hardware Dealers generally, but if not in your vicinity write the Manufacturers. Send for "Biography of a Yankee Hinge," mailed free.

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LEWIS' 98 % LYE POWDERED AND PERFUMED (PATENTED) The strongest and purest Lye made. Unlike other Lye, it being a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid, the contents are always ready for use. Will make the best performing soap in 20 minutes without boiling. It is the best for cleaning walls, pipes, disinfecting, sinks, closets, washing bottles, pans, trays, etc. **FENNA-SALT MFG. CO.** Gen. Agts., Phila., Pa.

THE HAND THAT ROCKS THE CRADLE RULES THE WORLD.

ALSO THE POCKET BOOK.

The wife and mother is consulted about the buying in every family.

This is as it should be, for no one takes such a wise, unselfish interest in everything connected with the house.

The choice of the cooking stove or range certainly should be left to her, and in every case where a woman is familiar with the CHARTER OAK, she selects it, because she knows it will do perfect work and effect a saving in time, labor and fuel, and will outlast any other.

CHARTER OAK

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CHARTER OAK

Correspondence.

SOME TEXAS PEARS.

HARDIN, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I send you by express a sample box of Le Conte pears grown here in my orchard. Though they are not as large as one I sent to our country paper, the Kountze Times, measuring fifteen inches in circumference and was eight inches long, weighing two pounds, they are as fine pears as I ever saw in a poor country. I fertilize well and cultivate, breaking the ground broadcast, turning under all vegetable matter, but being careful not to injure the trees or their roots. As soon as the fruit is off I shall break again, being the fourth time this year. My trees have no twig blight, though there are some dead leaves, but they are shedding off and new leaves taking their place. They are very healthy and thrifty trees. We have here in old Hardin county as fine lands for fruits and vegetables as there is in Texas. There are hundreds of acres lying idle in their natural state, with no one as yet to put them into cultivation. Much success to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

J. A. JONES.

[The pears were received in good order, and were re-shipped by TEXAS FARM AND RANCH to friends in New York City, as an indication of what Texas can do in the way of pears. We expect to hear from them later.]

DO NOT HARM THE JAY BIRD.

PARIS, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Two or three years ago while sitting at the dinner table, my attention was attracted to the chatter of some half dozen jaybirds in the yard. They were so noisy and incessant that I went out to learn what it was all about. They were hopping and chattering on the lowest limbs of the tree, and looking at some object on the ground beneath them. Upon repairing to the spot I found a small ground rattie snake. It was directly upon the favorite spot of play-grounds of my children. I killed the snake. The circumstance was almost forgotten until this morning, when a similar chattering of jaybirds awoke me in a tree near my window. I remembered the former circumstance and hurried out to see what it was this time. It was not from the same tree this time, but the birds were acting in the same manner. Procuring a hoe, I walked to the spot where they were peering down upon, and there lay in the grass the trouble—a good big sized black snake. A stroke of the hoe severed his head from the body, and the jays soon disappeared, chattering as it seemed, their thanks. They had mine. I don't remember ever harming a jaybird. I am certain I never shall. E.

FALL POTATOES AND YELLOW DOGS.

LEBANON, TEXAS.

Texas Farm and Ranch, Dallas Texas.

I have just planted a little over one acre of Triumph potatoes for a fall crop. I bought a few pounds of seed last fall (and I did not pay 25 cents per pound or \$15 per bushel for them, but I bought them for 4 cents per pound) and planted them the same time that I planted the Early Rose, and in the same field. The result is that the Triumph made five times as much as the Early Rose—and that is not all, it is a finer potato, a better keeper, and very few small ones are to be found. In short, it is the best potato that I have ever seen, and I believe that every farmer ought to plant them, both for spring and fall crop, and then they would save buying seed potatoes at \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bushel, and also have plenty to eat through the cold winter months. (Plenty to eat is the most important thing to me.)

One writer said: "Now, don't misconstrue my meaning. As fine stock or seed can sometimes be had of painstaking farmers, and sometimes these same painstaking farmers must dump their surplus on the general market." It looks to me that the gentleman is judging the painstaking farmer by himself. I don't see why the painstaking farmer can't sell them as eating potatoes or give them to his hogs.

The truth of it is, I believe, that the painstaking farmer can raise as good sheep, potatoes and chickens as anybody.

A great many men (who want your money) will tell you not to raise your garden seed; don't go to your neighbor to get seed potatoes; don't try to improve

your chickens by going to your neighbor's and getting some of his stock; but send to them and pay three or four prices. Therefore, what must I do with my fall crop of potatoes? I being a farmer, my seed potatoes are no good at all, so I guess I can feed them to the hogs, and send to the great seedsmen to get more to plant next spring.

Well, well, the Wonderful pea is rightfully named; with me it is all vine and no pea, so I must send to the seed man to get more seed to plant next year.

Allow me to say a few words about the common good for nothing dogs that we see running over the country every day, going mad now and then, biting some little child, whose life is worth more than all the dogs in Texas. Now, Mr. Editor, I wish to say that I have had a little experience with the worthless cur myself. On one occasion, when I was about seven years old, I went over to one of the neighbor's to get some little thing, and when I was about in 100 yards of the house, I was met by two yellow dogs. One of them got me by the leg and shook me all around, and in a few minutes (so said the good neighbor, but it seemed about thirty minutes to me), one of the boys came out of the house and picked up a little switch, with which he whipped the dog, but the dog would not let go. So we yelled for more help, and in the course of time the father came out with a huge club and two or three rocks, with which he made the dogs take to the brush, but alas, the good neighbor said that the dogs would not bite, so he would not kill them. Well I just supposed that the dogs were quite hungry, and wanted some fresh meat to eat, and as I was young and tender, they could not resist the temptation of taking a bite or two. W. H. ALLEN.

DRAWING THE COLOR LINE.

BRYAN TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

As is well known Col. Richard Peters, now dead, was one of the most reliable and extensive swine breeders in the South, after having thoroughly tested the different breeds of hogs, in an article to the Southern Cultivator and Dixie Farmer July, 1886, he says: "I have found the Essex the most profitable of any of the improved breeds; they are free from disease, are easy keepers, and mature early. My herd has clover, and the cleanings of the grain field, and a good range in a wood pasture; this carries them through the spring and summer and fall months. Those intended for bacon are given the run of the pea-fields, and are made ready for the knife with three to four bushels of corn per head. The Essex can be fattened at any age; the only objection to them is their becoming too fat to be depended on as reliable breeders, when fed the usual supply of food allowed to other swine."

Those intended for breeders should be allowed to get their own living on grass or in a woods range, and started to breed at an early age. My killing hogs are ready for the knife at eighteen to twenty months old, and can readily be made to weigh 250 to 300 pounds net at a cost of two to three cents per pound. The Essex, as a rule, are not carnivorous. I have had sows attain the age of four or five years, and yet during the twenty-seven years that I have bred the Essex, I have not seen or heard of a chicken or lamb-eater.

"My observation shows that the white breeds of swine are unsuited to a hot climate on account of the mange. The Poland-China and the Jersey breeds are large and mature late; they are admirably adapted to the western country, with low-priced corn, but not profitable in a cotton region. The Berkshires, by many persons at the South, are highly valued; but on my farm I found them to be carnivorous, lamb and chicken-eaters, and disposed to become wild when allowed to run on a large range. Very many of them also were affected with lung troubles, indicated by a hacking cough. Many breeders of the Essex attribute the improvement in the Berkshire to a cross of the Essex made by the English breeders. In the management of my herd for several years, I have used kerosine oil liberally, both externally and internally, to exterminate the parasites of the skin and the intestinal worms to which all the breeds of swine are so liable in the Southern climate."

The above is sent you to publish for two purposes. One is to show what Col. Peters, with his extensive experience, has to say for the Essex breed of swine, and then what he has to say against the white hog. My natural fondness for the hog family caused me to begin caring for them when a mere child,

and have had thirty years experience. I fully concur with Col. Peters both as to the great value of the Essex breed, and the aptitude of the white hog to mange. I have frequently tried and seen tried the Chester White and the Irish Grazier (a white hog) in Texas, and have never seen one go through the summer here, without taking the mange. The white hog is not suited for this part of the South, and more especially for the black waxy land sections.

If there is a single reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH who has had experience in raising the white hog, as a range hog in Texas, and does not concur with me, I would be glad to hear from him.

Now, understand that I am not opposed to the white hog, because they are not black like the Essex, my favorite breed, but simply speaking the facts, according to my experience and observation, and that of every person with whom I ever talked on the subject, and that for the good of all who are, or contemplate raising hogs. I write this more in reply to an article from Dr. Galen Wilson, of Willow Creek, N. Y., published in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH July 28, in which he recommends the white hog for the South.

I patiently waited till now, hoping some one of more prominence and greater experience would reply, as I always prefer not to appear too often "in public on the stage," and, then, I am not hunting controversies. Now I have, in all kindness, stated what I honestly believe to be facts for the benefit of my fellow-beings as a matter of duty.

Then, as an evidence of the healthfulness of the black hog: In my herd of over 200 head of pure registered Essexes, counting pigs and all, that have been running out in open pasture all this hot summer, there is not one of them in the least affected with the mange or other diseases. My advice to all people in the South, avoid the white hog and adopt the hog that is "as black as midnight on the stormy deep." W. R. CAVITT.

My wife is well pleased with your premium sewing machine, says it is all you claim for it.—J. A. WALLACE, East Bernard, Texas.

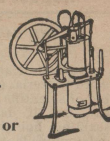
If your friends in the North are coming to visit you or to locate, you can do them no greater kindness than to write and advise them to purchase tickets via the "Great Rock Island Route." This line of railroad traverses the great states of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, and has on sale cheap excursion tickets from all stations to Texas. Trains run solid from Chicago to Fort Worth, thus avoiding the annoying changes of cars necessary by other lines. From Omaha, Lincoln, and other eastern Nebraska points they would save an entire night's travel by taking the "Rock Island."

We are working hard to induce settlers to come to Texas. Will you help us, both for your interest and ours? For maps, time tables, etc., call on your nearest local ticket agent or address J. C. McCABE, G. T. & P. Agt., Fort Worth, Texas.

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Can be economically supplied wherever needed on the Farm, in House or Stable, on Lawn or in Garden, and where irrigation is desired, with a DeLamater-Rider or DeLamater-Ericsson



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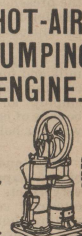
The operation of these Engines is simple; a child can run them. They are perfectly safe. They will pump water from shallow streams or any kind of a well.

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HOT-AIR PUMPING ENGINE.

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when you pay a dealer \$135 for the best bicycle that can be made. Not that your dealer realizes any exorbitant profit; he gets a small portion of it, the rest goes to middle-men, the manufacturers and to advertising.

If TEXAS FARM AND RANCH were in the wheel business to make money on wheels, we would probably have to resort to similar business methods and charge similar prices. But we are in the wheel business not to make money on wheels, but to increase our circulation. We have therefore placed a contract for 1000 bicycles with the makers of one of the most popular of high-grade wheels. These wheels were not manufactured especially for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, but were taken out of the regular stock manufactured for this season's trade and are exactly the same, in every particular as the wheels they are now selling under their own name at \$135.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH secured the thousand for \$63,000.00 or \$63.00 per wheel. For a club of one hundred annual subscribers, at \$1.00 each, we will give one of these splendid wheels, delivered free at your nearest railroad station. Or if you are a subscriber of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, you are welcome to



the wheel at cost, allowing \$3 for freight on same; it may amount to a little less for your wheel or a little less, but we will take the chances on that and deliver it to you free for \$66.00 cash. If you are not a regular subscriber for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, you can become one by adding \$1.00 for a year's subscription.

There is no higher grade or more desirable road machine made at any price, and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, containing original, interesting and instructive matter for every member of each family, is now admitted to be the cleanest and best family journal in America. Any one working a few days in his own neighborhood can secure a club of 100 subscribers and obtain free this incomparable bicycle. For sample copies call on or address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

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THE HANCOCK ROTARY DISC PLOW

WILL DO

Better work and more work with less draft than anybody's plow.

The Plow Can Prove it in the Field,

and when a tool will do that, it soon begins to look handsome.

KEATING I. & M. CO., Agents,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

Cousins' League.

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

I think there is quite an awakening of interest among the Leaguers. The boys and girls are taking more pains to write good letters.

Our Leaguers are a large and constantly increasing band, and I hope they are a happy, cheerful, helpful lot of young folks. To be all these things you must look always on the bright side; try to see only the sunny side of life. If difficulties rise, work with a vim and conquer them. Never say give up in any good cause or undertaking. Make others happy; this is the way to be happy yourselves. To love and be loved is the greatest joy of life. It is natural for us to love, but it is not always so natural for others to love us. To be loveable it is necessary that we cultivate kindly words and thoughts, and these will naturally lead to kindly deeds. There is an old couplet which I should like to have every cousin learn and practice, if he or she does not do so already. It is this:

"Politeness is to do or say
The kindest thing in the kindest way."

I pledge you my word, if you will always do this there will be no more envy or strife among brothers and sisters or schoolmates. Such a course will make the plainest girl or boy attractive and loveable at home and abroad. A lovely character shines out from the face and transforms ugly features into a beauty which is lasting. I believe that every girl or boy desires to grow up in good and useful women and men. Many a young heart swells with high aspirations towards greatness and goodness and the stepping-stone to this is unselfishness. Be good and kind, strive to be wise by being studious, and these dreams will be realized to a certain extent. You will certainly be happy.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I am 14 years old and live in the country. I have been going to school, but our school is out now and I am spending a week with my cousins. I am having a nice time. I never have written to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH before, so I hope I will see this letter in print. I am going to Galveston in June and stay a week or two. We are needing rain very badly.—MARY BELLE GORE, Midway, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: Shall I be the first to call on you Aunt Sallie? I hope so. We have had several good rains this spring; the last rain got the creek up higher than it had been in seven years. Our school is out here, but I study at home. My studies are spelling, grammar, geography, arithmetic, writing, natural history and United States History. I draw a heap, and like it very much. I like to read poetry, and we have the works of several different poets. I read a great deal. Girls, we are beating the boys. They must be terribly lazy, or they would work up. Perhaps they think we have nothing to do but write. Well, they are mistaken about it, for I washed yesterday morning and it took me till ten o'clock last night to get through with the ironing. I know a great many pretty songs, and have sent on for 180. I will get them next week. I also sent for World's Fair album. I am going fishing next week. I wish some of the cousins could be here and go with me; we would have a jolly time. Three cheers for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, the best of papers.—MINNIE DEBOSE, Knapp, Scurry county, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I think I will like you as well as Aunt Emma, although I prefer Emma, as it was mamma's name. I have lived in the Lone Star State all my life, and I don't think I would like to leave it. Cousin's my sister, has a beautiful cat with four kittens. I have no pets but a sweet little sister, which is worth more than all other pets to me. We have very few neighbors out here, and as papa is from home a great deal of the time, we do not visit much. Well, I will quit this time and write more next time.—SELLA DUBOSE, Knapp, Scurry county, Texas.

Dear Cousins: I am a little girl 8 years old. My papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and I love to read the little cousin's letters, and wish to join the League. I have one brother, 12 years old, and one sister 4 years old. My mamma has been sick some time, and my grandma is in bad health, so I have to help papa all I can. I can cook, wash dishes, sweep the house, make up

the beds, and attend to the little chickens. My dear old grandpa died April the 19th. He was 79 years old. I miss him very much. As this is my first, I will not trouble you further.—GEORGIA HALE STEVENSON, Ennis, Texas.

To the League: I guess the cousins have forgotten that I once joined them. We have had a hard winter out here; my father lost nearly all his cattle. He has gone into the sheep business since I last wrote to the League. We have 80 little lambs. We all think they are very pretty and playful. Father and I shear them. I can shear 20 in one day. Well, boys, I am willing to join you in beating the girls, as it seems they want to take the League from us entirely. I am not going to school now; the school has been out three months. My teacher's name was Mr. R. E. Simpson. I liked him very well. The school is 6 miles from here.—LORENZO DOW, Gall, Borden county, Texas.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: As I haven't seen any letters from this part of the country, I thought I would write. I am a farmer's daughter, 12 years old. I will exchange ballads with anyone. I want "The Blind Girl," or "Kitty Wells" for it, or "The Dying Cowboy."—MITTIE HADDOCK, Henrietta, Texas.

Dear Cousins' League: I am a boy, 14 years old. My papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and I enjoy the cousins' letters. We live four miles from Taylor. I have one brother and four sisters. My pony is my only pet. I have been helping papa plant cotton. The most cotton I ever picked was 200 pounds in a day. If I see my letter in print, I will write again.—AUGUST BRAKER, Taylor, Texas.

I am a little Texas girl, 14 years old. I have two sisters and three brothers. My oldest brother is 12 years old, and I am the oldest girl. My oldest sister is 8 years old. I am a country girl. My father is a farmer and stock man. I can do any kind of housework, and also work in the field. My father takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and I love to read the Cousins' League very much. I have no pets, except my little sister, one year old, and a colt. Our postoffice is 8 miles. I have twice gone on horseback, and I was very tired when I got home. I love to ride horseback. There are a great many rattlesnakes here; one of them killed one of our milk cow's calves. We milk 11 cows. It takes us a good while to milk.—LELA SMITH, Christian, Texas.

Good for nothing

did you say?

Yes, that describes how I feel.

I have no energy left, nothing interests me.

My strength has left me and I have no inclination to work.

No one would take me for the same person that I used to be.

I look and feel forlorn and miserable.

My spirits are low, I feel despondent and I can't sleep at night.

I am constipated and my digestion is out of order.

I feel almost hopeless, it seems to me that I shall never be strong again.

Cheer up, your case is far from being hopeless. You are suffering from general debility, your nerves need toning up, you lack vitality. The cure lies in enriching and purifying your blood and strengthening the system. You should take **Brown's Iron Bitters.** It will restore you to robust, perfect health. You will improve from the first bottle. This remedy is pleasant to take and is a very powerful strengthener. It does not stain the teeth. But get the genuine—see the crossed red lines on wrapper.

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When you come to Texas visit this section, ask for tickets via San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway, via Waco, Cameron, Rockdale or Houston.

If you are desirous of changing your locality, now is the time to spy out the future home.

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Buy your tickets before getting on trains at all stations where there are ticket agents. Conductors' rates are higher than ticket rates.

Rates for Children.—Children under five years of age, accompanied by a parent or guardian will be carried free; children of five and under ten years of age are required to pay two-thirds fare, and those ten years of age and over, full fare. This rule is rigidly enforced, and if children are old enough to render payment for their passage necessary, it will be a saving to purchase tickets for them before taking the cars.

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Lost Ticket.—If you lose your ticket you are out of pocket the value thereof. The railroad company is under no obligation to give you another in its place, nor to allow you to ride free. Give notice of your loss to the conductor. Pay your fare to him, or purchase another

ticket from first ticket station. Take receipt for the amount paid. When you reach your destination write the General Passenger Agent of the road of which you bought your ticket, enclose receipt and explain circumstances. If your ticket is found and returned unused, your money will be refunded.

Caution.—You will often avoid considerable trouble in a settlement of a possible claim for lost tickets if you will make a memorandum at the time you buy your ticket, showing its number, its form, date and place of sale and destination. Should any difference arise between yourself and the conductor, pay latter's claim, take receipt for the amount, and refer the matter to the General Passenger Agent, who will give the matter attention. Buy tickets only of authorized railroad ticket agents, and save money and embarrassment.

Baggage not exceeding 150 pounds to each full ticket, and 75 pounds to each half ticket, will be checked free and carried on passenger train. No single piece of baggage weighing over 250 pounds will be checked; if weight of baggage exceeds that amount it will have to be divided. Excess rate will be charged for at regular tariff rates, which are usually about 15 per cent of ticket rates. To avoid inconvenience and possible detention, baggage should be presented at least 20 minutes before advertised leaving time of train on which it is to be transported, as the rules require baggage agent to examine ticket before checking baggage.

The Company is not responsible for baggage or parcels left at stations or in the cars.

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BEVILL	"	Southern Pacific
CAMERON	"	G. C. & S. Fe
CORPUS CHRISTI	"	Texas Mexican
CUERO LAKE	"	Southern Pacific
EAGLE LAKE	"	Southern Pacific

FLATONIA	with	Southern Pacific
GIDDINGS	"	H. & T. C.
GONZALES	"	Southern Pacific
HOUSTON	"	All lines diverging S. A. & A. P. trains depart from and arrive at Grand Central Depot
LOCKHART	"	M. K. & T.
LITLING	"	Southern Pacific
ROCKDALE	"	I. & G. N.
SAN ANTONIO	"	Southern Pacific
WACO	"	Cotton Belt
"	"	M. K. & T.
"	"	Waco & N. Western
"	"	Texas Central
WALLIS	"	G. C. & S. Fe
WEST POINT	"	M. K. & T.

IN DIXIE LAND.

Correspondence of Forest and Stream.

A NEW TARPON COUNTRY.

On one thing all the San Antonio men agree, and that was the excellence of the tarpon fishing to be had at the Aransas Pass, near the coast town of Rockport, which was to be the furthestmost point of our journey. Mr. T. H. Micklejohn, one of the tarpon coterie of San Antonio, told us we would hardly get a tarpon in January or February.

"At any time from March or April till December, depending on the weather," said he, "you can not have only the prospect but the certainty of hanging a tarpon at the Pass, without the tedious uncertainty which marks the Florida fishing for the Silver King. In September I believe I could guarantee a decent fisher a tarpon for every day. I have hung eleven tarpon in one day, landed two of them, and all of our little party that go down there have had equal experiences. Four of us killed nine in one day. The tarpon come into the channel of Aransas Bay, and in the proper season you can see them not only in dozens, but apparently actually in scores. You need not smile, for I have seen days when this was absolutely true. They run in out of the Gulf through the

Pass at the jetties, and play up and down in the channel and in the shallow water inside. We don't fish for them still-fishing with ground bait as they do in Florida, but troll for them with mullet bait, as you would for mascalonge. When a tarpon strikes a trolling bait he does it with a rush, and you've got your hands full from then on.

Yes, sir; I do not hesitate for a moment to say that we have the finest tarpon fishing at Aransas Pass there is to be found in America. It surely surpasses that of Florida just as much as you can imagine. Moreover, our tarpon season is eight months long.

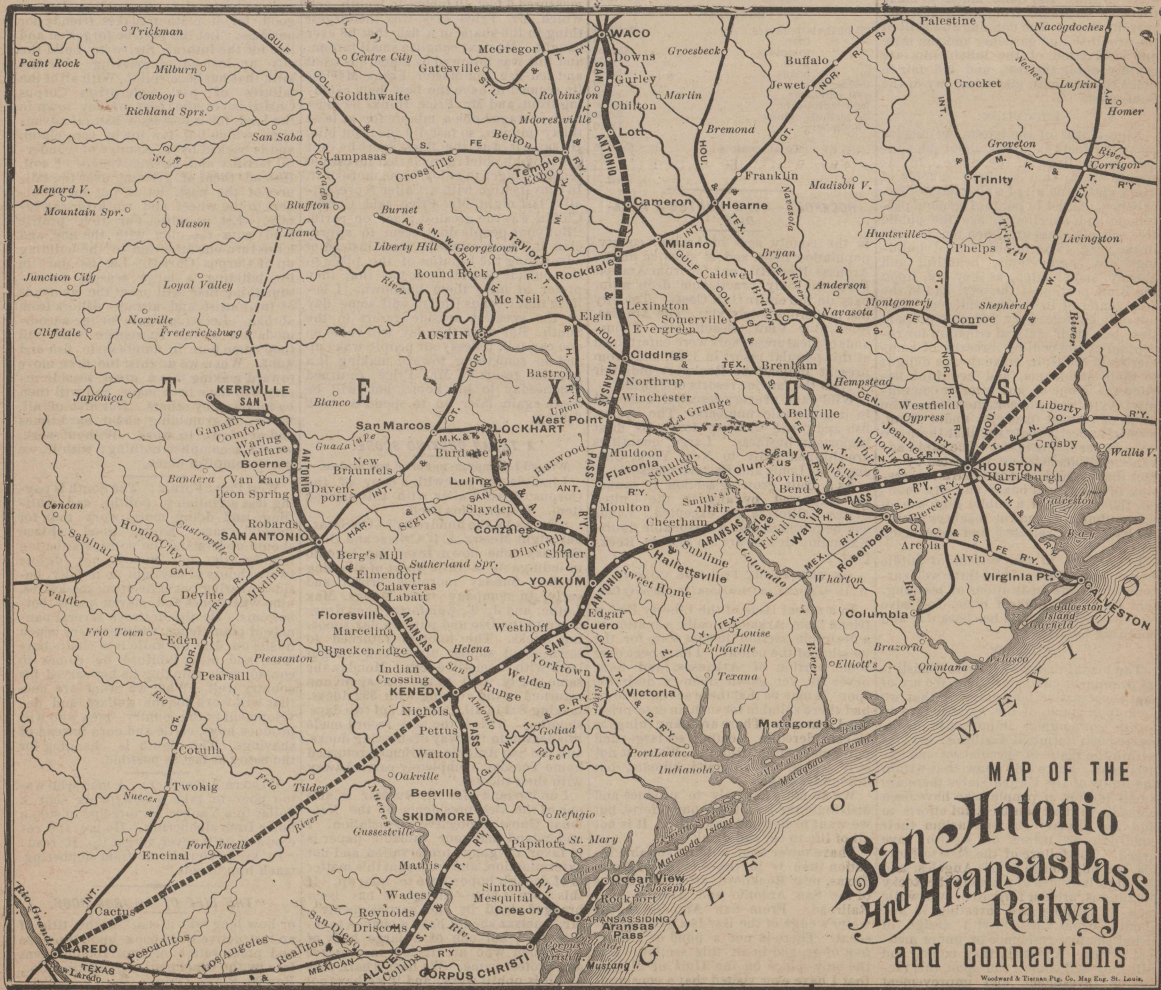
You never heard of this country for tarpon fishing, did you? No; and there are a great many other things about Texas you never heard of. The sportsmen of the North don't come here because they don't know the country, and they don't know it because no one has ever taken the trouble to tell about it."

Mr. Micklejohn's assertions we found borne out by everyone we met along the coast, and although the season did not invite us to use the tarpon rods and outfit which he insisted we should take down with us, we only regretted the late date of our visit, and resolved next time to so add the killing of a tarpon to the long and varied list of sports possible in this singularly favored corner of the world.

A WINTER PARADISE.

At San Antonio we met Mr. A. W. Adams, of Chicago, who has spent two or three winters there to escape the tortures of a rheumatic trouble which is always aggravated by the Northern winter. Mr. Adams is a devout sportsman and looks on the winters now as being the happiest portions of his life.

"This town is simply a winter paradise," said he, "and I am surprised that it is no more widely known—though I believe they claim that over 1000 Northerners wintered here last winter. The climate is dry, so warm and yet so brack-



NOTE.—Since this map was prepared, the portion of the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway laid down as unfinished, has been completed and is now in operation.

Farm Machinery.

DIAMOND COTTON SEED HULLER AND SEPARATOR.

We illustrate the Diamond Cotton Seed Huller and Separator, a machine designed to separate the meat of cotton seed from the hulls at the gin.

It hulls the cotton seed and separates the decorticated seeds from the hulls. The meat of the seed is all that the cotton seed oil mills use for making oil or cake. The hulls they burn for fuel or sell for food for stock and fertilizing.

By cutting down the bulky cotton seed to compact sacks of decorticated seed, the ginners in out of the way places, with no railway conveniences for transportation, can now, with the Diamond Huller and Separator, furnish the oil mills all of the cotton seed of value to them and realize a great saving in freights.

The value of cotton seed as food for stock has generally been appreciated. It has been found by careful observers that for food for cattle, whether for making beef or butter, two bushels of cotton seed are equivalent to one bushel of corn.

But the South is just waking up to an appreciation of the value of the cotton seed hulls by themselves as for stock. Many oil mill companies have made arrangements at their mills to feed the hulls to cattle, and expect large profits from this source, by feeding some grain or cotton seed meal with the hulls. Prof. Gully, of the Agricultural College of Mississippi, recommends the use of these hulls to dairymen and says that, "in Jackson, Mississippi, and in New Orleans, are cows that get no roughness except these so-called indigestible cotton seed hulls from the oil mills."

These hulls are now in demand for roughness, and every gin owner with our Huller and Separator, can sell them. The proper use of these hulls, on the plantations will make the South, with its mild winters, the finest stock country in the world.

This machine is strong, durable and simple, and has been in successful operation for five years in many gins and oil mills in the South.

Ginners who wish to add a money making machine to their plant will do well to examine the Diamond Huller. It is especially valuable to those ginners located long distances from oil mills, as the saving in freight on seed will pay for a machine in one season, and leave the hulls at the gin to be used to feed stock, or for fertilizer.

This machine is sold by the Keating Implement and Machine Company, Dallas, Texas, and can be seen in operation at their permanent gin exhibit at their warehouse in Dallas. Write them for further particulars.

THE BEAUTIFUL ROCKIES.

The richest, the grandest, most awe-inspiring range of mountains in the known world, is the Rocky mountain range, extending entirely across and beyond the state of Colorado. Grand old Pike's Peak at the foot of which is situated the marvelous Cripple Creek gold camp, is here. That great national illustrated weekly family paper, the Rocky Mountain Sentinel, published at Denver, Col., (established 1887), illustrates this

grand scenery each week, and tells all about the wonderful West. Also, true stories of love and adventure. This big weekly, containing eight large pages, forty-eight long columns, will be sent on trial three months (13 weeks), for only 10 two-cent stamps. Handsome solid gold rings, set with brilliant Rocky mountain gems, are given free as premiums. Address as above and mention TEXAS FARM AND RANCH when you write.

NEVER MISS A CHANCE FOR A GOOD TIME.

Life is too short, and those fortunate people from North Texas who took advantage of the low rate made by the Santa Fe to Galveston on August 4th and 11th, are fully convinced that they had a good time.

The train was not overcrowded and everybody secured comfortable accommodations according to their desires.

Inasmuch as there were many who, for various reasons, were not able to take advantage of the Santa Fe's low rate, it has been decided to give them another chance—in fact, three of them.

On Saturday, August 18th, 25th, and September 1st, the Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe will sell round-trip tickets to Galveston from all points on its line in Texas, and the highest rate from any point will be \$5. Tickets will be limited to return, leaving Galveston on the following Tuesday.

For the further accommodation of its patrons the Santa Fe will run a special train, leaving Paris Saturday morning, Dallas, 6:15 p. m., Saturday, and Gainesville Saturday evening, carrying coaches, free reclining chair cars and Pullman sleepers, arriving at Galveston Sunday morning at 8:30.

Returning, this train will leave Galveston Monday evening at 6, but those who desire to take one more dip in the Gulf may remain until Tuesday morning for the regular train.

Call on your local agent for particulars as to schedule of the special train.

HAVE YOU ANY CORN?

No man who raises corn can afford to shell it by hand. Time and cuticle are both too valuable to be wasted when there are so many ways of saving both. There is no more profitable thing for a man to own than a Black Hawk Corn Sheller. It is thoroughly made of the best material, can not get out of order, and is so simple and easily handled that a child of six years can run it as thoroughly as a man, and with just as good results.

We consider this one of the most valuable machines we can possibly secure for farmers, and as the cost is but \$3, no one can afford to be without it, especially when it is sent for \$3.25 with TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year.

Your little boy can take a bushel of selected corn, shell it, drop it into our Famous Family Mill, and grind it into meal in a little while.

We will send you circulars fully describing our mills and sheller if you desire it. Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

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When you can, with a little intelligent effort, secure a TEXAS FARM AND RANCH Bicycle absolutely free.

\$5 For a Jet Pump,

All brass. Water elevated 50 feet with 60 pounds steam.

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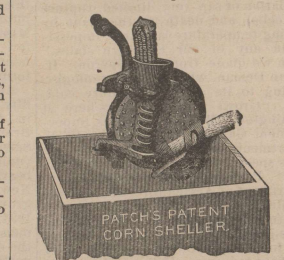
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Corn and Cob Mills. The only mills made with Cast Steel Grinders. Warranted superior to any in use, for all purposes, runs easier, grinds faster and far more durable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also Hay Presses of all styles. Manufactured by WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Black Hawk Corn Sheller

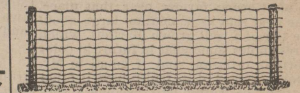
Received Highest Award at World's Columbian Exposition.



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All kinds of Well Tools. A complete set for the driller boring wells or prospecting with Adams' system. One takes a core. A wonderful discovery of living water by air. Successful hydraulic artesian pumping out. See 447 page Encyclopedia. Price 25 cents. American Well Works, AUSTIN, ILL., CHICAGO, ILL., DALLAS, TEX.



STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

AUSTIN, TEXAS, AUG. 31, 1894. Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Mich. Gentlemen:—Replying to yours of 21 ult. I beg to inform you that the Tools were shipped to-day. The fence is giving entire satisfaction, and I consider it the best wire fence I have seen. Respectfully,

F. S. WHITE, Supt. The above testimonial was given after two years trial. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

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2 Strong Axles, a Strong Gear, a Strong Box, a Strong Seat, combine to make



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RED EXPRESS

The New Night Train on the Santa Fe.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS

—AND— Free Reclining Chair Cars.

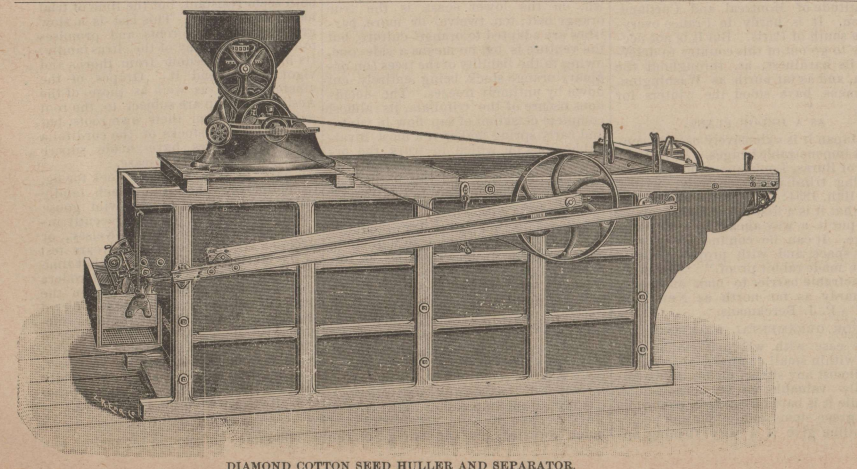
THE QUICKEST TIME

BETWEEN

North and South Texas

And a Solid Vestibuled Train between

GALVESTON AND ST. LOUIS.



DIAMOND COTTON SEED HULLER AND SEPARATOR.

Farm and Stock.

It is a waste of work and a harvest of disappointment to try to make money out of poorly made butter. Fools are not all dead, but most of those who buy bad butter at good prices are.

In portions of the great West farmers are feeding their wheat to hogs. The wheat is worth in the market about 45 cents, and corn is only about two cents below wheat, and the latter is far the best feed.

Every owner of a milch cow should strive to make her happy and contented. Of course, plenty of proper food is a necessity, but bran and beets can never take the place of that kind treatment that so notably conduces to milk secretion.

Free coinage may get a set-back from Congress and the administration, but on the race-course he made a mile in 2:11 1/2, as a 3-year-old. Perhaps it is Wall street influence that has caused him to fall below his previous record this year.

It is not the cow that gives the largest quantity of milk that is most profitable. The factors enter into the problem of profit from a dairy cow—quantity and quality of milk, and value of food consumed. Either of these disregarded and the problem is indeterminate.

Some horses never lie down when stabled, and this habit is a point against the animal's durability. All horses sleep standing, but most of them lie down once in twenty-four hours, and by so doing relax and ease the muscles. A horse that does not spread himself out occasionally is liable to at least a 10 per cent cut on his value otherwise.

It will in a few years be found that much of our sub-soil clays are excellent fertilizers. Who can doubt this who has observed the luxuriant vegetation on railroad embankments, where the clay has been turned up and exposed to atmospheric influences. Experiments on this line might be profitably made, not only by experiment stations but by private farmers.

The fascinating indications of the corn yield, has nearly run the Chicago Board of Trade crazy. The promise of a crop far above the average, threw millions of fictitious bushels on the market. Then came the drought, with a prospect of a diminished yield, followed by a frantic desire to buy; then a shower in Northern Iowa sent the buyers on their knees, begging somebody to take their purchases at a discount; then the hot blasts came and sent the prices up, and made bulls weep because they had sold a day too early. Oh, this grain gambling is a gay and giddy life—too much so for the good of the country. Why should other forms of gambling, less injurious to society at large, be suppressed, and this permitted to flourish like a green bay horse?

WINTER ECONOMICALLY.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

One of the most important items in making fall pigs profitable is to winter economically. In doing this, growth must not be sacrificed. The idea must be to make a steady growth at as low a cost as possible. If growth were not to be considered, they might be wintered very economically so far as feed is concerned, yet all that is given to stock as feed, and no gain is secured, is so much added to the cost, without any possible income. One of the essential conditions in securing the best profit with hogs is to push the growth from the start, and secure a quick growth and an early maturity. One of the principal reasons why so many fail to make fall pigs profitable is because sufficient care is not taken to push the growth in good season.

One of the most important items in wintering pigs economically is a comfortable shelter. The saving secured with good shelter in feed alone will make a fair profit of itself, besides securing animal heat through the winter by feeding grain adds to cost of keeping the hogs very materially—in fact, in many cases it destroys any profit. Of course, in the South, where the winters at best are short, and not at any time severe, the cost of wintering without shelter is much less than further north. Yet the better comfort provided by supplying good shelter, securing at all times a better, thriftier gain for the amount of food consumed, will make the cost of supply-

ing good shelter a profitable investment. It is not necessary to have the hog house expensive; in fact, it is not advisable, for the reason that as usually managed it is not good economy to allow the hog house to remain in one place too long, and this makes it best not to invest too much in a house that cannot be moved conveniently.

Three items are essential; one is to have dry. There are few things more injurious to the health and thrift of hogs than to eat or sleep in damp places. Another item is convenience, both for feeding and for keeping clean. More or less work is necessary if the proper cleanliness is secured, and a little care in arranging will make little difference in work necessary to keep clean. Warmth, with proper ventilation, is the third essential. One advantage with good, dry earth pens is, that warmth is easier maintained than with almost any kind of an earth floor. Some ventilation should be provided, arranged so that in case of severe storms or cold they can be closed up if considered necessary to secure proper warmth. The general plan or arrangement can be made to suit individual taste. It is always best to arrange for plenty of room, as good health cannot be easily maintained when the hogs are crowded.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a list of Texas transfers of Jersey cattle for week ending July 24, 1894, taken from report of the Secretary A. J. C. C.:

BULLS.

Adorable's Prince 23454—W S May to M Lathrop, Marshall.
Helress' Crown Prince 36788—M Johnson to H Berry, Lockhart.
Joe Guynn 25064—Mrs E Guynn to W T Eldridge, Eagle Lake.
Marshall of Noxbee 36157—M Johnson to G E Wright, Kingsbury.
Texas Tormentor 3d 31121—Mrs E Guynn to M E Guynn, Eagle Lake.
Vicksburg 36501—M Johnson to J P Walker, Luling.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Idasco's Louise 97045—H W Padgett to J D Gray, Terrell.
Idasco's Mand 97044—H W Padgett to J D Gray, Terrell.
Manastella 55030—H W Padgett to J D Gray, Terrell.
Nellie Winn 56131—C H Herrick to T Harding, Pecos.
Orphan's Quakeress 38928—D White to H Stone, Brenham.
Swiss Carol 38929—D White to H Stone, Brenham.

SALES BY MEMBERS OF TEXAS SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. T. G. Nankin of Shade Park Stock Farm, Kaufman, Tex., reports the following recent sales:

POLAND CHINA.

Geo. F. Coffell, Jennings, La., one boar; Geo. E. Harris, Valley Mill, Tex., one boar; L. H. Boher, Alvin, Tex., one boar; Geo. F. Coffell, Jennings, La., one brood sow (second order); R. M. Love, Shawnetown, Ind. Ter., one pair; Wm. N. Tigner, Tulip, Tex., two pairs; Wm. L. Pitts, Marshall, Tex., one trio; Bord & Williams, Runge, Tex., one trio; N. H. Wilson, Bertram, Tex., one pair; C. H. Sullivan, Ft. Worth, Tex., one pair; E. Cantrell, Kaufman, Tex., one pair; F. P. Jordon, Kaufman, Tex., eight head; John Allen, Kufman, Tex., one sow; John Domsby, Kaufman, Tex., one boar.

ESSEX.

Chas. Kothman, Llano, Tex., six head; J. C. Bland, Orange, Tex., one pair; Myers & McDaniel, Floresville, Tex., one boar; T. D. Coopwood, Evansville, Miss., one boar.

BERKSHIRE.

Drumm Seed and Floral Co., Fort Worth, one trio; T. E. Thompson, Galveston, Tex., one pair; E. J. Shelton, High, Tex., one boar.

HANDLING SORGHUM.

H. V. POPE.

I see a good many articles in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH in regard to the best method of handling sorghum. While I don't know all about it, still, from handling it myself, and watching others, do the same for twelve years, I flatter myself I know something about it. Sorghum intended for winter feed should be planted in June, so that the seed will mature by frost. Then cut, and haul out as you cut it, and stand on each side of poles laid in forks from three to four feet high, where you intend to feed it. This will secure a circulation of air through the center, the ends being left

open. It soon settles down and keeps splendidly. While the early planted sorghum cut in the summer, sours and dries up. There is nothing left but a little fodder, which I regard as worthless for winter feed. Of course every farmer should plant a patch early, near as possible to his lot, for his hogs, etc., through the summer. Work-mules eat it greedily, and do good work on it.

It is a strange thing to me why farmers in the old cotton states do not plant more forage crops instead of feeding so much corn. When I lived in Mississippi, I thought a mule could not do work if fed on anything but corn, and if I did not raise it, I bought it. And the consequence was that I was constantly doctoring my mules for colic, blind-staggers, and so on. Many of the colts had big-head and bad eyes. But since I have been here and fed on oats, sorghum, etc., I have not seen nor heard of one with either disease.

We have a splendid prospect for cotton. It is not uncommon to see a field of one hundred acres. The grain crop is fairly good, and there are many fine hogs in the country. Grass was never better, and all kinds of stock are in fine condition. So if "Mr. Snort" can get away from "Mrs. Snort" for a few days and come out here I will show him some fine cotton, and Col. Cunningham's little sorghum patch of 200 acres. My wife will kill some of her "yaller-legged" chickens, and give him some Jersey buttermilk, to which our fine mesquite grass gives an excellent flavor, and he will go back thinking Ellis county is "no longer in it."

Anson, Texas.

A FEW FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT HOGS.

W. E. SKINNER.

The value of hog raising is not generally understood from an improved hog standpoint. I would, therefore, request a careful reading of the following facts and figures on the hog, relative to his money producing power.

Take one sow and let her produce three pigs, twice a year, which is a very low estimate of her ability, and she has earned you, on maturity of these pigs, by the lowest figures of to-day's market quotation from the Fort Worth Stock Yards market, \$57 in one year by averaging the hogs at 200 pounds each, raised at a cost that would be too low to figure, either by following cattle or full feeding. Compare these figures with the cost of raising a steer or cow for market and see where the money is. There is never any let up to the demand for hogs, and the conditions of Texas are so favorable to the successful raising of hogs is so far superior to the North and West that the Northern people would look to Texas to supply them when such shortages occur as was experienced in the past year in the North and West through the agency of cholera. I understand that cholera is a thing practically unknown in Texas. This being true, an all the year round crop of hogs would be an assured thing in Texas.

Let me ask the farmer if there is anything else he raises that makes him money any faster? It is not necessary that you raise carloads at a time; raise just what you are able in the room allotted on the farm, and raise them good, as soon as there is any quantity in the country surrounding any town, competitive buyers will locate at the most convenient shipping points who will buy your hogs and ship them to his home market, where there is always a demand in excess of the supply. As the prices paid at the Fort Worth market compare with prices paid at Northern markets, it stands the shippers in hand to ship them to Fort Worth. The small feeder does not need to sell to his home buyer unless he wishes, but can get his neighbors to aid him in making a car of the same kind of hogs as his own, bring them in and sell them himself, and pro-rate the proceeds when he gets home; or send them to some reliable commission man and avoid the necessity of leaving home at all. The Fort Worth market is open to all, the large and the small, and all will be treated with uniform courtesy. The greatest advantage of a home live stock market redounds to the man who is always snapping up some hogs or butcher stuff to market. The Fort Worth market looks to such a man to aid them in making the Texas live stock market one that will take rank with the markets that now rank the largest in the world. Each day in conversation with the men who loan money, I find they are beginning to realize that their Northern confederates have known for some time—that is, that there is no better paper extant than that

covering money loaned to feed hogs and cattle with; consequently no feeder or farmer need say he has not the feed, or he has not the stock, as money can be procured easily to buy what he lacks.

Fort Worth, Texas.

THE NEW HOG.

Indiana Farmer.

There are plenty of people living who remember when the hog was an athlete, could jump fences and beat horses in the race. The pig litters were not infrequently twenty to twenty-five in number. The early hog also had a nose for business, and put it where he liked. He had a great wind bellows, and little fat to retard his motions. In those days his bacon was lean and lean, and he had barely enough lard to fry the balance. It is barely possible that we are tending to the mistake of extreme refinement by breeding.

Whether this is so or not it is well to call the attention of breeders to what has occurred and is occurring. They know not fully what damages have been made in fifty years. They hear something about it, but cannot realize these things as older ones do who saw the athletics of fifty years ago and look upon their descendants now. A writer on the subject gives the following note of warning and advice: The hog has had his nose and legs shortened, his bones developed, his back broadened, his assimilative powers enlarged, and his vital and reproductive powers impaired. His education and refinement have been carried too far in many cases. He is a dude; he cannot give a vigorous squall nor run forty rods without danger of death, nor does he breed as of yore.

It is our duty to him and ourselves to study him and bring back into dominance his old time vital powers to such a degree as will insure his vigor and powers of reproduction. We can get parallels between the cow and the sow. The shy breeding cow is a poor milkster; the good milkster is a certain breeder. This will be found to obtain with the sow, only the signs are gotten in a different manner. We can tell how the cow milks by her mess, or by the calf that sucks her, and we can tell a good milking sow by her litter. The regularity with which the sow breeds is an infallible sign of the condition of her reproductive organs; the size of the litter and their vigor when they come are sure indications whether the vigor of the sow is in full force.

We have given all attention to breeding out the old fashioned form with its vigor and developing the approved early maturing type with its delicacy. Observing breeders have for some time seen these tendencies and have been correcting them with success. The hog as we have him, is without doubt the finest creature in the world, but the heavy losses met every spring admonish us we must not forget when improving that vigor must be preserved in the vital organs, otherwise we have no hog. The variations found in our litters give us choice of selection that enables us to help dominate these, and by close study of what we have and their behavior we may with certainty keep the vital features of the hog.

National Dairyman: The fact is not generally known that by spaying a new milch cow she never shows the least inclination to get in heat, says an exchange, but is a constant milkier ever afterwards, shrinking but little from the quantity of milk she was giving at the time of the operation for two or three years. By this method nearly twice as much milk can be had from the same cow as she will give if she comes in fresh once a year, besides, the milk will be healthier and richer, making more and better butter from the same quantity of milk.

DALLAS LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Quotations reported by Carter's Stock Yards, Dallas, Texas.

Choice fat grass steers	2.00 @ 2.25
Common to fair grass steers	1.75
Choice fat grass cows	1.75 @ 1.85
Common to fair grass cows	1.25 @ 1.50
Yearlings	3.00 @ 3.00
Bulls	1.00 @ 1.25
Stags	1.00 @ 1.25
Calf	1.00 @ 1.25
Common to fair veal calves	2.00 @ 2.50
Milch cows	15.00 @ 25.00
Choice fat muttons	2.00 @ 2.25
Common to fair muttons	1.50 @ 1.75
Goats	1.00 @ 1.50
Choice corn fed hogs	3.75 @ 4.00
Common to fair hogs	4.00 @ 4.25
Stock hogs	4.00 @ 5.00
Mess feed hogs	3.75 @ 4.00

The market for the past week has been over supplied with all classes of poor stock, and what few good fat stock was marketed found ready sale at top prices. Choice good fat cows and hogs are very scarce and find ready sale at top prices.

popular name for the abnormal growths of this disease exists as far as the other two diseases already discussed. Large warty excrescences are formed on various portions of the roots of certain fruit trees and they have variously been designated as root knot or root galls. Prof. B. T. Galloway, Chief of the Division of Vegetable Pathology, U. S. Department of Agriculture under date of May 23 writes me that in his division it has become customary to call these growths "root tumors" in contradistinction to the root galls produced by nematodes. In California the disease is spoken of by Prof. Woodworth as "crown gall," from the frequency of its appearance on this part of the tree. If this was its constant location, the term crown gall might not be objectionable; it would seem advisable that if we adopt the term "root-gall" for the nematode diseases that we drop the word gall, if possible, from the popular designation of the third disease and thereby avoid any possible confusion in the use of these terms from the similarity in a portion of the name. A popular name or term is only a convenience in the majority of cases and the writer therefore feels inclined to accept Prof. Galloway's office practice as a very expedient one to fit the conditions. He therefore recommends that the society adopt the term "root tumor" for this disease and that we all learn its application and avoid confusion of comments and observations upon these diseases in the future discussions of our society or in the agricultural and horticultural journals of our State.

Prof. Galloway states that the specific cause of the disease is as yet unknown. Prof. E. J. Wickson, at the time Acting Director of the California Experiment Station, in his Introduction to Bulletin 99 of that station, states that almost everything imaginable has been cited as probable cause. Complaints of drought or of excessive moisture were among the earliest causes assigned, and some prejudice against nursery stock grown by irrigation was created. On investigation by a committee of the State Horticultural society about 1880 showed that the knotted roots were found quite as abundant in unirrigated land as in irrigated land, but otherwise the inquiry yielded no definite results. Some orchardists have been at great expense in laying bare the roots, smoothly paring them and applying various substances. In most cases the tumors have reappeared, subsequently. Others have laid bare the knotted root-crown to the sun, and the knots have flaked off, but others have been found afterwards lower down on the roots. "It must be acknowledged," he says, "that the cause of the evil and its cure, are still unknown." If knots are formed on large trees which are making a satisfactory growth in spite of them, remedial measures should be tried. The final result seems to depend upon whether the natural tendency of diseased growth secures the ascendancy early in the life of the tree. Apricot trees have been taken up after thirty years of satisfactory growth and bearing, and found to have roots badly attacked with tumors. In California the grape and the apricot seem most seriously infected. In Texas and adjoining states the peach and Marianna stocks found the favorite victims of attack. Prof. Woodworth described the disease as follows in Bulletin 99 California Experiment Station. As has been stated, he uses the term "crown-gall" for this disease and his naming will be used in copying his quotation. "The 'crown-galls' arise generally from one side of the crown as a simple swelling of fleshy substance of about the consistency of a potato, or perhaps somewhat harder. They soon become irregularly granular over the surface and dark brown in color. The outer parts of the granulation into which the surface is divided, being the darkest. When cut or broken open, they are almost white at first, but very soon become reddish brown on exposure to the air.

Under the microscope they may be seen to be composed of large thin walled cells, with now and then the distorted and scattered elements of the fibro-vascular bundles. A young gall of this kind contains very much water, and on drying becomes sponge-like in appearance and is very light and quite hard. Older knots are similar, but harder and dry into harder and firmer masses which do not shrink or become sponge like. In size the crown-gall varies greatly, being often as large as ones fist, and sometimes much larger, especially in the apricot.

"The presence of a gall on the crown of a plant seems to effect an obstruction to the flow of the sap, and in this way a tree or vine becomes weakened and finally dies. The gall generally attacks

small plants but not always, and it often takes a number of years before the plant is killed." Not knowing the exact cause it is difficult to make recommendations for remedial measures. Prof. Woodworth states a procedure which is quite helpful. "In the orchard the knots should be carefully removed and burned as soon as found, and an antiseptic application made to the tree where the knot has been. We would recommend Bordeaux mixture for this purpose. Trees so treated should be examined from time to time for at least a year and should the knot reappear, it would be best to remove and destroy the whole tree. When a tree is removed it would be well to delay resetting for a year or two or to reset with a tree of an unsuspicious kind. In a letter to the writer Dr. A. M. Ragland, of Pilot Point, Horticultural Editor for Texas Farm and Ranch, gives a statement concerning some of his orchard trees from which it is evident that they had been affected with root tumor. The Dr. states that he had the soil removed to a depth of twelve to eighteen inches and applied freely to the diseased roots a mixture of soft soap, coal tar, and sulphur. Some of the trees died, but a large portion seemed to be benefited by the treatment." The writer would like to hear of further trials of Dr. Ragland's mixture and a series of experiments with this and other combinations as a destructive agent for this growth. When setting an orchard, reject all stock affected by the knot. "I would," he says, "prefer to have stock from a nursery known to be entirely free from it. Fields in which these galls appear should be devoted to some other crop for a number of years. This brief review of Prof. Wickson and Woodworth's bulletin, practically sums up all of our reliable information concerning this disease. Complaints in our own state as to others of the Gulf coast have been found to apply mostly, if not exclusively to plums and peaches. It now only remains for the writer to add a few observations concerning this disease near the Gulf coast, opposite Galveston. In fact it will not be out of place to briefly discuss the Gulf coast region with respect to the three diseases just considered.

First then with respect to the root rot disease. The writer has made diligent inquiry among the cotton growers of our coast region, and no reports of the disease have been obtained. The writer has personally visited numerous places with a view of studying the other host plants mentioned, but has failed to find any examples of the occurrence of the disease. The apple and possibly the pear, from the published facts seem most easily attacked of all the fruits. As for apples, few are planted and those found, certainly were in perfect health. As to pear trees, their perfect development both in tree and fruit has made and will continue to make the coast famous. Pear orchards in Galveston county which are thirty years old and bearing full crops of well formed pears show no signs of decay, either from this or any other disease. In fact, to be brief, no trace of the disease has as yet been found, and it is to be hoped that all intensions of the coast district will be all in their power to prevent its introduction and ruinous distribution, by agitating or giving publicity to the precautionary measures discussed in the consideration of this disease. While making a study of the coast district for the root rot disease, a good opportunity was offered to note something of the presence of the root gall or nematode disease. Examination of a number of nurseries and orchards was made by taking the spade and digging down around the roots of the peach and other trees. Trees planted in orchards and which had been grown either from budding home grown seedlings or from home grown cuttings, were never found infested. This indicated that the root gall parasite was scarce in the coast district. This proposition was further verified when nursery blocks were examined. In one instance a block of some eight or ten thousand seedling peaches two years old was studied by digging up a great number of trees. All were perfectly clean and healthy. After finding other nursery stock and examining it in a similar manner and observing from the results that their locations were equally free from any damaging evidence, attention was again given to examining trees already in orchards. None could be found infested, except as they were authoritatively and directly traceable to importations either from other parts of the State or other States. There was yet one more point to be looked after. If the root gall parasite is indigenous to

the coast district, there is one line of evidence that will certainly and quickly place the fact upon a positive basis, namely, the evidence furnished by gardeners who have long cultivated susceptible plants at some point in the coast district. Market gardening of such vegetables as the tomato, egg plant, Irish potato, cow peas, and in fact all the choice and most susceptible host plants of the nematode parasites would be found coming to grief somewhere. Research along this line has failed to reveal any damaging evidence. The lack of it is the strongest evidence and argument in favor of the supporters of the proposition, that the coast district is yet comparatively free from the nematode parasite.

As for root tumor, little can be said with special reference to the coast district from the fact that the specific cause is not positively known nor the conditions promoting its greatest development. The following data were however collected from a careful study of the available material found. A block of two year old Marianna budding stock was pointed out and the following history given of it. The cuttings had been taken from trees found upon examination to be healthy and free from root tumor. These healthy cuttings did not develop a single instance of the root tumor, so far as examined. Near by was a block of seedling peaches, in which, after digging up many little trees, not a sample of root tumor could be found. But the most interesting facts were elicited in another instance, when the owner and propagator insisted that these perfectly healthy peach seedlings and Marianna stock had been budded with buds from plum trees, some of which were victimized by root tumor and some not. The buds from tumorized plum placed in either healthy peach seedlings or plum stock, transmitted the disease to the stocks upon which they had been budded. This result was partially verified and checked, from the fact that no tumors developed on the roots of the peach and plum stocks which had been budded with buds from healthy trees, as also by those that had not been budded at all. Furthermore, peach seedlings which had not been budded, or which had been budded from healthy stock and which were growing side by side with those budded from diseased trees and whose roots were subsequently affected, did not contract the disease even though the seedlings were so close that the roots were crossed. This is a most interesting and important statement for our nurserymen to study and institute a series of thorough experiments to determine the facts more directly and hence more positively.

THE THREE ROOT DISEASES COMPARED.

The causative agents in the case of root rot and root gall are known positively. That of root tumor is not known. Danger of infection and wider distribution in the case of root rot and root gall depends absolutely upon the actual transfer of the infected soil or pieces of roots thus diseased and bearing living parasites. These two diseases from the nature of the cause cannot be spread or propagated by the mere act of budding and inserting a foreign bud even though the trees were dying from either disease. On the other hand, of root tumor nothing definite or absolute can be rightfully claimed or maintained at this time. If the facts at command have been correctly detailed to the writer, root tumor is probably not transmitted by infected soil or diseased pieces of roots, but seems to owe its introduction and spread in new localities to the power of diseased buds to communicate the disease to healthy stocks as well as by perpetuating itself in new stock grown from cuttings of affected trees.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE SOCIETY.

First. That this society adopt the name root rot for the fungus affection of the roots of fruits and other trees caused by *Oozonium auricuum* and that that specific cause be understood in the usage of that term in our discussions.

Second. That the term root tumor be applied to the peculiar excrescences resembling when young a large or fresh callous, and formed usually at or near the crown of young trees, and of which the specific cause is as yet unknown.

Third. That we adopt the popular term, root gall, for the abnormal growths produced on roots of fruit and other trees by nematode parasites.

Fourth. The facts presented in this paper show that we are not fully aware of all the data relative to the varieties of fruits and vegetable susceptible to root rot and root gall in our state. Neither do we know positively that root tumor is communicable by budding from in-

fectured trees, or that the disease is not infectious by contact through soil intercourse. It is therefore evident that we need careful and organized research and experiment along these lines. I would therefore recommend that a commission be appointed under the leadership of a competent chairman, and directed to systematically arrange experiments and collate data as to distribution, loss and injury sustained through the three diseases mentioned, and devise methods of combating and eradicating them. The work cannot be accomplished in a year and possibly not in two, and hence it is advisable and wise to appoint the commission for an indefinite time or at least inaugurate the experiments upon a basis sufficiently extensive that they can be carried on continuously.

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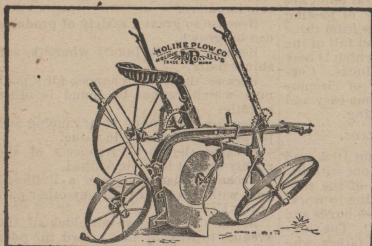
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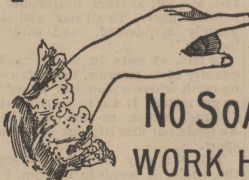
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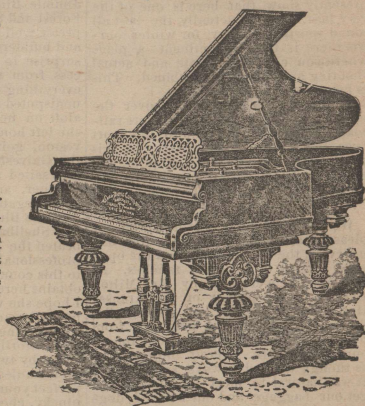
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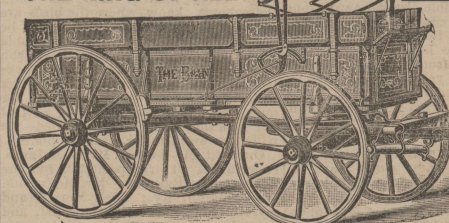
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