

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

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WEEKLY (SI A YEAR
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NOT THE WAY IT IS DONE.

Merchants' Review.

A Philadelphia paper says: "In no direction now is there such an opportunity for replacing foreign supply by domestic as there is in that of sugar. The figures of our foreign sugar bill are not realized. We buy abroad every year in the neighborhood of a hundred million dollars' worth of sugar and molasses, paying for it in gold." And it recommends the placing of an "adequate protective duty" on foreign sugar for the purpose of keeping these millions at home. This article has gone nearly the round of the

cently raised the import duty on sugar because Germany had increased its own export bounty. What she would have done if Germany had insisted upon making her people a present of sugar it is hard to say; perhaps have declared war upon the benevolent Teutons.

FARM MACHINERY AND LOW PRICES.

Implement Age.

It cannot be charged altogether to farm machinery that prices of products are low, as the reports of the government show that the average yield per acre of crops is but little, if

machinery and implements the depression of the farmers would be much greater and they can only hold their own by adopting every appliance that assists them in reducing the cost of production, not only in growing and harvesting, but in transportation to market.

WHITEWASH.

The whitewash used by the United States Government for the lighthouses and beacons, chosen for its permanence under the most extreme exposure to the weather, is made as follows: Fresh hydraulic cement of any

It is strained through a fine sieve or cloth and seven pounds of salt are added; three pounds of rice flour boiled to a thin paste, half a pound of Spanish white, and one pound of broken glue steeped in cold water and then dissolved in hot water are then added, and when well mixed by stirring, five gallons of hot water are mixed in and the whole again stirred. This is kept a few days closely covered, when it is ready for use. It is applied hot, being kept in a kettle over a fire. This may be colored a light brown by burnt umber, or a cream yellow by yellow ochre. A light gray is made by adding a small quantity of lamp-black



FARM IMPLEMENT NEWS

Reproduced from The Farm Implement News.

THE END OF THE HARVEST.

grocery press without a word of criticism, but we would like to ask whether those contemporaries who have published it believe the nonsense about a hundred million dollars being paid in gold for foreign sugar.

If they believe anything of the kind they are not well informed on the subject; if they do not, they ought not to publish such erroneous statements. The fact is that our imports are all paid for in exports of domestic products, except occasionally in periods of panic and uncertainty, and if we shut down on foreign sugar, the foreigners will shut down on our goods. To tax ourselves for the benefit of a few would-be sugar producers, after years of failure to establish the industry, would be a proceeding almost as foolish as that of France, when it re-

any, larger than before labor was more expensive. It seems, therefore, that the use of improved machinery, implement and vehicles have reduced the cost of labor but not increased the total product in proportion to population. The natural conclusion is that if the cost is reduced the prices should fall, but the demand should be fully up to the supply. Farmers do not complain of low prices so much as small profits. They do not receive sufficient for some crops to pay for the labor bestowed, even with the aid of implements, and yet the supply of the world's breadstuffs is barely more than the amount required for a year. We must, therefore, attribute low prices to the fact that those who are willing to consume the products are unable to procure them and are economizing. But for

good standard kind, not of the more costly imported kinds, three parts, and clean fine sand, one part, are mixed well with cold water and immediately applied. This gives a light brownish white that is not so glaring as the common lime, and has been found to resist moisture better than any other wash. It adheres to brick or stone or wooden walls or fences very firmly. In its application the walls are first wetted with water, by which the adhesion of the wash is made stronger than if applied to a dry surface.

Another good wash is made in this way: Half a bushel of good fresh lime is slacked with boiling water and kept covered from the air during the slacking to prevent weakening of the lime by the carbonic acid of the air.

previously mixed with water and thoroughly stirred. One pint of this wash covers a square yard.

Industrial American: The venerable Cassius M. Clay, of White Hall, Ky., claims to have the oldest flock of Southdown sheep in the world under one management, says an exchange. He originated his flock in 1855, and has been continuous master of it ever since. His initial flock of ewes were imported, and there has not been another ewe introduced into it—the improvements being through new rams. The fleeces average seven pounds and weight of carcass 250.

In the cool of the evening, hang your coat on the fence, and go to work in the garden. Don't have your wife do it.

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Orchard and Garden

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The splendid manner in which the Kleffer pear is passing the present period of eight weeks dry weather with only a mid-month shower, will enhance its value to fruit growers. Already many other varieties are casting their leaves, showing that they are suffering seriously, while the Kleffer is flourishing like a green bay tree planted by the rivers of water. Why can not we have a new race of pears with the Kleffer as a basis? Would that we had an M. Mons, who would, like him, devote his life to the development of a new race of pears for the South.

Mr. A. N. Hendricks, in a communication which appears elsewhere, calls Mr. William Robeson's statement relative to root knot or tumor, in question. Mr. Robeson made the sweeping assertion that all nurseries in Texas are more or less infested. Mr. Hendricks' nursery (only three years old) he claims, has no sign of it. It will be difficult for him to keep it out, we think, unless there is concerted action on the part of nurserymen in Texas to resolutely root out the disease, and we do not know how this is to be accomplished except by the enactment of a law authorizing a commission of inspectors who shall visit and inspect the nurseries of the State and give clean bills of health to such as show that they are clear of this fearfully destructive disease. We are terribly mixed up on root knot, root tumor and root galls, produced by different causes, some causing but little damage, others producing the most serious losses. It will take an expert to say which is which, condemning nurseries that have the contagious root tumor only. The law in question should apply to foreign nurserymen whose shipments should be excluded by rigid quarantine, unless they can show a clean bill of health properly vouched for by our own officials.

Mr. J. W. Stubenrauch, of Mexia writing to the editor of Orchard and Garden, makes the following observations relative to peach growing, cultivation of orchards, etc., which parallel the editor's experience. He says: "I am more than ever convinced, that severe thinning out, clean cultivation and the planting of the best, most suitable varieties for market will have to be resorted to on the part of our large growers in order to save their business from complete ruin. We are producing, it seems, too many varieties that are not satisfactory for general marketing. Many of our earliest decay so rapidly that shipping them any distance is out of the question. Of course irrigation, wherever practicable, will always give a big lift in producing fancy fruit."

Mr. Stubenrauch certainly hits the nail on the head more than once in the foregoing remarks. Success to his reservoir plan for irrigation. We expect to hear more from it by and by.

Dr. J. D. Bass of Pittsburg, Texas, puts Orchard and Garden under obligation for a box of his new seedling peach, which we have no doubt comes of Crawford parentage, as it very closely resembles that family in color, flavor and shape of the fruit. It is from such new seedlings that we are to replace the old worn out types that no longer produce profitable crops. Many thanks to you, doctor, for the kindly remembrance.

We extract from Rural New Yorker of Aug. 8 a practical method of destroying canker worms, which are becoming more and more common in our orchards in Texas, and we would suggest to our readers that if the plan is a success as a means of destroying the canker worm, why not for curculios and other injurious insects which infest our orchards?

Canker Worms.—Some years ago, I noticed that the bottom of a stack of hay that a neighbor was moving, was filled with the cocoons of canker worms. The stack stood near some trees that had been badly eaten. It occurred to me that it might be a good plan to furnish the worms with a sim-

ilar wintering place, as a means of destroying them. I had a few trees in the center of my orchard that had been eaten to some extent, and I found that the pests were spreading quite rapidly. As the trees most infested were of no particular account, the worms had been unmolested; but I saw that they would soon spread to some bearing Baldwins if steps were not taken to prevent them. So, early in the fall, I spread swamp grass under the trees affected, and quite a distance under others surrounding them. As early as possible in the spring, I loosened up the mulch to let it dry a little, cleared it away a foot or so from around the bodies of the trees, and then set fire to it; it burned slowly, but clean, and only a few worms showed that season. The next autumn, I repeated the work, and I haven't seen a canker worm in the orchard since. Aside from that, the trees have taken on new life, and I have gathered one fine crop of fruit from trees I had considered worthless, and I have another on the trees at present. The experiment cost me nothing but some very poor hay and a little labor, and I am sure that I would have been amply repaid if I hadn't destroyed a single canker worm, or rather, prevented one, in the increased vigor and fruitfulness of the trees.

We would give a word of caution about fire in an orchard. It is very easy to damage a fine tree by fire in an orchard if one is not exceedingly careful. A hint, however, is all that readers of Texas Farm and Ranch need to put them on their guard.

Prof. B. T. Galloway, writing to Rural New Yorker, makes the statement that he very much doubts the value of so-called Dry Bordeaux Mixture as a fungicide. In speaking of powders as fungicides, he says:

"Powders, especially lime and sulphur, have been used as fungicides for years. At the beginning of the present century, they were employed to a considerable extent in combating plant maladies; but it was not until 1847 that the practice of treating plants with sulphur and other powders assumed notable proportions. The large increase in the use of powders as fungicides at this period was, unquestionably, due to the rapid spread of the grape Oidium, a fungus which, at one time, threatened the vine industry of Europe. With the spread of this great pest throughout France, Germany and Italy, the use of sulphur became almost universal. In 1857, we are informed, that the consumption of sulphur for the purpose of combating the Oidium in France, reached the enormous amount of 7,700,000 pounds. Sulphur, in the form of powder, continued to be the chief agent for the destruction and prevention of parasitic fungi until about 1878, when the appearance of the downy mildew in France made it necessary to look for more efficient remedies.

"From 1878 to 1885, many experiments with both powders and liquids were made, in the hope that a means of preventing the downy mildew might be found. In 1885 it was discovered that a mixture of lime, milk, and copper-sulphate solution would, when properly applied, almost wholly prevent the attacks of the downy mildew. The preparation in question was nothing more than the now widely known Bordeaux Mixture. The success attending the use of this fungicide directed attention to the value of liquids as preventives of parasitic fungi, and in a short time, many solutions, mixtures, etc., were on the market. For the past five or six years liquids have been extensively used, and we believe that it has been conclusively demonstrated that, for general work, they have been far more successful than powders. In other words, all the evidence seems to show that most of the well-known liquids in use more nearly fill the requirements of an ideal fungicide than the best powders on the market.

"Of course, there is, as yet, no really ideal fungicide. In order that any preparation should be classed as such, it must have, in addition to properties detrimental or destructive to the growth of fungi, other qualities equally as important. It must be cheap; easily prepared and applied; not readily removed by rain, wind and dew; harmless to the most tender growing parts; and finally, as free as possible from qualities which would make, or tend to make, the parts treated inju-

rious to health when used as food. This, we will admit, is rather a formidable array of requirements, and it will likely be some time before they are all combined in one preparation. When we come to apply them to the best powers, we find the latter lacking in several points. Admitting that the powders will destroy or prevent the attacks of fungi, that they are cheap and easily applied, they still have the serious objection of being easily removed by rain and wind, and what is more important, they are, in most regions, at least, likely to injure certain crops unless used with great caution."

B. S. Cole in a late issue of the Rural New Yorker gives the following about washes for borers:

"The subscriber need not fear injury from the application of two handfuls of kaint put around the collar of the egg, and it will do good or not. I am not prepared to say from experience. I know that two gallons of strong fish brine poured about the collars of 10-year-old peach trees will not injure them; neither will gas-house lime, if allowed to cool thoroughly before applying. The latter remedy seems to prevent, in a measure, their ravages. So also does fresh wood ashes, half a peck to the tree. But, no doubt, the wash used by Hale Bros., composed of the following mixture is the best remedy known at the present day: In 100 gallons of water, dissolve 25 pounds of common potash, add one gallon of crude carbonic acid, and lime enough to mix to the consistency of thick white-wash. Apply in the months of April and May, after careful hand worming, with a stiff painter's brush, into the cracks and crevices of the exposed collar of the tree, and also in the crotches of the branches, for the rains to soak down the trunk. The moth which deposits the eggs producing the borers, will not choose such a spot to stop at." We would add that an application should be made in September as well as April. There is nearly always a new crop of borers that comes with the fall rains. With this added, the advice given is good—we mean Hale's remedy.

The Georgia State Horticultural Society held its 20th annual session in the city of Griffin on the 5th, 6th and 7th of this month. This society was organized as far back as 1876, and has greatly promoted the cause of horticulture in that good old commonwealth. For the success that has characterized this organization no man deserves greater credit than Hon. P. J. Berkman, the honored president of that body. He is conspicuous as a horticulturist, not only in Georgia, but throughout America.

SOUTHERN APPLES.

The list of Southern apples continues to enlarge. We have just received "Apples of Tennessee Origin," a bulletin issued by the Tennessee Experiment Station. It describes 25 varieties. Some of these new apples are said to be of great value, not only in Tennessee, but in other States of the South. A detailed description and many cuts are given. We hope to find space before long for extracts from this excellent bulletin.

ROOT KNOT—REPLY TO WILLARD ROBESON.

A. N. HENDRICKS.

Editor Orchard and Garden: In an article in Orchard and Garden by Mr. Willard Robeson, where he says that if each nurseryman was required to send out an affidavit with each bill of trees, that no root knot had ever appeared on the ground on which these trees were grown we might as well all clear off our ground and go to raising three cent cotton. I have been in the nursery business here at Cedar Hill three years, and have watched my trees very close for root knot and have found no sign of it.

After reading Mr. Robeson's article I inspected my nursery, digging up about fifty trees from one to three years old, taking them from different rows; then I went to the orchard and dug up an old peach tree that had been standing twenty years. This tree was badly affected by borers and sun-scald, but no root knot. I also dug up a Prunus Simoni plum tree planted in the fall of 1888, and failed to find any sign of root knot on that tree.

I do not know whether climate has

anything to do with preventing root knot or not, but it is my belief that soil and the way it is prepared has as much or more than anything else to do with causing root knot. I have worked in nurseries in four different states and it is my observation that where the most manure was used the more knot existed.

I have done more or less force budding for myself and others each year for six years, and now have some buds set from the 1st to 10th of June that have made 18 inches growth, and I do not believe that force budding or attempt to force would cause the root knot, and would like for Mr. Robeson to please explain how it is that a parent tree can transmit a disease where there is no disease. If the nurserymen would select their land get the best, and quit using manure to force their trees up to the standard in size, I believe there would be less root knot.

Cedar Hill, Texas.

REPORT ON VEGETABLES.

GEORGE GRAHAM.

To the State Horticultural Society, Tyler, Texas: In presenting this report it is necessary to state at the outset that this has been a season of prolonged as well as unusual drought, and consequently everything in vegetables has been cut short, and perhaps the writer may be excused if his report is in harmony with the season.

From fall during winter and into early spring an unusual precipitation was our lot. Then the weeping skies held up their tears and left us scant time for sowing and planting, when the drought struck us, and with hastily prepared ground, in many instances plowed too wet and in others too dry, we were but illly prepared to meet a season which offered us the two extremes, at first of too much moisture and then a prolonged rainless spell, which yet continues. Crops of all kinds have been remarkably short.

Cabbages almost nil; onions meagre in the extreme; tomatoes one-fourth of a crop on earliest, and later planting almost nothing; canteloupes similar; cucumbers ditto; water melons quite short; beans and peas list with the above, whilst the only good crop has been beets.

Now a redeeming feature has been that prices were high. Tomatoes selling at 75 cents to \$1.00 per bucket until last few days, when prices fell, the best holding well up at 40 to 50 cents, a few inferior selling at 25 cents.

This state of things has again demonstrated the fact that for this part of Texas to insure success a supply of water is necessary, and that the fortunate possessor of a spring or tank may defy the driest time.

But because the rain does not now come, let us not get blue and hopeless, but get ready for the time when it will come, and with weeds all slain, soil in condition and an ample supply of seeds and plants, await the propitious moment to plant and sow.

Let us be true to our duty, and ultimate success will crown our toil and efforts, for

"Spring ne'er hath come to us wanting flowers,
Nor when these have drooped, been unrevived by showers."

And also, we will remember that our's is the base upon which is built up the commerce of the world; our unceasing, hopeful, vigilant toil supplies mankind with the necessary aliment which joined to our farina and fruit supplies in richest abundance the means of health, strength and happiness.

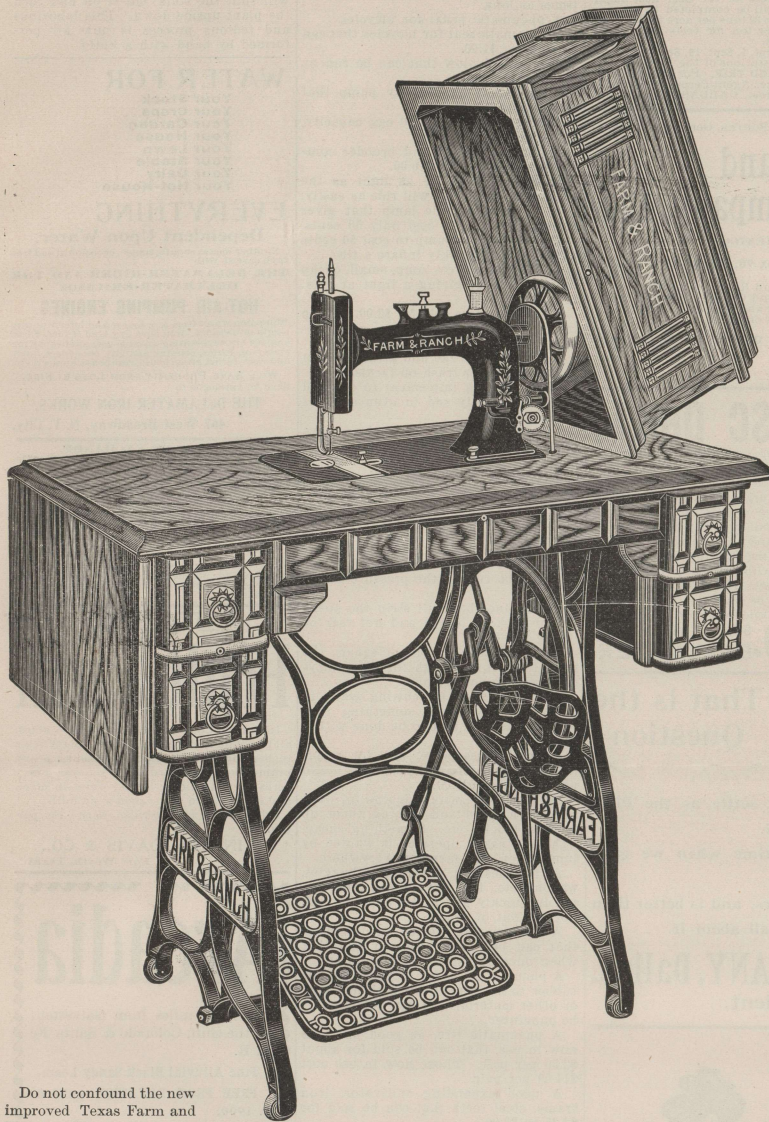
Waco, Texas.

HOW TO PLANT TREES.

JARED K. JACKSON.

I promised to write something about shade trees. In all this southwestern county, in fact everywhere, it adds greatly to the comfort of the family home, in country, town or city. Indeed, every city should see to it that her streets are well shaded. To do this well requires some system, labor and expense. There are but few trees in Texas that will make good and lasting shades. The China is only good until you can grow something better. The hackberry and elm seem to be the most enduring. Select your trees of the usual setting size—say about three

AN OPPORTUNITY YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS!



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The new improved Texas Farm and Ranch, the handsomest and finest proportioned sewing machine now manufactured, delivered, all charges prepaid by us, to any railroad station east of the Rocky Mountains, and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year for \$20.

A large, handsome, noiseless, five drawer machine, with oak or walnut stand, Gothic cover, drop leaf, locks to cover and drawers, nickel plated rings to drawers, dress guard to wheel and a device for replacing belts.

A \$60 Machine for \$20

FREIGHT PREPAID

Arrangements have just been completed by which we are enabled to furnish this latest improved high arm machine to our readers for the remarkably low price of \$20, all charges prepaid. This is an unprecedented offer, that we are enabled to make only by contracting for them in large quantities for cash. A complete set of attachments, in elegant velvet-lined box, furnished free with each machine, together with all the modern improvements, such as automatic bobbin winder, self-threading shuttle, self-setting needle, tension releaser, together with the usual outfit of bobbins, needles, oil, screw-driver and illustrated book of instructions.

Read our ten-year guarantee and terms under which you can purchase one of these machines without a possible risk. We will warrant every New Improved Texas Farm and Ranch High Arm Machine for ten years from date of purchase, and after ten days' trial, if perfect and entire satisfaction is not given, the machine may be re-shipped, at our expense, and the money paid will be promptly refunded.

Traveling agents sell no better machine than ours, and half of them not as good, for prices ranging from \$40 to \$60. Agents will use their best argument to convince you that our machine is not first-class, and at the same time insist upon your paying them a profit of from \$20 to \$30.

REMEMBER it costs more to sell Sewing Machines through Agents than it does to make them.

We are at no big expense in selling our machines —no agents, no high-priced salaried officers, no fancy store rents, and no losses through credit sales.

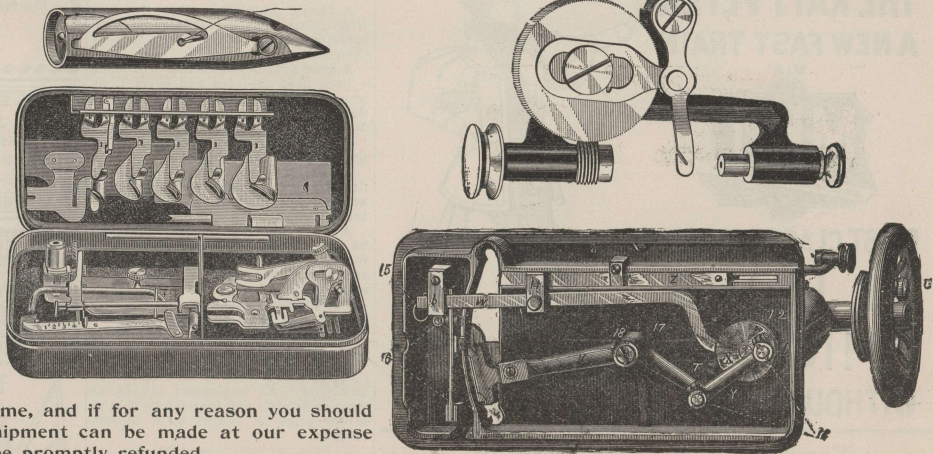
We contract for these machines in large numbers. They are manufactured by one of the oldest sewing machine companies in the United States. We pay spot cash, and are in this way enabled to furnish them to our readers at bottom wholesale prices, and but a trifle above factory cost, thus saving them all middle men's profits.

Remember our liberal offer and terms: The New Improved Texas Farm and Ranch Machine for \$20, delivered to any part of the U. S. east of the Rocky Mountains, and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year.

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Do not confound the new improved Texas Farm and Ranch with sewing machines generally offered by newspapers, or with those offered at lower prices than named for the new Texas Farm and Ranch, but keep in mind that in the purchase of one of these machines you are buying an article that will compare with any sewing machine in the American market retailing at \$60.

Under our guarantee you run no risk whatever in purchasing the Texas Farm and Ranch Improved Sewing Machine. You have ample time for its trial in your own home, and if for any reason you should wish to return it, shipment can be made at our expense and the money will be promptly refunded.



Address All Orders to **TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Tex.**

are the best I have ever seen or tasted.
PROF. T. V. MUNSON."

"We have some very fine pecans here, but not as good as the sample sent by you.

"H. HICKS, Fruiter, Broadway, N. Y."

The industry of preparing the kernels or meats, for market, has already assumed large proportions. It was begun by Mr. Koerber in 1884, and his books show that in 1887 he has prepared 20,000 pounds, and in 1890, more than 100,000 lbs. Three pounds of nuts contain one pound of meats. Pecan meats in halves sell at 25 to 50 cents per pound; smaller pieces at a lower price. I have more than once read that the hulls or shells are ground up to adulterate spices.

An industry that is needed in this country is to extract the oil from the car loads of inferior nuts that ripen too late to be worth much else.

BUDDING THE PECAN.

This means to redeem our large and small unproductive, and hard shell pecan trees into profitable ones, that will bear select fruit every year. The accompanying illustration will better show the value of such stocks. I am frequently asked "will budding pecans pay?" I have always contended it would (I fairly ached to try it). And what have we now demonstrated? That instead of waiting 7 to 10 years, in favored locations, we get fruit in two years, and better than the original. I've had buds, which were set in June, to grow fully two feet and make offshoots during the same season of budding; the next year blossom and grow 5 to 7 feet, and the following year bear from a handful to a half gallon of nuts.

Some people think that the transforming by grafting and budding of a large pecan tree into another kind is a difficult operation, but such is not the case, if we go at it systematically. Although I have transformed pecan trees over four feet in diameter, I would not recommend it. Lasting good does not come from trees over two feet in diameter.

Besides the sawing off of such immense limbs is dangerous. For this work I sometimes pay by the tree 50 cents, for the largest, or 25 cents per large single limb.

The requisites to commence this work is, for large trees, first, a good light ladder (my longest is twenty-four feet), and, to continue an easy ascent, I sometimes find a short hook ladder very handy.

Second, A one-man's cross-cut saw. Third, In taking off large limbs we need a light chain to make a few wraps just below the limb to be taken off, while this is not absolutely necessary, it is the only sure way to get a clean cut. Otherwise we are apt to have a large limb saw off when the limb falls.

Fourth, A rope and a sharp axe; we need an axe to cut a notch in the under side of the limb to be taken off.

The topping of pecan trees should be done in the spring, just as the sap begins to rise. When the buds begin bursting through the thick bark of old trees, that have been topped, I take a hatchet and hack around them. In some cases a carpenter's chisel and mallet is better; by assisting the new growth in this way, we get big returns for the amount of labor performed. Now when the June sap rises we will have a nice lot of green sprouts. These are what we want, and the middle of June is generally the best time to begin utilizing them. I prefer these about the size of a lead pencil.

Our next tool is a budding knife, and some pieces of old domestic or calico (such as will tear easily into narrow strings) to tie the buds with. I prefer this material to be enough rotten that it will give way to the growth of these young, tender shoots. In this way we have two advantages, viz: It keeps us from binding the buds too tight, and if from some cause we are not on hand to slacken the bandages at the proper time, we have no fear of the bandage ruining our work.

Plate budding, as it is practised with most all kinds of fruit trees, fails entirely with the pecan. We sometimes succeed with shield budding, but our success depends upon the skillful operation of anular, or ring budding.

Here, the height of the season for doing this work is the middle of June, sometimes earlier. Select a time when you think there will be several days of dry weather. I find heavy dews are even objectionable. The scions, to be

budded from, should be as near as possible the same size as the stock we bud to.

Every part of the shoot to be budded is not fit to receive the ring of bark; neither are all the buds on the scion suitable to be budded. Not more than one or two of these are found at the base of the scion. It is most important that you take them from where the wood is smooth, nor with rings, as is the case with the upper portion of the scion, and this is why suitable buds are scarce. I generally pare them off by holding the scion and stock together. The eye will soon get trained to see two alike. We now mark with a sharp knife, longitudinally above and below the bud on the scion and between the buds of the stock. (If the shoot is slightly bent, so much the better. By placing the bud on the bowing side, there is less danger to be an air space where the bud touches the stock.) Now finish cutting the bark on the stock and scion—clean around them, down the back opposite the bud, and with the spatula or end of—the budding knife, loosen the bark on each side nearly half way round; then with a little twist with the thumb and finger at the same time, pressing gently on the bark, the whole ring is made to come off—the other should be loose. It is but the work of a few moments to make the transfer, the delicate tissue on the inside of the bark must not be exposed many seconds to the atmosphere, as it would then become worthless. In fact, the operation is somewhat like taking a photograph, the stronger the light, the quicker the photograph, and the dryer atmosphere, the quicker we must make the transfer. Should the ring of bark be too small to run clear around the stock a strip of bark should be left on the latter to fill it out. If, on the contrary, it is too wide, a strip should be taken out, so that it will fit, the budding is now wrapped with a strip of the material mentioned, one, and sometimes two wrappings according to the strength of the material. Cover all but the bud, if there is place enough between the bud proper and the dormant ones just below it, make one wrap just between them. In less than two weeks we can tell the condition of the buds by a slight touch of the leaf-stem (if not already dropped off). Under favorable conditions some will have started to grow. As the taking off of so large a ring of bark weakens the stock so buds, we must not leave much of the stalk above the wound. In a year's time finish cutting away all the stock above the new bud. If the conditions are all favorable to a free flow of sap into the new buds, some will make a prodigious growth. Tie such to some kind of a support, or sad losses occur if this is neglected in time of storms. Later on another strong shoot will be likely to start from the old stock. I call these robbers, because they draw the sap away from the new growth. Keep these cut off by not enough to expose the grafts too much to the high winds. In performing this work keep in mind that the sap has an upward tendency to utilize it in a way that will keep the new growth which we wish to preserve, always vigorous.

GRAFTING THE PECAN.

The letters I have in my possession, from parties in Florida, furnish me ample proof that pecan grafting there is a success. They succeed with the common cleft graft, and on a hickory cut that, a plan that fails entirely here. The humid atmosphere is evidently the secret. One party writes me that from scions I sent him he got a growth of seven feet the first year. In this dry atmosphere we can by the aid of a damp cellar, with the temperature near fifty succeed in grafting seedling trees of the first year's growth, by tongue grafting. Both root and scion must be exactly the same size to make these little trees. We need but six or eight inches of the root; neither use any wax in tying. I bury these in layers of river sand, where they can get strong light (no sun). After we are quite sure the union is complete, and new roots are forming, plant separately in pots, and remove them in a week or so to a shady place. Water freely. This furnishes nice little grafted trees for shipping by mail the first year.

To be Continued.

Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla invigorates the nervous system, tones and strengthens the digestive organs, and at the same time eradicates disease. 50 cents and 50 doses.

Correspondence

ATNAB ON DIVERSITY.

Yantis, Texas.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

If you will excuse me for intruding on your valuable space so often, I will write again on the subject at issue, viz.: Special vs. Diversified Farming.

When my father came to Texas, fifty years ago, he settled in Hunt County. Jefferson was his market, some one hundred miles east. Then it was necessary to raise all the necessities of life at home. The cotton raised was finger picked; that is, the seed was picked from the lint by hand. This was a slow business, but the best that could be done. The first improvement was two round sticks run by a crank like the rollers of a cane mill. By this means the lint and seed were separated faster than by hand. Then some one built a gin and the tired women were relieved of the monotony of finger picking the cotton. Everybody will agree with me that the division of labor this far was a success, for the ginners can make a good profit ginning for one-fourteenth of the staple, and that would not pay the tired wife three cents per day for her work. Then the factory took the place of the handloom, and here some one may take issue with me when I say this was also a blessing to the farmer, for I find some that want their wives to go back to the loom. Yet I am persuaded that the majority have come into line this far on the division of labor. With modern conveniences one would be counted a fool to start to Jefferson to market in an ox wagon from Hunt County, but before the days of the division of labor, this was necessary. One by one the trades and professions have worked into special lines and have attained a degree of skill bordering on perfection. The most successful doctor is the one that takes up a single organ of the body and devotes his life to the study of its functions. The lawyer who devotes all of his time to one branch of law reaches a more perfect knowledge of law than would otherwise be possible; and so on through the trades. Yet while the farmer is forced into the division of labor to some extent, yet he has not carried it as far as other trades, nor has he carried it as far as he could with safety and profit. Of course we know that the mere dropping off of two or more crops will not of itself bring prosperity, but it will give a man of push a chance to do a few things well, to push one or two crops to the front, to do his best and get to the top where there is room, for there is room at the top in farming or any other business, but life is too short and the capacity of man so small that he has never yet, even by confining the united efforts and energies of his lifetime to the most trivial pursuit, reached perfection, and he never will. How much less then are the probabilities of his exhausting several. It requires push, pluck, perseverance, and oneness of aim to succeed in some one calling, yet there is not a man with ordinary intelligence could not accomplish one thing well by devoting his lifetime to a special work, and yet how many, and especially in farming, are there who are blessed with sufficient mental power to become famous in any one business; yet the diverse cares of mixed farming have deprived them of the opportunity of developing their minds in any direction, and they have lived and died in obscurity, when if they had taken up a special line of farming in all probability they would have done a great ways in the career of fame.

ATNAB.

IRRIGATION ON THE STAKED PLAINS.

Midland, Tex.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

The timidity in which workers are against going into print has a tendency to hide from public gaze much valuable information. There is in our day much theorizing in public print without practical results, hence it would be much better to deal out facts rather than speculation.

The subject of which I wish to speak is undecided, but with modern improvements can be made a valuable as well as a material help to the sustenance of the human race. Its locality has no limits. Anywhere the wind blows and the underflow is good and sufficient, windmill irrigation can be made a success. We do not hold that the wind-

mill is the only method, but we do claim that the willing worker with small means can accomplish more by this method than by any other mode. The facts have become known that there is no certainty in the rainfall; hence a partial crop is a certainty. This is not only a fact in Texas, as well as in the orange groves of Florida, as well as in the grapevines in California.

Windmill irrigation is no mistaken theory, but are living monuments dotted over the Staked Plains, the results of which never fail to provide an abundance of food for home consumption. The future of this country depends on small allotments. Six hundred and forty acres cannot be worked successfully, hence to judge by the past, 40 acres well worked would bring in a safer income on the investment. The State of Texas offers an inducement unparalleled to an actual settler in which he can, by industrious habits, secure for himself and family a home that will bring him ample returns for his labor with a surplus for a general fund. Six hundred and forty acres, by a co-operative method, would be a sure success. With the right kind of men it could be made the cheapest irrigation plant on record; each one would be required to put up one mile of wire fence. This would keep all their stock on the inside range and fence up 640 acres. They could then fence 40 acres. This would require each to build one more mile of fence. This would complete the fence. They could then build a dirt tank 200 feet square with a 6-foot bank. This would hold sufficient water to irrigate 40 acres. With four wells and windmills, with good working capacity, there could be stored away sufficient water to irrigate 40 acres in wheat, 10 in corn, 10 in cotton and 10 in California grapes, or all in grapes and fruits. Fifty bushels of wheat has been raised to the acre, 60 of corn, one bale of cotton and 12 tons of grapes, with a failure unknown. This would be the safe winning horse in the race for life. The State of Texas offers these lands at \$2 per acre, demanding only interest for 30 years, which on the 160 acres would amount to about \$8 each year only. There is no reason why thousands in our State should be without homes while thousands of acres of these lands lie idle on the Staked Plains with water facilities awaiting development. There are at Midland a number of these successful irrigated vineyards which can be seen, from which this year bunches of the raisin grapes of 3½ pounds in weight on 4-year-old vines, and peaches that weighed three-fourths of a pound each, are now on exhibit at Dallas. The Texas and Pacific has offered to homeseekers one fare for the round trip, so that they can see for themselves what irrigation by windmills will do on the Staked Plains.

Many of our tanks add pleasure to our homes as well as usefulness. The millions of fish that are therein gladden the hearts of many homes. The writer has been through the mill, knows whereof he speaks, and would at all times be glad to impart free that knowledge that has cost both time and money. A. RAWLINS.

INOCULATION FOR ANTHRAX.

Chicago, Ill.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

In reference to the recent outbreaks of Anthrax (Charbon) in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, mentioned by one of your correspondents, permit me to say that during the month of June about 20,000 head of stock, mostly mules, were successfully vaccinated with the Pasteur Lymph and it is recognized on all hands that the lymph saved many a planter from absolute ruin.

No curative properties are claimed for the lymph, its quality being essentially protective or preventive, and when properly applied it never fails to protect the inoculated animals from the disease—Anthrax, Charbon, etc.

During the recent epidemic of Anthrax or Charbon in the State of Louisiana, several of the border counties of Texas were threatened with a visitation of the disease. It jumped the Mississippi River and extended north and east. Its progress west of the Sabine River was arrested by the use of the Pasteur lymph—assisted by the quarantine regulations laid down by Gov. Culbertson.

The vaccination of live stock fol-

ance of it to throw. We know that chances are against him for borrowing money to buy cattle to put his corn into if he wished. We know that with cheap gilts and corn in his hands last spring, the temptation was great to try for an extra large pig crop. We know there has been little talk of swine diseases this year. We know the packeries are full of products; we know there is a high foreign demand. As soon as prices of corn and finished cattle were determined last fall we expected a glut in hogs for 1896 and unloaded even to pigs, sows and gilts. We still expect a glut for some time. If I had 100 feeder hogs and 10,000 bushels of corn I would sell the hogs now and corn later on. But I don't wish to be understood as being disgusted with the business; there is a better time coming. In selling these feeder hogs I would be certain to cut back a number of the best gilts to farrow pigs next spring. For several years past we have had unusual high prices, which stimulated the novice—even the man in town and the farmer across the waters, with his high-priced feed, to enter the race. The pace we have recently set them in cheap hogs and cheap products will knock them silly. It will eventually curtail receipts, open up a market for packers' products and put hogs again on a paying basis.

Prosper, Texas.

ACCLIMATING CATTLE IN TEXAS.

Jersey Bulletin.

Having heard a good deal this spring about the use of sweet milk in acclimating cattle, I was much interested and determined to write for information to Mr. S. B. H., of Harrison County, Texas, who seemed to have had more success with his treatment than any other breeder south of the danger line. The following is his very kind reply to my inquiries:

"Replying to the inquiries you propound, I would prefer doing so by detailing my experience in acclimating cattle, in Texas, brought in from north of the fever line. My first importation was, I think, in the fall of the year 1888. It consisted of about fifteen head of females and the grand young bull, King Bijou, 20755, the last bought of M. Erskine Miller, Staunton, Va. I gave these cattle newly made barns, and new, well-shaded pastures, that had not been used by native cattle. During their period of acclimation I used disinfectants about my barns, stalls, etc. (lime and carbolic acid), and adopted other sanitary measures that I could conceive of to insure their passing through the period of acclimation safely. They were fed, in the cold season, bran, oats and well cured corn fodder; in the warm season, bran and abundant pasturage. They also had during the whole time an abundance of pure fresh well water. None of these cattle had the fever and all were safely acclimated. Inference: Under like conditions would expect same results in any other case. Am now acclimating sixteen head brought here from your county about December 1, 1895. I am using the quarantining system with them, giving them new barn and pasture grounds not heretofore in use by native cattle. They are healthy to date.

"My second importation of Jersey cattle was placed in barns and pastures with those I had already acclimated. In a brief time they had Texas fever among them. The first case, a protracted one, died. During the time she was sick, she would neither eat nor drink to amount to anything. Actually, she seemed to starve to death, and I resolved that in all cases I might have afterward, I would give the animal, by drenching, something to nourish and sustain it. To this end, immediately after the next one took sick and quit eating, I had her given one quart of fresh, sweet milk just taken from a healthy cow; this was repeated morning, noon and night, increasing the quantity if the cow seemed to crave it, and finally giving her all she would drink. I began the milk as a drench; in a short time she would drink it from the bucket. The cow improved promptly and steadily on this, soon took other food and all was right. I kept her about my barn for two or three weeks, watched and cared for her, then returned her to my pasture an acclimated cow.

"This is but an epitome of my management of the balance of that importation—all of them had the disease

and recovered. This has been the history of the disease so far as I have dealt with it in all my after-importations when they have had the fever, and nearly all have had it. I have only lost to date, one Jersey by climatic fever, and that was the first case I ever dealt with. Of course the effect of the sweet milk was a mystery to me. I gave it as nourishment to a sick animal and the animal recovered. I have not felt like heralding this as a cure for the fever; it may yet need a more extended trial. One swallow does not make a summer, and the experience of others may be different from mine. Possibly extraneous circumstances and the extra-ordinary care and attention given my cattle during the whole period of acclimation, as already outlined, may account in a great measure for my good fortune with them in this disease. I have not hesitated to state exactly, wherever this matter was mentioned, every fact in regard to my use of this treatment and its results with me. My neighbor, Mr. J. M. Trospier of Bethany, La., the pioneer breeder of this section, says he had two cows sick with the fever. One was given a published treatment and died; the other had the milk treatment and recovered.

"If the above should prove of material benefit to Jersey interests north and south, I shall feel abundantly rewarded for writing it. I would add that in my judgment it is worth \$50 to acclimate a Jersey animal here, even if successfully accomplished. It involves a great deal of extra care, attention and expense, besides the anxiety and worry, and loss that may attend it at best."

Col. H.'s treatment is as follows: First a dose of physic—three-fourths to one and one-quarter pounds of epsom salts. Give this whether the animal is constipated or not. Follow this right along with the sweet milk, which should be fresh and warm from a healthy cow; one quart morning, noon and night, increasing if the cow wants it, and use as a drench if required.

I trust that the above experience, which seems eminently practical and successful, will induce others to report on their methods of saving their cattle.

THE BACON HOG.

Wallace's Farmer.

Mr. John Cownie, in his response to our address of welcome at the swine breeder's meeting, and we believe in the course of his discussion, took up the cudgels against what is known as the bacon hog and contended that the flesh of the typical Iowa hog, whether Poland China, Berkshire, Chester White or Duroc, was superior to the so-called bacon hog of England, Ireland, or Denmark. In the same connection he stated that the American beef was equal to or superior to beef made on English pastures and that a large per cent of it was sold as best English or prime Scotch, while the inferior British beef was labeled and sold as American. We have gone to butcher shops in Dublin, bought American cuts and the same cuts of the best Irish for the purpose of testing the same on the table, and invariably paid a penny more for the Irish. On one occasion we asked the butcher what he did when he run out of the Irish, and with commendable candor he told us he sold the American and charged a penny more for it. It is, however, different with the hog. We have studied the question on the ground and began with Mr. Cownie's convictions. We are free to say we were mistaken as he would find himself if he would do as we did, try Irish bacon in comparison with our own. The fact is, the best Irish, English and Danish bacon sells from 25 to 33 per cent more than the same brands of American. Part of it may be prejudice, but the Englishman has no more reason to be prejudiced against American bacon than he has against Danish, and Danish stands as high or higher than the best Irish or English. The fact is, our pork, as it finds its way to the English markets, is too fat. The best bacon there is made from young hogs eight or ten months old, weighing as nearly as possible around 175 to 180 pounds, and in about the same condition that Mr. Cownie would like to have his hogs go into the fattening pen for their last two months feed on corn. We have a suspicion and more than a suspicion that the

singeing pigs, weighing about 175 pounds and in the same condition, are sold for English bacon and at the same price. Men may differ as to whether it is best to secure the Yorkshire or the Tamworth and grow bacon hogs, or whether it is best to feed the common breeds for bacon. The point we want to emphasize is that our hogs weighing from 250 to 300 pounds are too fat to make first-class bacon. We believe that the bacon hog is not so much the result of breeding as of feeding and it is a matter of taste whether we use the bacon breeds or use our common breeds and feed for bacon. If our packers would pay the difference in price they would get bacon hogs from anywhere in the corn belt. So long as they refuse to pay the proper premium on this class of hogs the farmers wisely follow their own interests and make their hogs pack from fifty to a hundred pounds more of condensed corn to market than they otherwise would and because it pays them best to do it.

CARE OF HORSES IN HOT WEATHER.

Rural World.

To insure the comfort of horses in hot weather, says a writer, it is necessary to study the drainage and ventilation of the stable, the proper care of the animals' feet, the best methods of feeding and watering, and the regulation of all exercise or work. As of first importance, we will consider the stable.

Light, warmth, pure air, and cleanliness are absolutely essential to a horse's health. Sunshine is nature's best germicide, but it should be admitted into the stalls only when the horses are absent, and awnings should be provided to temper the heat during the warmest hours of the day. At least once in every week the slats in the floor of the stalls should be taken up and thoroughly disinfected; the crevices between them should be cleaned out with hooks and be allowed to dry in the sun every few days. Doors should be provided at each end of the stable, and there should be an opening to the roof over the center of the building, so that currents of air might pass through the doors and be drawn upward. In this way a large percentage of the bacteria floating in the atmosphere will be carried out and away. Provide the doors and windows with suitable screens to keep out insects. It is a well established fact that horses will lose flesh and become highly irritable from no other reason than that they are fighting flies all day long. Cedar oil sprinkled around the doors and windows is an excellent preventive against mosquitoes and flies.

Another duty of great importance is the care of horses' feet, for without good feet the animal is perfectly useless. Blacksmiths do not seem to realize the difference that exist in the feet and shoes in winter and in summer, the contraction and expansion of iron with its power to take up and retain heat, or the quick absorption of moisture by the hoof and the hoof's proneness to dryness in hot weather.

The shoes of a horse should never be driven on as tight in summer as in winter. Protracted hot weather causes the shoe to absorb moisture from the hoof. The feet, therefore, should be soaked frequently in a foot bath. They should also be dressed daily with some simple hoof dressing to enable them to retain moisture and to prevent the box of the hoof from cracking and breaking. The simplest and best dressing is made from tar and linseed-oil in the proportion of half a pint of tar to a pint of linseed oil. Wash out the feet with a sponge and water every morning, as well as after a drive or any kind of work. The shoes should be shifted more frequently in hot weather than in cold weather, and the horse should be most carefully groomed.

The feed for driving horses in summer should contain the least possible fat or heat producing matter. Corn is rich in fats, and by overheating the blood predisposes a horse to founder, azoturia, and many other serious diseases. Driving horses should have no corn at all in summer. Working horses must be fed on grains and be given a small quantity of corn, with the addition of bran mash, every three or four days. As often as three times a week "solid feed" should be given at night.

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PROTECT YOUR STOCK FROM FLIES. Myself and patrons have been so delighted with the effect of "Shoo-Fly" manufactured in Philadelphia, Pa., that I made duplicate orders in May, aggregating 250 quarts.

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Spring litters from those great prize winning and imported Berkshire sows in my herd are now arriving and are sired by "MAJ. LEE 3139," Sweepstakes boar at Kansas State Fair in 1888, and the sire of more prize winning hogs than any boar in the South. If you want pigs from prize winning sows that are the best that money could buy, write me for prices. J. E. MCGUIRE, Prop'r Idlewild Farm, Gatesville, Texas.

For Sale or Exchange.

"ALMONT," brown stallion, 16 hands high, 4 years old. Kind and gentle; sound. Sired by grandson George Wilkes; dam by son of Almont 33, an inbred John Dillard, Gates Denmark and Pilot, Jr. mare. Will sell him cheap, or trade him for mules, cattle or land. I will give full pedigrees, etc. What have you? B. E. DALE, Martins Mill, Van Zandt Co., Texas.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

To Subscribers to the Fort Worth Weekly Gazette.

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

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

Payment will be made hereafter to Texas Farm and Ranch upon all past due subscriptions to the Weekly Gazette.

E. G. SIENTER & CO.,
Publishers Weekly Gazette.

Texas Farm and Ranch will be sent to parties who have subscribed to the Weekly Gazette, beginning with this issue (Aug. 22) until the time for which they have subscribed expires.

All remittance of money due the Gazette should be made directly to Texas Farm and Ranch, stating plainly what it is for.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.
F. P. HOLLAND, President.

There is a class of people in this country who have found a talent that beats the philosopher's stone, it not only turns everything it touches to gold, but at the same time doubles the value of it.

It is stated in the Agricultural Press that hogs are being successfully vaccinated for prevention of hog cholera. This is another French innovation. What is claimed to be decisive tests have been made to demonstrate the immunity of the inoculated animals. We shall see about this later. If it prevents cholera without substituting something as bad, or worse, it is all right, otherwise it will take its place among the debris of exploded humbugs.

In the general depreciation of prices of labor and the products of labor, it is nothing but fair that public service should participate in the decline, and that taxes should go with the balance. But such is not the tendency of affairs. On the contrary there is a constant agitation for increased salaries, additional fees, augmented expenditures in all lines of public business, and a general and reckless prodigality with public money that is never satisfied but always cries for more. When the earnings of honest labor decline, when products are selling below cost of production, there is no good reason why taxes and official salaries should not maintain a parity of value with the rest. This is a matter for the people to handle. Will they take hold of it?

There can no longer be a question about the shortness of the Texas cotton crop. From reliable sources we learn that from many sections published reports have stated the condition more favorable than it is. There are some crops that will make almost an average yield, but these are few; many fields will make not more than one-tenth to one-fifth of a bale per acre, and by far the greater number are in this condition. A similar condition prevails in part of Arkansas, Northern Louisiana and Western Mississippi. The latest news from Louisiana is that it will take from five to ten acres to make one bale, and that it will all be picked by Sept. 1. The advancing price is all that relieves the situation from the appearance of a calamity. But as we have said before, there will be no suffering. Our resources and possibilities are too great for that.

The press and political speakers are indulging in a good deal of unnecessary commiseration of the farmers, but nothing is done, and but little proposed to be done to relieve their supposed destitution; and it would seem entirely futile to hope for any relief at the hands of the present race of successful politicians. During a canvass they will promise the earth and its fullness, but as soon as the votes are counted, these promises are promptly forgotten, for is not all their time and talent consumed in compassing the spoils of office and increasing their political capital? It is true that farm products are slow sale at low prices; that stock and land are as cheap, or cheaper than a good article of dirt, yet can a farmer be found who has not three hearty meals a day for himself and his, and clothing enough to keep out the blasts of winter? Their

pockets may not be encumbered with coin or currency, but they sleep soundly and are up with the lark, and hopefully looking forward to "better times a-coming." The thousands who work the road or crowd the labor markets in vain, are the ones who need sympathy and help, for many of them have had but half a breakfast and will get but half a dinner, while their wives and children cry for bread and get none. Let up on the poor farmer, for although he is not getting rich, he is well fed, while the laborers who crowd the cities off to bed hungry.

TWO WAYS OF DOING IT.

The question of subsidizing manufacturing corporations for the purpose of inducing them to locate in our cities is again being discussed, and it is a matter that concerns the people at large more or less. The result of such policy, if successful, would be to enhance the value of real estate—or at least, arrest its depreciation—and add somewhat to the business of the cities. No person as far as we know objects to this. The question that concerns the general public is who will have the subsidies to pay. If the money is raised by taxation, it will be simply taking money from the taxpayers, who are comparatively poor on an average, and handing it over to the corporations, who are superlatively rich on an average. Public sentiment, as distinguished from the sentiment of interested parties, is much in favor of every tub standing on its own bottom, whether that tub be a manufacturer, merchant, mechanic, farmer or day laborer. Manufacturers are not more necessary to the welfare of the country or any subdivision of it than farmers, or carpenters, masons or blacksmiths; but we hear no talk of subsidizing these, nor do they ask it or expect it. These are tubs that have always stood on their own bottoms and furnished bottoms for other tubs great and small. If the money to pay the proposed subsidies is raised by voluntary subscription of those who are to be benefited by the proposed policy, will they not recoup themselves from their tenants, employees and the public? In short, are not all subsidies for the benefit of a few ultimately paid by the masses who are in no wise, or only incidentally benefited? For these reasons the subsidy plan for securing manufacturing plants is objectionable. There are communities, cities and entire counties in Texas now suffering the tenth, fifteenth, and even twenty-first years of struggle to pay subsidies voted that many years ago. There are cities not a thousand miles from Dallas, which must every year levy a heavy tax to pay interest and sinking funds on subsidy bonds, while nine-tenths of their citizens have no police protection for lack of funds to pay an efficient force. But there is a way to secure manufacturing free from any possible objection. It has been tried in North Carolina, Georgia, and elsewhere, with conspicuous success. The plan is for those who desire factories, who will be largely benefited by factories, and who are dead certain that any sort of factory that employs a large number of laborers will prove profitable, to organize companies, go down into their pockets, or bank balances, and raise the money and reap the direct as well as incidental benefit of such enterprises. And thus proving their faith by their works and demonstrating the profits of their plants, others will see their good works and do likewise, without subsidies. The people just now are finding it an up-hill pull to pay legitimate taxes (if a tax rate may be called legitimate which takes about all the pro-

fits of labor) and to pay more, whether directly to the collector, or indirectly to landlords and others, will be a burden they will surely object to.

There are in sixteen States of the union, chiefly of the South and West, about 9,000,000 acres of public land exclusive of Texas and the desert lands, suitable for homes for the homeless, and yet thousands of families live precariously from hand to mouth, and often with little in the hand to carry to the mouth, homeless, always paying tribute to the landlord for the privilege of living and dying beneath his roof. All honor to those who have gone into the wilderness and with main strength and determination have made them homes, living, if need be, in dugouts or caves until they can afford to do better. Such men as these made this country what it is, and will preserve it if need be against enemies from without or within. How do they compare with the thousands who infest the large cities, or the public highways, voluntarily homeless, periodically discontented, and at all times the prey of agitators and demagogues? They may have been of the best material to begin with, but adversity and the influences surrounding them have perverted their nature, and their status as citizens is fixed. When these are a majority of all, there will be a need for a degree of wisdom seldom found nowadays among our public men.

A country may be very rich, while a large majority of the people are very poor. That is the natural and essential condition of monarchies. In countries where an egotistical upstart declares "I am the lord," where supreme authority is lodged in the jeweled band that encircles an abnormally-developed cerebellum (commonly called big-head) the wealth of the nation bears no relation to that of the people. We do not object to this, because it is none of our business. We—that is, editor and reader, with a few exceptions (for Texas Farm and Ranch is read in every civilized nation of the earth) hold citizenship in a country where "we, the people" are supposed to rule, instead of being ruled, and we hold that conditions that prevail elsewhere, ought not to exist here. The country is ours, not the born heritage of an individual, and as such ought to be conducted for the good of the people. Whether it is or not, considering present economic conditions, while thousands upon thousands, with half a breakfast in search of half a dinner, passing on the way elevators and warehouses bursting with food, for sale at prices that afford the producer no profit for his labor—may well afford food for controversy. Those who believe that such conditions should not exist, favor a change. A few who are made fat by the same conditions are extremely conservative, declaring that any change would be revolutionary. They do not realize that a revolution that brings things right side up cannot be a bad thing. An ox stalled in a well-filled crib with the entrance closed with a stack of fodder, might, if he could speak, say, range cattle be damned, and not be speaking without precedent.

No wonder the czar of Russia is continually harassed by a fear of sudden death since he keeps in constant attendance thirteen physicians, five surgeons, two oculists, one dentist and four medical specialists. The wonder is that he has not died long ago.

rinne. I will close. My love to Aunt Sallie and the cousins.—Mary Brown, Gatesville, Tex.

(The dry winds have nearly parched our flowers, although they are watered every day. Our chrysanthemums are the only hope we have now; they will be plentiful if it will just rain soon. You must be very fond of that dear little sister—there is nothing sweeter than a baby girl. Come again.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt and Cousins: Here I come to chat a little with you all. I will tell you my age this time—I am twelve. I am not going to school now. Papa went to Richmond, and I had a nice time while he was gone; but I stuck a nail in my foot and didn't like that. I will ask some questions and answer one: Who was it that eat grass like an ox? (Nebucadnezar). I will ask those who have read history this question: Which were the two ablest American generals of the Revolutionary war? Who was the father of Texas? I will close, asking for correspondents. Yours truly—Earl Crawford, Waxahachie, Tex.

(Sorry you stuck the nail in your foot; it must have been very painful. Hope you have recovered ere this.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: I have been reading the cousins' letters, and think them very nice. I come asking admittance to the League. We live on the farm, three miles east of town. I am thirteen years old. I would like to correspond with some of the cousins. I have been going to school, but our school is out now. I am like "Billy," of Henderson, about dancing. I like to read Edna Spangle's letters; well, in fact, all of them. May the League live long and be prosperous. Your nephew and cousin—John F. Holt, Vernon, Tex.

(Will some of the cousins correspond with John? Yes, Edna is a favorite in the League, and all enjoy her letters. Come again.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: Will you permit me to join the happy League? I am a little girl 10 years old. I have a sister 12 years old. I have just finished reading the Cousins' League. I like to read the letters. I read them weekly. Papa takes Texas Farm and Ranch. Cousin Della Stone, I think you are wrong about dancing. I think it is harmful. I will close, hoping my letter will escape the waste basket. Your little niece—Mae Tenny, Italy, Tex.

(Come again, Mae; we are glad you enjoy reading the letters.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Cousins: I wish to come in and talk with you about books. I dearly love to read and have read a great deal. I think I like Sir Walter Scott's novels better than any I have ever read. How many of the Cousins have read St. Elmo, by Mrs. Wilson, and Marcella, by Mrs. Ward. I have, and think them grand books. I also like Mrs. Holmes's novels. They are so original. I have read Lena Rivers, and I think I have never read a better book. I liked John, Jr., best and Lena next. I see a great many of the Cousins are opposed to dancing. I love to dance real well, and mean to till I "learn better." I do not see why there is any more harm in that than any other amusement. I received a letter from an Eastern cousin. She is opposed to dancing and says only the low grades in society dance there. The highest grade of people dance here. I admire Edna Spangle's letters very much. Write oftener. Edna. Albert Hurt asked for correspondents of either sex. Well, Albert, if you wish to correspond with a plain girl, I will correspond with you if you will write first. I wish some of the Cousins would come and spend the summer with me. We would have a nice time horseback riding and watching the herds of cattle on the trail. We live close to the trail and I often see great herds of cattle pass. How many of the Cousins ever saw a cowboy? I have, and don't think they are such "horrible objects." The ones I saw did not wear pistols and big spurs, and they did not curse (at least I never heard them). With love to all. Viola Bryant, Plainview, Texas.

(Viola, I wish you would write a description of the plains, and of life

on a ranch. I am sure the Cousins would enjoy reading it. Many of them have never seen a herd of cattle nor a cowboy. Many a Cousin would be delighted to accept your kind invitation if they only might.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie: Will you permit me to join the cousins? Papa takes Texas Farm and Ranch, and I like to read the Cousins' League. I live in the country. I like to live where we can have nice hogs and cattle. Come again. Albert Hurt, I like to read your letters. This question has been asked: Which has caused the most misery, whisky or war? This is a question that is pretty hard to decide. I think war has caused the most misery, because many a woman has been left a widow and children fatherless.—Clarence Webb, Kerrville, Texas.

(We are glad to have you, Clarence. A country life is by far the healthiest, and so free. I am sure it is cooler than the crowded city. How many widows and orphans from whisky?—Cousin Pearl.)

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: Hurray! Here I come again, with a puff for the boys. The boys are catching the girls. I am going to answer Mr. N. H. R.'s riddle in this missive. I have written once before, but it did not get into print. I presume it was too long, so I will not intrude on your company long this time. Hello, Tabby let me catch hold of your frock-tail coat, and pull you by it, for talking so about the girls. If you are not a boy don't get angry. I presume you are a boy. If you are a cat don't send one of your claws to Rodney, and catch me like a fish hook catches a fish.

I will answer Mr. N. H. R.'s riddle now. It was: "What is it that has a mother, but no father; has daughters, but no sons, but has a thousand grandsons. It is not blind but never saw any of its children or grandchildren." The answer is vinegar. The boys and girls of the league must have honor for each other.

"Mine honor is my life; they grow in one; Take honor from me and my life is done."

I will give the boys and girls an example to work, to see which is the smartest, then I will close. It is this: Three men bought a field of grain in circular form containing nine acres, for which they paid \$192, of which the first man paid \$48, the second \$64, the third \$84. They agreed to take their shares in the form of rings, the first man mowing around the field until he got his share. Then the second, and so on. What depth of ring must each man mow to get his share of the grain, and what is the number of acres each mowed?


I will close now, wishing the Cousins and Aunt Sallie the following: May your life be long and happy, May joy and pleasure be your lot As through this world you trot, trot.—Stephen E. Miller, Rodney, Miss.

Laura—Is it a fact that your engagement with Willie was broken off? Flora—Why, no; not broken off, exactly. It sort of tapered off, one might say.—Indianapolis Journal.

Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla imparts new life and energy to all parts of the body. Good as well for baby as for grandfather. 50 cents and 50 doses.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.

The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will, on Sept. 15, give the public an entertainment, the like of which few people ever saw and few will ever see thereafter. It is to be a head-end collision of two passenger trains at full speed. A point on that road between Hillsboro and Waco has been selected for the novel exhibition, and transportation facilities will be afforded for all who wish to witness it. The object is to study the effects of such collisions and obtain facts that will enable machinists to adopt such changes and improvements as will limit as far as possible the damage to property and human life from similar catastrophes. It will be an expensive experiment, but the importance of more perfect knowledge of the effects of such concussions is supposed to justify the outlay. Promi-



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J. G. NASH, President, Sherman, Texas.

lent locomotive builders, mechanics and railroad managers will be present and the scene will be photographed by the instantaneous process every second for ten seconds before the collision. The engines with their trains of coaches will be started simultaneously two miles from the point of contact. When a speed of ten miles an hour is reached the engineers will pull the throttles wide open and stop off. The engines will do the rest, and do it in a hurry. Amusements and general entertainment will be provided by the company for all who attend. We understand that several persons have applied for the privilege of riding on these trains. They should by all means be accommodated.

The largest oxen in the world are the pair of thoroughbred Holstein oxen bred by Joshua Ray, of Bellingham, Mass. They were purchased by J. D. Avery in the spring of 1893, when they weighed 4,100 pounds. They were campaigned through the Eastern fairs of 1893 and 1894 as draft oxen, and never met their equal. They drew 11,600 pounds on a drag 8 feet at one pull, in the dirt on a dead level. The oxen are now 7 years old, weigh 6100 pounds, are 17 hands high, girt 9 feet 4 inches, and measure 14 feet 9 inches from tip to tip, and each weigh in the same notch. For the past year their work has been just enough for proper exercise. They are superb as well as mammoth creatures, in markings and general appearance are almost alike, and their richly polished horns are their crowning glory.—Ex.

Piano Tuner: "Good day, madam, I came to tune your piano." Pianist: "But I did not send for you." Piano Tuner: "I know, but your next door neighbor did."—Friend's Musical Weekly.

Banner—The foreigners are getting an awful hold in this country. Crosby—They are, indeed. Why, I read over a list of men naturalized by the court yesterday, and, by thunder, every one of them was a foreigner.—Philadelphia North American.

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The readers of Texas Farm and Ranch who have sons or daughters to educate, will find the Polytechnic College one of the best institutions in the South in which to place them. The Faculty is large and strong, the curriculum unusually high, and the institution of the most thorough kind. No shoddy work is allowed. In addition to the regular College Course, Music, Art, Elocution, Bookkeeping, Shorthand and Penmanship are all taught by the best of instructors. Young men get board for \$8 per month, young ladies for \$13.50 per month. Write for catalogue.
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Poultry

Send only strictly clean eggs to market. This is necessary as having them fresh. People often judge by appearances. A dirty egg looks distasteful. Give each egg a washing in warm water, and if that does not remove the stains, a little home made cider vinegar will. If the eggs are fresh, clean and of the color most desired by buyers of your section, there will be no trouble to find a ready sale. To gain a reputation in supplying fresh eggs and choice poultry, means to secure the cream of the retail trade.

NATURAL FOODS FOR POULTRY.

The natural food of fowls is composed of seeds, insects and grass. In the domestic condition we allow grain and meat. Turkeys and chickens drink very little water when feeding, and even ducks and geese resort to water when feeding, in order to wash their bills more than to drink. This brings up the question of the propriety of feeding soft food. It is known that ground grain absorbs a large volume of water, and when the mixture is apparently dry, quite a large proportion of water exists in it, though more so when the mixture is very moist and sloppy. It is not beneficial water, as the results are sometimes injurious. bowel disease and indigestion prevailing. It is better to feed all food dry if possible, and keep a trough full of water where the fowls can take what quantity they desire. Even ground food may be given in dry condition, the different substances used being thoroughly mixed and placed in a trough. When chicks are fed they have corn meal moistened several times a day, and bowel disease results, simply because too much water is forced upon them in the food. The fowls never resort to wet food when they can get dry kinds, and this is a matter that deserves attention.

A PLEASANT CALLER.

WRS. MITTIE B. JONES.

I have been wanting to visit the poultry department of your paper for some time, but when I peep in I only see (in imagination) one lonely man, with elevated heels, chewing the end of a cigar, and mentally browsing over a pile of exchanges, and as I cannot see whether his face is pleasant or not, I have crept away to wait for some other lady to make a call first. Now, I have concluded to venture in, and see if some other lady will come, too. Mrs. Buchanan has so many cheerful, talented contributors to her columns that I know she will not miss the few of us who want to talk poultry. Why is it so few ladies take an interest in this department? I think turkeys the most interesting and profitable of all feathered pets.

Many people have an idea that they are very difficult to raise, but I find them no more trouble to raise than chickens. In visiting the country homes here, it is surprising to see how few people raise enough turkeys for home use. In 1893 I raised seventy-five; in 1894 ninety, and in 1895 I sold sixty-five; have forgotten how many we had altogether. Last year I had two turkey hens who raised to be grown forty in one drove, and they were much admired by all who saw them. After the little ones are two or three weeks old, I feed them morning and evening, and see that they are home at roosting time, and they generally come up themselves. I commence selling them off just before Thanksgiving, and the money comes quite handy for my Christmas presents.

I wish to raise some Pekin ducks next season. Will some one who has had experience please tell me when to order eggs and whether the ducklings require very different treatment from other small fowls? Now last, but not least, will some one give a way to get rid of these miserable little chicken fleas? They have given us so much trouble, and are now running our dog nearly wild. I fear I will not be admitted another time if I stay too long, so will take my leave, hoping to hear from other ladies who are interested in poultry.

Minerva, Texas.

As Mrs. Jones has bravely bearded the lion in his den, the editor in his lair, and escaped unhurt, will not other

ladies who love frathers on birds rather than bonnets, step in and give us some chicken talk, turkey talk, guinea gab, and duck drive! (alliteration compelled the use of a word that does not convey our meaning? We assure the ladies that while the editor is not an Apollo Belvidene (nor anything else especially handsome) he is not an ogre, but one among ten thousand upon whom meekness sits like "Pantimoana monument."

REMEDY FOR CHICKEN LICE.

The Arkansas Experiment Station has discovered a new mixture to kill lice on fowls and animals. They call it kerosene extract of pyrethrum. One and a half gallons of kerosene are soaked through two and a half pounds pyrethrum (Persian insect powder) forming a yellow, oily extract. Dissolve one pound of soap in one gallon of the extract and churn till thoroughly emulsified. When using, mix one pint of this emulsion with four pints of water. This mixture combines the properties of kerosene and pyrethrum, and is cheaper and more convenient than either. It is a splendid spray for either sucking or biting insects on plants or trees.

RAISING POULTRY.

Even in summer hens should have a little grain. Even if too fat to lay, as usually supposed, a little cracked wheat daily will increase their vigor and health without a tendency to fatten them further. A diet of insects, with grass, is not very nourishing.

About one-third of all the poultry raised in this country is owned by those who live in the cities, towns and villages, and the town people nearly always keep the pure breeds and know more about raising chickens than do the farmers; in fact, a small flock will pay better in the city than in the country.

City poultryers have the advantage of being convenient to a constant supply of green bone, in the shops. In small yards a great secret is in giving plenty of grit and water, and in keeping the hens at work. If necessary, starve them to it. No work, no eggs; but plenty of exercise makes healthy fowls and a full basket.

From five geese can be picked a pound of feathers every six weeks. These will sell for 40 cents. From 500 geese upon a farm 100 pounds can be picked, at the same rate, in a year, amounting to 866 pounds and over, and worth \$346. So much for the figures, and figures never lie.

By preventing the air from penetrating the shell by some substance which will not kill the germ and prevent its hatching, an egg can be preserved longer than in any other way. The French have thus varnished eggs and hatched chickens from them after two years. Alcohol removes the glaze at any time.

Turkey raising is becoming more profitable and popular. Like sheep, they grow and fatten in the fields on what would be otherwise lost; beside, their eating of insects by the million is a benefit to the crops. A good crop of turkeys brings a fine income for a little expense. Their long legs enable them to move easily anywhere.

The farmer can raise a few dozen chickens about the house cheaply, and have them in good health; but he can not use this as a basis upon which to figure upon into the thousands. As we increase the numbers we increase the per cent of loss by disease, and that very greatly often, and the need of care and attention is more than proportionately increased.

WILL IT PAY THE FARMER?

"Will it pay a farmer to bother with chickens?" asks an inquirer. Will it pay a farmer not to bother with chickens? We would like to know. What are the legitimate productions of a farm? To our notion, says the Wisconsin Farmer, it means growing grain, growing vegetables, growing fruits, wool; keeping hogs for meat and lard; keeping bees for honey; keeping poultry for eggs and carcasses. In fact, everything that is grown or produced on a farm is a legitimate product.

A farm without poultry is like a home without a mother. No one can appreciate either unless once deprived of them. If farmers will conduct their farms on the same line that the large department stores of the city are run,

they will have less cause to complain of the "uncertainties" of agricultural pursuits. Those stores try every branch thoroughly, and hold on to that which is good. The enterprising farmer does the same, and in every case where each branch is properly tried, poultry culture is the first to be retained. Isn't it funny that nearly every farmer who tells us that poultry doesn't pay continues to keep them? We have seen farmers give up one branch after another because they found it unprofitable and declare poultry was a losing game; yet, nevertheless, they continued to keep fowls right along.

As we have repeatedly said in these columns, no one is better fitted for making poultry pay than the farmer. He can find no better market for cheap grain than poultry affords. But poultry on the farm must be commanded better. The farmer is indifferent, and the hens become lazy—and lazy hens are as unprofitable as a lazy farm hand.

While there is always plenty of work on a farm during the winter, the income is nothing else but what has been earned during the summer. Why not increase the winter earnings by building snug houses, studying up the question of winter eggs and winter poultry, and devote your time to gradually building up an industry that each year will enable you to gradually drop the harder work of farming, and that, too, with an increased income? Farmers should think well over these things, for to them, more than to any one else, it means dollars in their pockets.

Tom (quoting Hamlet)—"If thou wilt needs marry, marry a fool." Bertha—"Oh, Tom, this is so sudden."



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Five cents' worth of "BATTLE AX" will serve two chewers just about as long as 5 cents' worth of other brands will serve one man. This is because a 5 cent piece of "BATTLE AX" is almost as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade brands.

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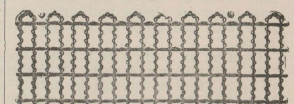
Is sure death to lice, mites, fleas, bedbugs, cotton worms and all other vermin on poultry and other stock. No dusting or greasing. Write for circular. Mfg. by LAKE PAINT & SUPPLY CO., Indianapolis, Ind. Kansas City, Mo.

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Two pens extra fine Black Langshans, one pen White Langshans, one pen Brown Leghorns. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting. White Langshans \$2.00 per sitting. Address UNCLE SNORT, Waxahatchie, Texas.

WE WANT TO SELL

All of our Light Brahmas, Black Langshans, Buff Cochins, Black Minorcas, White Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns and Pitt Games, at reduced prices, BECAUSE we shall keep nothing but Brown Leghorns and B. Plymouth Rocks after October next. Write for prices. Eggs for fall hatching: Brown Leghorn, \$1.25; B. Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per B. Catalogue FREE. Address H. R. GEBER, Nashville, Tenn., Or GEBER BROS., St. Marys, Mo.



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FORT WORTH LETTER.

P. W. HUNT.

Very little business, comparatively speaking, was done at this market during the past week. Hog receipts were very light, also cattle, although of the latter there was an improvement over the previous week in numbers if not in quality, which was very poor, most of the offerings being canners.

Of these, one of the order-buyers took three car loads and the balance was distributed among the local trade, being unsuitable for the packing house requirements.

Hog receipts were mostly taken by buyers for Mexico. It is likely that hog receipts will continue light as long as the present warm weather lasts, if not until the year's end.

Good fat cows or sheep are wanted and will bring full market prices.

The following are about representative prices for the week. Steers, \$2.00 to \$2.05; cows, \$1.50 to \$1.85; calves, \$2.00 to \$2.25; canners, \$1.10 to \$1.50; bulls \$1.35 to \$1.45; hogs in car lots brought \$2.00 to \$2.65; wagon hogs, \$2.05 to \$2.40.

The abolition of the switching charges on cars from all the lines of railroad centering here will be effective, as the belt line railroad lately projected and now in course of completion by the Stockyards Company, will connect their yards with the Texas & Pacific, the M., K. & T. and the Fort Worth & Rio Grande railroads. The trackage charge heretofore made by these companies was \$2.50 to the yards or \$4.00 for the round trip. This was borne by the shippers, and with its removal there will be free transit from all the railroads entering the city to the stockyards.

The dry spell over the greater portion of the State has been so prolonged as to cause much loss. Corn may be put down at less than half a crop, and cotton which in some sections promised well, is materially cut short. The cotton crop in the black land belt will be considerably below the average, and from all reports to hand so far, it appears that the prospects are better in Northwest Texas than elsewhere. Advices from the Panhandle report cotton in Hall, Childress and Hardeman counties as being waist to shoulder high. A recent letter from that section states, however, that forage crops as well as cotton are now suffering from the extremely warm, dry weather, adding: "the outlook was never better than it was two weeks ago, but if it continues dry crops of all kinds will come considerably short of expectations. On nurserymen, the drought has already caused serious loss."

Great preparations are being made for the State Democratic convention which convenes here to-morrow (Tuesday). Before these lines appear, however, the agony will be over, the spoils divided and the numberless patriots burning with the desire to save their country, will be out of pain. The big Republican pow-wow on the 8th of September will be the next important event here.

Business in all lines continues distressingly dull and from the fact that every man you speak to expresses the opinion that anything like a revival need not be expected until after the election, the disgusting effects of politics upon business is apparent.

The article on Local Fairs, by Capt. R. T. Wheeler of Hitchcock, in last Texas Farm and Ranch, is very interesting and replete with practical ideas and suggestions. From personal observation the writer can endorse their correctness. In a particular case recently we understood there was to be a certain fair held and watched the columns of the daily papers for its announcement. None appeared, and finally we did manage to ascertain the date by applying to the railroad ticket agent who had his advices to sell excursion tickets for the occasion. Outside of the advertisement in their local paper (where it was least needed) there was not a solitary line in any paper, agricultural or otherwise, that the writer has seen, announcing the date of that fair. Small wonder then that it was, in point of attendance, and therefore financially, a failure.

should be made for the prompt payment of all premiums regardless of success or failure." If fair promoters expect to maintain public confidence they must follow the example of the Coast Fair directors who convened the day after their meeting closed, and finding the balance on the wrong side, put their hands in their pockets, made good the deficit and promptly paid their premiums.

The following is a recent ruling of the State Railroad Commission which is important to shippers of mixed car loads:

"Live stock, mixed car loads. The Texas exceptions to Western classification will be amended, effective immediately to provide that mixing different kinds of live stock, to make up car loads of northbound shipments, will not be permitted unless each kind is securely partitioned off at the expense of the owner and at the highest rate applicable on any of the animals in straight car loads shall apply on such mixed shipments. When these conditions are not complied with the less than car load rating will apply."

The Fort Worth Live Stock Reporter expresses the following opinion on the feeder question:

"Advices received daily indicate that feeding in Texas will be prosecuted this year to a larger extent than has been generally supposed. There may not be as many cattle fed as last year, but there will be equally as many, if not more, men engaged in the business. On account of the frightened condition of money, individuals or firms will not be able to get enough to buy and feed thousands of head of cattle, but the commission firms represented in Texas express a willingness to loan money to the feeder who is safe and understands his business."

The action of Governor Culberson in quarantining against the entrance or exit of live stock to and from the counties of Jefferson, Chambers and Galveston, on account of charbon, is to be commended. In fact the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission upon whose recommendation the proclamation was issued should have acted sooner, as the disease has been raging in that section for several months. The Governor's recommendation that owners should vaccinate their stock is timely, because for blackleg and charbon there is no cure. Experiments made in this as well as the Northern States, Europe and Australia where blackleg at one time threatened to sweep entire herds out of existence proved conclusively that vaccination was an almost certain preventive.

Mention was recently made in these columns of dipping experiments conducted by Mr. W. D. Farris, of Ennis, Texas, a well known cattleman.

The Missouri State Experiment Station, in conjunction with the Texas Experiment Station, are now engaged in an attempt to determine whether cattle thus cleansed of ticks are capable of transmitting Texas fever to Missouri stock, and for this purpose a car load of dipped Texas cattle have been shipped to Missouri and penned with stock there. As nearly everybody knows, it has been well settled in veterinary and scientific circles that the disease known as Texas fever is transmitted from Southern to northern cattle through the agency of the ticks with which the former are infested. If, therefore, it can be determined that the germs of Texas fever in Southern cattle are destroyed by the dipping process, it will probably result in a radical change in the present quarantine laws, and the opening of Northern pastures under certain conditions to Texas cattle all the year round. The authorities at Washington have sent an expert to the Missouri Station to observe the experiment and report results.

A. S. Reed, manager of the Standard Commission Company, returned last week from St. Louis, where he has established a branch office at the National Stock Yards there.

W. E. Skinner, Manager of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Co., returned last week from a trip to Omaha. He says the corn crop in Nebraska is simply immense—better than in Kansas, if possible.

Fort Worth, Texas.

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PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., Dallas, Tex.

Household

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

THE RIVAL ROSES.

Clarence Ousley, in Texas Sifter.

A red rose bloomed on the stateliest stem
In a garden of orient grace,
And no prince of the realm was more courtly
Than he
Of the ruddy and velvety face,
For he bowed with the wind to the homeliest
maid,
To the proudest and lowliest there,
Though ever in fragrance his heart went out
To a half-blown white rose near.

But as oft as the red rose bent to the white
With the weight of the whispering wind,
As a maiden who won't though she will in
the end,
Was the white still lower inclined,
Till her breath fanned the cheek of a yellow
gallant.
Quite gorgeous in habit of green.
Then the red rose glared and the yellow rose
smiled,
With the white rose hanging between.

Now the hate of the red for the yellow grew
deeper
As the heat of a tropical sun,
And it burned to the core of his hungering
heart.
Till the day of his glory was done.
Then the white rose, spreading her petals at
last,
With a smile looked up at the red;
But in vain was the token her action bespoke,
For the soul of her lover had fled.

And the yellow rose saw in the rose-maid's
act
The deceit of his own sweet dream,
And the light of his life went out with the
day.
In the glow of a lingering gleam.
Then as soft as a whisper the night wind
sighed,
And the petals of yellow and red
Went fluttering down, in the union of fate,
To the common abode of the dead.

Then the white rose wept through the whole
night long
And saluted the opening morn
With the tear-wet face of a sorrowing maid
Who is loveless and all forlorn,
And, undone by the heat of the withering
sun,
She rejoiced at the shadows of night,
When she covered the petals of yellow and
red
With a virgin atonement of white.

CHAT.

Bartemas and Jubelo have drawn upon themselves the righteous and just indignation of Old Cotton Planter. Many men are pure and upright, and many are gentle and womanly in their natures, yet are not effeminate or weak. Of one very near to myself it was said by a great and good man; "There was not a member of the famous tenth legion who could have excelled him in courage, and had he lived when Christ was crucified, it would have been into his tender care the Savior would have given His mother." This beautiful tribute was just, and it might be said of many good men whose hearts are pure, whose lives are unmarred by dark deeds which emanate from a putrid soul.

"Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime." If we had no such illustrious examples to follow, no such beautiful lives recorded in all the ages, we might think that man was made to mar the otherwise perfect creation of God. We rejoice that we do not think and feel as these men profess to feel. We have more respect for the stronger sex, and believe implicitly what the Bible teaches.

W. C. T. U., we are so glad to read your splendid letter, and admire the faith and courage that in you are. Oh, if mothers would teach as you are teaching your boys, and maidens would act as they should towards men of tarnished reputations and doubtful morals, how soon we should see a reformation. You are right, the demand increases the supply. Then may the golden time soon dawn when our young women will hold themselves so far above bad men, that they will be forced to abandon bad habits, and let us hope too that once having realized the beauty and pleasure of a pure life, they may continue in the pleasant way.

Lillian Anderson speaks words of kindly encouragement to a number of our sisterhood whose letters have pleased and comforted her. Oh, the worries of life, whether large or small, they rob us of peace and happiness, even of our health. We gather them up and fondle them, and sigh over them, until they rob us of sleep, and perhaps our loved ones of peace and comfort. These "little foxes eat up the grapes," they often swallow up the good in our lives. Let us try to master them, live above them, and

thus banish them. We will be pleased to have our friend come again.

George W. Hastings furnishes us one of his pleasant reminiscences, which needs only one touch more, that is the name of the principal actor in the incident given. How often we are led to ponder upon the mysteries of life, and its checkered ways. But a few days since we saw a young man in the flush of youth and health, a christian gentleman, just embarking upon his professional career, honored of men and beloved of his friends lie down and die, while a brother older than he, given up to a life of drunkenness and shame and sin, a disgrace to society or himself, and of no use to society or himself, lives on, a miserable wretch. In this instance a fond mother's bright hopes were quenched, and in the chat he gives, the afflicted and almost hopeless mother lives to see her boy a boon of comfort and pride in her old age, and a beacon light to guide many a frail human bark into safe port.

Well, Dutchy, the best thing for the blues, is to weep the clouds away. Don't you think a real good cry is exceedingly comforting? Especially if we take it selfishly alone. Like bread eaten in secret, it is sweet. Isn't it strange we have these ugly feelings, commonly called blues? and more strange that we all, womankind, do feel exceedingly "cruddy at times"? Unless we do have it, or them, occasionally we should never know the blessed relief of tears.

We have heard women say they never had the blues; it was ever a strain upon our credulity to believe them. We are glad you think so well of the Household that you will bring to us your sad feelings. Come again. Thanks for your suggestions.

N. E. B's letter has been in the Household drawer quite a while, since May, but it has not lain there for lack of appreciation, but because in making our weekly bouquet, we use such blossoms as seem to blend into a harmonious whole. Sometimes we have so many letters upon one subject they have to be held over for future issues.

Bessie ably defends the city girl, and proves that she is capable, and as deft of hand in household and culinary departments as her country cousin. By the way, we should like to know where Bessie is hiding herself? We should love to have her and Bessie come often to our corner. May we not expect you both?

Dear Mysie Bonner Graham, you do not think one must wait months to make herself welcome a second time, do you? If you have thought so, dismiss the thought, and come again right soon. The memory of your first visit and the echoes of the sweet song you sung abide with us yet. Thanks for the books contributed.

A misty morning on the gulf coast brings a gleam of sunny light into the Household. Billy has sought our presence to forget the clouds, and to shake off the ghost of the "has been." Now, Billy dear, we must read you a little lecture. You are entirely too young and care-free to be dodging retrospection. It is your province to scatter roses, denuded of their thorns, that those of us who are in the sere and yellow leaf, may be reminded of the halcyon days of spring, its perfume and beauty.

Some of these days when those bright eyes look out from behind their crystal aids, and the dentist has succeeded in cheating time, and the circling years have coiled a silver crown above your brow and wrapped your petite form in many folds of flesh, and you have reached a comfortable embonpoint, then you may indulge in the retrospection. You will find looking backward a pleasure.

Huckleberry Finn takes his place alongside Young Man, Wandering Bachelor, Old Cotton Planter, and others of our gentlemen visitors who believe in equal purity. The Household sisters thank him for his kind expressions, and are glad to have his assistance and encouragement.

Books contributed by Mrs. Mysie Bonner Graham: "Lourdes," by Zola; "Romance of Two Worlds," by Marie Corelli; "Annie," by Mrs. Henry Wood; "On the Heights," by Averbach.

Bertie Raby, having read Mrs. Wood's letter in which she casts the blame upon the woman, must give vent to her feelings, which she finds beau-

tifully told in a poem by the once famous writer, Will S. Hays. It tells the story of not one, but many a broken heart. You have been long absent Bertie. Thank you for your kind wishes. Come again.

By Mrs. Eya Marr: "The Black Dwarf," by Scott; "Lays of Ancient Rome," by McCauley; "The Flying Dutchman, or The Death Ship," by Russell; "The New Nero," by Fawcett; "The Light of Asia," by Arnold.

AN IMPULSE.

BERTIE RABY.

Dear Household: Half-past ten, and while lying down upon the cot to read the Household, and rest, I come to Flora Wood's and Fred's letters. I immediately jumped up, for a spirit enters me, and I must say something. The first thing in life which stirred this spirit was my own innocent married experience. The next thing which increased and touched this spirit was in 1884. In the Courier Journal was republished this poem, composed by Will S. Hays, who afterwards, as was told me by one who knew him, died from drunkenness.

THE NEW MAGDALEN.

"Neither do I condemn thee, Go, sin no more."

"We met and smiled and smiled again. Smile greeted smile upon the street; His form and face, he seemed to me To be my fault and fate to meet. He spoke, and took my hand in his And pressed it. Why I could not tell, I loved him, I believed him true, I listened, and, I—fell.

"He spurns me now, and I have lost All that was dear to me in life. Thou call me 'wretch' and 'old woman'— I who should be his faithful wife. He shuns me now, hates me; those I knew He once so loved, and I am glad to grieve, Abhor me now, but smile upon me. The coward and the thief.

"He lives, and moves in circles where They seem with pride to call his name; He knows his his—God knows the rest. Can never free his soul from shame. He said 'the loved me,' and it was The happiest moment of my life; But now I'm scorned because I'm called His woman—not his wife.

"He wronged me, and this little child I fold so lovingly to my breast. My never live to know the shame. He knows his his—God knows the rest. Though he should live a hundred years And roam about—I do not care Oh! and of sea, awake or asleep— Guilt follows everywhere.

"O woman, woman! Why thus hate One of your sex? Why not implore The God of mercy to forgive? He knows his his—God knows no more! 'This woman's hate to womankind That makes our lives a wretched span. Since you will scorn a woman so, Oh, why forgive a man?

"I dare not go into your church And kneel with you in solemn prayer And ask God's pardon for my sin, For you would scorn me out of there. But if the thief of virtue sat Beside his sister, I've no doubt He would be the first to leave his pew To come and drive me out.

"'Tis human nature oft to err, And sweet forgiveness is divine; Ah, whoever's the Christian woman who Would speak to trouble her in mine? Who comes to talk of Christian love To one who's heart and soul's defiled? Who among your kind would forgive A mother and her child.

"Ye angels holy, pure and good, Go to our Father—He yet lives— And tell Him not to scorn me, too. Though women hate me, He forgave. Teach, O teach them to forgive. And let His spirit in them dwell, That they may show lost souls the way To heaven—not to hell."

Man loves himself very much, and is very sympathizing with woman, and when paid for his sympathy in his own desired way, is simply satisfied to let her alone. Woman, I am sorry to say, has but little to discuss, only "what my husband says." You know they are great authors of experience, and good authors build a story well, and make it very enthralling. And poor, "weak woman," like a parrot, repeats what she is taught. The sentiments of one whose sympathy is for woman, as well as man.

No Postoffice.

SNATCHED FROM THE FIRE.

GEORGE W. HASTINGS.

A notice of a silver wedding recently received carried me back between 50 and 60 years to an old New England farm kitchen fireplace, from which a beautiful infant boy was snatched from the fire, with deep burns on face and neck which left the little life flickering for days between life and death. Those were days of suffering for the agonized parents, scarcely less than those of the burned infant. The days of agony were followed by days of rejoicing when the

scales turned in favor of life, but the ugly scars that deformed that beautiful face—would they always disfigure it?

It was the silver wedding of the burned infant whose life once hung in the balance and his fame is almost as wide as the country as an evangelist in successfully saving souls from eternal death as his little physical life was saved as a brand from the burning. His work in connection with the Young Men's Christian Associations in Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Grand Rapids, and other places, brought many testimonials of his faithfulness in those places, and his evangelistic work throughout the country has been remarkably blessed. The then young mother with the suffering babe, now over 80 years of age, was able to send her written congratulations at the silver wedding, many miles separating the mother and son.

I was the farmer lad who hitched the old gray horse into the blue wagon and made quick time for the doctor and nurse, and in his convalescence spent many long hours in the care of him, and hence the incident frequently comes to my memory as I hear of the work of this chosen vessel for the Master's service in different parts of the country, and see God's hand in the plan of his life, and know why he was saved from the fire.

Lillian Ann, Fla.

WORRY.

LILLIAN ANDERSON.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I have never written for publication before, but I would like to add my thanks for the many good and useful things learned in the Household.

I wish that every mother would read the last letters of Mrs. Vanderhoeft, Hester Kirk, Old Foggy and Mrs. Goble. Yes, and Lee Ward, I hope every woman who needs help and sympathy will "hear and heed" Mrs. Vanderhoeft's "scream." Such rest brings "pleasure in the working."

Hard work can never be made thoroughly easy; but it can be materially lightened by systematic planning. If you go to work methodically and free from worry, it is surprising how much work can be done without wear and tear of the constitution. The greatest characteristic of modern life is worry. You know what worry is. It is a little thing, sometimes a very little thing; but you know a load that is not very heavy grows heavy when you have to carry it a long way. In cheerful moods you smile at worry and make little of it. In desponding moods when you are weak in body and soul you break down under worry and say, you can't stand this any longer. Now worry is disagreeable and naturally results, though it ought not to, in making others suffer because we are so uncomfortable. How shall we overcome such evils.

E. H. Farrington, I believe in pluck, too, and that one is governed more or less by one's own will. It has been said that some of the most fluent speakers were in early manhood stammerers. But they fought against this defect and became more than conquerors.

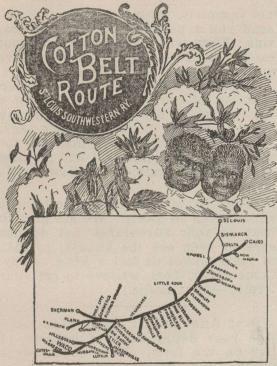
By hard work and perseverance we may grow strongest where we have been weakest. We may put down the fault and gain the opposite excellence. If we were hasty in temper we may grow patient and forbearing. If we are easily worried we may attain a placidity marvelous to ourselves. Among the sweetest tempered and gentlest of people are such as naturally had bad tempers. But they took the temptation in hand with determination and mastered it.

Homestead, Texas.

WHAT A CITY GIRL CAN DO.

N. E. E.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: As I see so many charming letters this week, I cannot resist writing a few lines myself. I just want to tell Eccie Tolson and a Young Farmer that the city girl can cook—for I myself was born and raised in a city, and have lived there all my life, and I can cook and do any kind of housework. A girl raised in a city by a practical mother has many advantages over the girl raised in the country. Oh! the delicious meals she can prepare out of the many delicacies raised on a farm, for my mother during vacation has taught



THE ONLY LINE

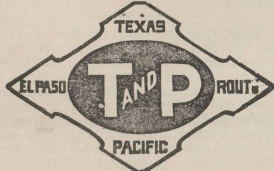
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Or do you need any new machinery, any gins, elevators, presses, engines, boilers, etc.?

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

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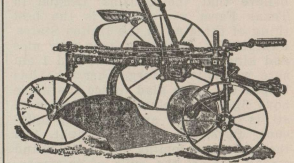
Do you need any belting, pulleys, shafting, boxes, couplings, pumps, piping, pipe fittings, or in fact, anything else to fit up your old outfits?

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

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DALLAS, TEXAS.

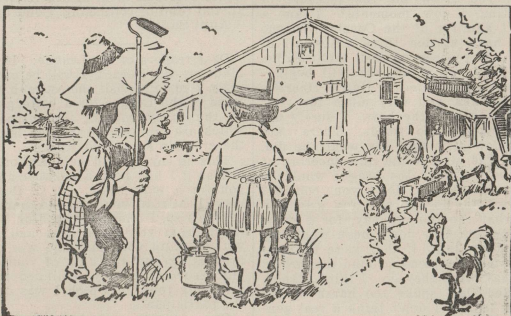
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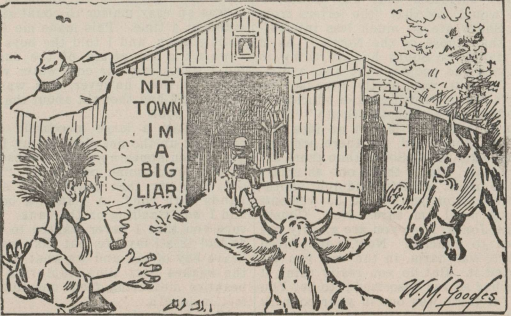
Read what a man who has tried it says:
CHINA SPRING, TEXAS, Feb. 9, 1898.
Mr. S. H. Shannon, Dallas, Texas—Dear Sir: In reply to your request for testimonial, I would have written sooner, but wanted to try the plow thoroughly, so that I would know how and what to write. I was asked by some if I could throw out cotton stalks after they had been listed. Some told me that I could not do that with the Triumph like they could with ————, and was confronted with various other objections. I could not plow sod or do sod work, or it wouldn't take sheep skin patches or soft places, as I had no lates or side lever. As regards the Triumph, it will go through any place the ———— will, and don't need any hand lever. I have sowed with it right by the side of the ————. It will take any kind of ground the ———— will and is much easier handled; in fact I would not get off of the Triumph for none of them for any kind of work. I have tried the ————, the ———— to my fill, and ———— and the ————, but the T is Triumph of them all. If I ever buy another sulky, I will try to get the Triumph. I am not afraid to put it on test with any sulky plow that is on the market. With best wishes, I remain Very respectfully,
G. G. HOOD.
ADDRESS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION,
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S. H. SHANNON, State Agent, Dallas, Tex.



1—Farmer Sly: I want yer ter paint a sign on th' barn, advertisin' this farm fer city lots. I'm going' ter kick up a boom.



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Cousins' League

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

Aunt Sallie and Cousins: It has been a long time since I was here. I am so glad to note the great improvement the League has made. I honestly believe that the Cousins' League in Texas Farm and Ranch is the best thing of the kind in the United States. I think Mrs. Buchanan is so very nice and kind to us young folks and I am sure we will not forget her who has helped us. I am glad to see the noble boys fighting against the saloon with all its immorality and degrading influence. Boys, this is strictly right. And the girls are coming out a thousand strong against the evils of intemperance, but this is to be expected of them, especially our cousins, for we know them to be pure and good. I wish I could truthfully say, "The saloon is doomed!" Our Cousin Tabby seems to be a little off. Why not be kind and gentle instead of harsh and hurtful. You know, as well as every other person on earth, that the boys could not live without the girls, or the girls without the boys. I am a boy, and possibly a bad one, but I do not think it gentlemanly to be scolding, jeering and sneering at the girls when we know there is no cause for it. We must say pleasant things to each other. The girls are our Cousins and we love them; therefore let us be kind to them and they will respect our kindness. But if we are harsh and mean to them of course they will give us what we need. Everyone knows there are some mean girls and mean boys, but I want to say, once for all, the mean girls are not members of the Cousins' League. So boys, if you will behave yourselves, the girls will never give you another scolding. Of course the boys are not altogether to blame, but they are partly so. I am glad our dear Aunt has asked the boys and girls to bury the hatchet and be at peace. I think Alla Smith writes such a nice letter and I would ask her to be sure and come again. Well, the truth of it is that all of our dear cousins write nice letters and it almost made me mad when one of our would-be cousins had to say that the young people of the North were far ahead of the children of the South. That cousin knew it was not so when he or she said it. But we forgive, knowing that they could not help it. Let us try to please Aunt Sallie, seeing that she is so good to us, and then we will feel better ourselves, wishing success to Aunt Sallie and to every one of the cousins. I am—Ben Thurman Field, Oscar, Texas.

(We are glad, Ben, to get such a pleasant letter from one of our boys, and hope you try to live up to your preachings. Kindness and politeness are never wasted. Of course we will forgive Abu Tilon. Don't you know that "forgiveness is the noblest revenge."—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: As I have never written to the League before I feel rather timid, but sincerely hope to become acquainted with all the cousins without much trouble. King Alcohol is representing a mighty and everlasting stream lined from source to mouth with its wretched victims, some of which are just wading out in the shallow waters of its source, while others are in the deep current ready to float out beyond all human aid and be swallowed up in the great gulf of eternity. I think temperance is the true foundation of every country and our motto ought to be: "Don't give up the ship as long as there are boards enough with which to build a raft." Why don't you boys sign your own names instead of using assumed ones? If a boy or girl is ashamed of their name they have my deepest sympathy. Love to the cousins.—Clara Pace, Austin, Texas.

(It is not hard to become acquainted with us, for we love to make friends, and never show any partiality. The children love to have a pen name, I suppose, because there is some mystery about it, although many sign their real names.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: I have written once and seen my name in print and thought I would write

again. I enjoy reading the cousins' letters. I will ask a question: What is as round as a biscuit and deep as a cup and all the king's horses cannot pull it up? I will close with great love to Aunt Sallie and cousins.—Orrella Thompson, Brownwood, Texas.

(Glad to see you again, Orrella. Who can answer this riddle?—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: Is there room in your happy circle for another little girl. Papa takes Texas Farm and Ranch. I like to read the cousins' letters. As this is my first attempt to write to the Cousins' League I will not write a long letter. I will close for this time with much love to Aunt Sallie and cousins.—Maud Thompson, Brownwood, Texas.

(There is always room for one more, Maud. Come again when you have more to write.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: I will make my first attempt to write to the Cousins' League. I read the cousins' letters carefully every week. My papa takes your valuable paper. I go to school at Independence. My brother and I ride horseback. Come again, Frank Jones, I like to read your letters, they are so interesting to me. I hope you will let me join your happy band. I will close for this time with love to all.—Murrell Skinner, West, Texas.

(Murrell, we never turn any one from our door; all are welcome that come with bright faces and cheerful hearts.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Cousins: Will you allow me the pleasure of chatting a few moments? I am a great admirer of the Cousins' League and have written three times, all of which have been printed. Aunt Sallie, when do you think war will begin—between your nieces, Hattie Henrietta, I thank you very much for your kind words to the boys. I surely did appreciate those words. There are very few girls that say what she did. If all the girls would quit sneering at the boys I think the League would be more interesting, don't you, cousins? I, for one, do not pay any attention to what the fair sex say, for I know nearly that they don't mean what they say; they know if they were together on some nice picnic ground they would not say what they do. I think Tabby, of Red Oak, spoke too harsh of the girls; in fact I don't think a real gentleman would do as he did. When anybody sends kind words to me, I shall try to make him or her feel as though they received their reward. Best regards to all.—Edd Trice, Hollandville, Texas.

(I trust, Edd, that peace will reign supreme among the girls. I am sure the girls do not mean half they say. They only talk this way to tease you. Anyway, these lines might help you: "And I myself have often thought How very much better 't would be, If every one of the folks that I know Would only agree with me. But since they will not, the very best way

To make this world look bright, Is never to mind what people say, But do what you think is right."—Aunt Sallie.

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: I am knocking for admittance to your pleasant band. In reply to Abu Tilon's letter of the 27th, I must say I am greatly surprised that any Southern girl would say that "the letters from the South are so much less interesting than those of the North." As if the North or South had anything to do with the people. She also asserted that "it was partly because the North had provided greater education advantages than the South." Now Abu, I think that is just an idea you have in your head, for there are better colleges in the South than there are anywhere. But I think one as smart as the other. Cousin Rudolph, another letter from you would be welcome among us. I am sure. Now, Cousin Frank Jones, I see you are greatly opposed to dancing. Now, you proved that it was harm, in the way you described it. But do you really think it is as bad as you described it to be? You say "if there was one in your country who carried their pistols, cards and whiskey, and used bad language, he was sure to be at a dance. Now, isn't

that the case when you go to a picnic, church, or any public gathering? At least it is in this community. When a lady wishes to give a dance here, she sends out invitations to those she wishes to come and the rest stay away. By this you see there is a nice crowd, no whiskey, no cards, no rows, and therefore, everyone enjoys theirself. Cousin Frank, please read the fourth verse of the third chapter of Ecclesiastes. With love to all, I will say goodbye, hoping I have caused no hard feelings.—Lilac, Farr, Texas.

(Your letter was interesting, and we hope you will come again. We do not think there is any more harm in dancing than in any other social amusement, and dancing is harmful when carried to excess. We should study to be moderate in all things.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: Will you allow me a little space to write a letter to the Cousins' League? I am eleven years old and in the eighth grade. I suppose my other letter reached the waste basket, but I hope this one will not. The girls talk about beating the boys. I think it is the other way, we boys ought not to do these little girls so bad. I don't guess we will hurt them, though they brag too much. Maud Ranson is telling the girls to quit running the boys down. I think that the boys are as high as ever, if not higher. Come again, Tabby. Well, as I have not much time, I will close.—Willis Butcher, Waxahachie, Texas.

(You are a bright boy to be eleven and in the eighth grade. The girls are not the only ones that brag, Willis. We all have our faults, and we must try to overlook them in others. We are all too fond of criticizing. Come again.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear readers of the League: If your kindness will permit, I will be exceedingly glad to re-visit the estimable columns of the League, for a better glance at the many radiant countenances which are represented in each issue of the credible Farm and Ranch.

This is my second call, although I feel as if I had been a member among you for a long while. T. C. Denton, may I ask if your second name is Clyde, if so, I remember reading a nice letter from you some time ago, notwithstanding your last one was quite interesting and speaking of your fishing excursion, gently reminded me of a seining tour, in which I was one of the participants.

One morning, not long since, two of my chums came galloping up, and before I could get to the door, they were yelling for Tom Sawyer. I ran out and asked: "What was the excitement?" Their only response was: "Tommy, get yourself in readiness, and let's go to the river and catch about a hundred pounds of fish."

"Agreed," said I, and in less than five minutes, we were hitting the road in high places for the river.

After finishing the preliminary ceremony was soon over, then we dragged the seine into the water and began to take in the fish. A few steps convinced us that we had bagged our game, so we pulled for shore. There were about a dozen fish, and five large water moccasins, in the net. We were rather anxious to secure the fish, but the snakes we did not care to disturb.

In our scramble for the fish, the unwelcome intruders quickly disappeared in the water. Everything was very funny up till this, so we decided to make another haul. By this time the snakes became quite familiar. They would stick their heads up all round so that it was an easy matter to count six, or eight, at a time. This made me feel a little shaky, and I told the boys that I was a bit afraid of the snakes, but I was afraid the cool water would make us sick; however, this was the first time I had thought about the water being cool.

Just then a large moccasin came crawling up the net close to my hand, his sudden appearance was unobserved by me, until some one said: "Look out, Tom, or that beauty will shake hands with you." A glance, a bound, and I was standing on the bank. I assure you that I never wanted to faint so bad in all my life, but that made a brave boy of me, and we went in after the snakes next time, capturing four beauties measuring from one to three feet in length.

May I ask the girls how many of them like to play with snakes? If any should, and their present stock is

not complete, let me know and I will send you a pair of nice water moccasins. They will make lovely pets, but excuse me, I believe the Cousins have quit indulging in such small matters. Perhaps I should not have written this, but of course it is natural for a boy to relate his adventures, if you deem it proper to call this one such. And if Aunt Sallie does not like for us to relate such stories, I will promise not to do so again.—Tom Sawyer II., Henrietta, Tex.

(Your letter was very entertaining and written so nicely. We are glad to hear of your adventures, but do not care to even see the snakes, to talk of them makes us feel a little creepy. Come again, Tom, we love to get your letters.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie: I ask admittance into your happy band of cousins. I live on the farm. It is about seven miles to the nearest town. I think the question hard to decide—which is the most valuable to man, the "Horse or the Cow?" How many of the cousins ever quilt? I have been quilting this week on my third quilt. I have eight studies. Our school was out in March. We had a nice time. I wish you could have been with us. Albert Hurt, come again. I think the League grows more interesting each week. I never read the Household, but mamma does, and says it is very interesting. I will exchange the words of "The Blind Girl," "Two Little Girls in Blue," or any others I have for "The Ship That Never Returned." I will correspond with any one of my age, 14. I will close, with best wishes to Aunt Sallie and the cousins. Your niece—Bertha Parker, Mount Pleasant, Ill.

(Tis pleasant to quilt; so few girls ever finish a quilt when start piecing it; nearly always get tired before it is finished. You have done well with yours. Come again, Bertha.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt and Cousins: How do you all do this bright summer evening? Here I am asking admittance into your happy band of cousins, and I hope I will be welcome. I have been reading the League for these years, but have never had the courage to write until now. I know only two of the cousins. Cousin Lauretta Faust, why don't you write often. I enjoy your letters so much. Lauretta and I were schoolmates. I think some of the girls are too hard on the poor boys. Those girls who call them loggerheads certainly haven't any brothers. Aunt Sallie, please excuse me this time, as this is my first visit, and I am a little bashful, will close.—Sunflower, Floresville, Tex.

(Indeed, you are welcome; we are glad to admit such a bright flower into our midst. If your disposition is as bright as your namesake's face, you must be a very nice little girl. We are glad to hear you say a good word for the boys; little brothers often save us steps.—Aunt Sallie.)

Good evening, Aunt and Cousins dear: After reading your valuable paper for years I have at last decided to write. I admire all the cousins' letters and enjoy reading them any time. My mamma likes your Household. We live half a mile south of the beautiful city of Hellandville. I have one little sister and three brothers. My brothers are all older than myself. My brother Ed has written several times to your paper. Father has been a subscriber of your paper for over four years. As this is my first letter, I will close, wishing to write again in the near future. My age is eleven years.—Reb Trice, Hellandville, Tex.

(We are glad, Reb, that you made up your mind to write after all these years, and hope you will come again.—Aunt Sallie.)

Dear Aunt Sallie: I have been reading the letters in the Cousins' League, and thought I would write one, too. I am eleven years old. I live in the country, one mile and a half from town. My papa takes Texas Farm and Ranch. We have five little ducks, and they are growing the prettiest kind, and we have lots of chickens, cows, pigs and horses. We had a pretty flower yard before the drouth came, but nearly all of our shrubbery is dead. The corn didn't make anything, and we are cutting it down for fodder. I have a little baby sister, and she is so sweet we had to give her a sweet name—Ina Co-

me how to do many things, especially in preparing nice dishes, and while visiting my aunt in the country I often assisted her in preparing some nice dish, or sitting hens, taking off the little chicks and attending to them. So you see a city girl is worthy of recognition as a housekeeper as well as a country girl. It is quite an honor to be a member of the Household and such a pleasure to read the letters from so many. I, too, vote for the reading club, as so many of us are in need of good reading matter, and I hope my name may be enlisted with many others. I would like so much to read Leo Jenway's favorite Southern authoress' works, as I have so often visited Shreveport and know of the surrounding country. I know it must be interesting. How glad we are to greet you again, Mable Clair, as the vapor from that teapot has declared you another friend. We often look up at the sweet faces of the Household and think one more laurel should be added to our dear address for who could be as successful as Mrs. Buchanan has been in managing the Household.

Waco, Texas.

WHAT WE SHOULD TEACH.

HUCKLEBERRY FINN.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I thought I would drop in and chat a little with the Household. The subject under discussion is a very interesting one and should interest every one who pretends to be a follower of the meek and lowly Nazarene, and every one else who contends for good morals. Equal purity of the sexes is something that should be taught our children; it should be stamped upon the hearts of the rising generation; it is a principle that I have contended for all my life, and I endorse every word that has been said in the Household. I have read Texas Farm and Ranch for nearly two years, and I think it a grand and good paper, and I look forward with pleasure to its coming, and I don't fail to look up and read the letters of the Household. It does me good to see so many letters from the sisters, looking forward to this reformation in society that is dawning upon our land. Speak out, brave sisters, God speed the time when this and other reformations that are needed in this land of the free and home of the brave. Cry aloud and fear not, for within you lies the power, and I am with you in this grand work. Let us rally around our editress and encourage and help her with our sympathies and best wishes, for she has a great task.

One more word before I close, and that is this, I met Uncle Snort at the Brownwood stock show and I fell in love with him. I think Texas Farm and Ranch has the right one to represent it in him; but Aunt Snort will have to close down on him a little with that broom-handle government to keep him straight.

Brownwood, Texas.

IN FAVOR OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

MYRIE BONNER GRAHAM.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I have waited until I hope time has entitled me to another letter space. The memory of your kind welcome and longing to thank you, is the motive power that moves me to write again. A "congenial" member of the Household. Dear Mrs. Buchanan, I confess a weakness for that. My natural vainness has been much increased. No doubt it will keep me clear of uncongential topics; it ought, you know. And, by the way, sad themes are not good ones. We have such a cheery Household, I would not have it on my conscience to inflict them with my woes. "Go bury thy sorrow," the world has troubles of its own. I don't mean that we must never unburden our hearts when they are heavy. There are times when we need sympathy and must not feel forsaken. If there ever was a mournful word that took you down the lowest step of despair, it is that one word forsaken. There is such a wall in it of the selfishness of human kind the faithfulness of those who are their brothers' keepers. But to sing whenever we are saddest, that is best.

Shariot Hall don't want to grow old or she means perhaps, outlive her usefulness. Bless you, my dear, we don't grow old in these end of the century days. This is the time of perpetual youth. The old fashioned grandmother is out of date. The one of to-day is

president of a club, dons a shirt waist and rides a wheel. I read in Munsey's Magazine of an old lady who had lately celebrated her 90th birthday, watching the modiste cutting out her gown for the occasion. "Make the sleeves of the newest cut," she said. "I don't want them to be going out of fashion." She has no time for sympathy and little touches of healing which her old-fashioned predecessor kept in stock for broken heads at ten and bruised hearts at twenty and yet, thank goodness, there are still a few of the dear old ladies that we all love and revere. I wouldn't mind old age myself. It has its drawbacks, perhaps, but its privileges too.

Let us have the industrial school by all means, especially since women are beginning to do all the men's work. We have female doctors, lawyers, clerks, editors, preachers and politicians. Girls as well as boys will need to be doctors, lawyers, clerks, and so on, like the house that Jack built. Daughters of Mrs. Dives can obtain all this without the school, but alas, daughters of Mrs. Lazarus can not, though having just as much talent and ambition. If only the domestic work supposed to belong especially to women is the only "science" taught, what a blessing to both mistress and maid. We all know "our girl" comes and goes with the seasons and the domestic help comes very near being the female tramp of this country. Through lack of skill, or interest, or hopes, perhaps, of a soft job, she wanders from post to pillar unsettled, shiftless and unsatisfied. Haven't we all been obliged at some time to trust our belongings to the careless girl "Bab" describes? The girl who stuffs our best china cup full of towel and then says, "it just parted in me hand, mum!" Like yourself, Mrs. Buchanan, I have no daughter to be benefitted by such a school, nor does the subject of incompetent help trouble me, having but two in family and being blest with good health. I am quite as independent as our American servant girls themselves, and that is saying a great deal, isn't it? I hope we may have a good industrial school in Texas very, very soon. However, I have my doubts about whether taxation is the fair way to obtain this end; at the same time I am afraid it may be the only way. Is it right to expect one class of girls to hoe and pick cotton to pay taxes to benefit another class? I am afraid our farmers' daughters are not philanthropists enough to do it willingly. I shouldn't in their place. It is not only the class "weuns is renters" whose daughters do this, but daughters of farmers who are their landlords "pity 'tis, 'tis true."

I lost my only baby ten months old three years ago and, having no children of my own, I am naturally interested in other people's little ones. It is the children that brighten our lives, soften our hearts and the little hands roll this old earth a little nearer heaven.

Little ones beginning the great journey, we older travelers far down the road can only linger to wave a hand to them and a God speed you, trusting they may be swept out of the shallow into the stream of life and find shelter. I can offer for the library the paper-back books, Lourdes, by Zola; Romance of Two Worlds, by Marie Corelli; Anne, by Mrs. Henry Wood, and On the Heights, by Auerbach. Handley, Texas.

REPLY TO JUBELO AND BARTEMUS.

OLD COTTON PLANTER

Mrs. S. E. Buchanan: Every good, true and upright man will agree that you were just in not recognizing the very low moral standard advanced by Jubelo and Bartemus, "when the one uses nauseating and the other flabbergasting" very strong words, if not very elegant, to express their opinions of the impropriety of a man saying that he is as pure as a woman. While it is true that in every age as well as the present, men in general under their assumed rights have been brazen-faced enough to hide their wicked lusts behind a false idea that God created man of a viler mold than woman; yet does it prove there are not many noble, upright men, who by the grace of God are as pure in every act of their lives as can be found to exist in woman. No one will, on the other hand, for a moment compare man to woman in point of gentleness and amiability of character; for such a thing would be against all the ac-

cepted laws of human nature. And any man who would be silly or foolish enough to claim that he possessed equal amiability and loveliness of character with woman should be severely reprimanded. But let us not mistake this inbred gift of woman by our Creator, for purity of character. We are told in the word of God: "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Is not this blessed promise to all mankind; a reward to live a pure life? Soon after our civil war a visitor called at a certain widow's house in Virginia, and on being ushered into the apartment, where everything in it remained the same, the pen lying by the inkstand on the table, the coverlet on the couch, the towel in the rack as when Stonewall Jackson wrote, slept, bathed and prayed for the last time; the pure Christian lady said: "Tread softly here, for everything, even the atmosphere, seems to have been made consecrated by the touch and inspiration given through the prayers as was wont to be made morning and evening by this pure, upright man." Is not such a scene which existed in the midst of that cruel fratricidal war not a clear refutation that man may live as pure a life as woman. Ahab was cruel and lecherous, but not more so than Jezebel. Joseph was an example of man's ability to withstand the temptations that so tried his purity of character. Thousands and tens of thousands of ministers of the gospel and laymen, true followers of Jesus Christ, whose lives are shining lights of purity, testify to the truth, that sex cannot excuse depravity in man. When the clouds of mist and fog that have so long hung over man's past frailties are causing our women to change front at last with a determination to lift the veil and dissipate them, it is a sure sign that a reckoning is at hand. I can see how an unregenerated man, still struggling in this wicked state against the evil one to live faithful to his marital vows, rises at times to the disparity of his virtues when compared to a spouse whose every thought breathes an incense of purity. So long as man shall claim to be the head and ruler of the family hearthstone, is it not his duty derived from his Creator to so conduct himself as a man of honor and purity, as an example for the generations that will come after him?

McKinney, Texas.

W. C. T. U'S FAITH AND TEACHINGS.

W. C. T. U.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan and Household: How can I keep still when I want to have my say? Bartemus! I feel almost like saying, "Where are you at?" there are so many strange things in your letter, at least they seem so to me. You say that "a man could not be as pure as a woman, even if he tried," then you say, "the devil is a man, and a single man, beyond a doubt;" and as I do not wish to argue, I will admit that he is a single man. You also say, "Had he been under the benign influence of a sympathetic woman," that "Hell would be turned into heaven," or words to that effect. Bartemus! if you did not grow like Topsy, you must have had a mother, or perhaps a sister. If so, why did not their influence improve you. If the devil himself

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18.

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

Texas in 1893

produced for home and foreign consumption 1,848,333 Bales of Cotton, 3,424,441 Bushels of Corn, 24,595,169 Bushels of Oats, 6,553,575 Bushels of Wheat,

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

Iron Mountain Route, 4 DAILY TRAINS 4

WHICH RUNS From ST. LOUIS— and double daily service from CAIRO AND MEMPHIS.

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

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

After the horse has been groomed and watered in the morning, the stable cleaned and the sunlight allowed to dry it out, he should be fed. For working horses, this care is often impracticable, but it should be given whenever possible. The mid-day meal should be given after the horse has been at rest for at least half an hour. If he is very much heated he should be allowed to wait even longer. To put him to work immediately after a hearty meal will impair his digestion. The evening is the time when the greatest care must be exercised. Never allow a horse to stand in a draught. Walk him around until he is completely cooled off, and then groom him thoroughly to establish a free and even circulation. Rub down his limbs, and, if he is very much heated, the application of a wet sponge to his head will help his circulation and will be a great gratification to him. A horse should never be compelled to work in the hot sun without some protection to his head. In our experience a wet sponge worn between the animal's ears has proved the most effective.

If the above suggestions are carried out, your horse will not only enjoy health, but when he stretches his weary limbs at night to rest on his bed of clean straw, he will rest indeed and will be all the more ready and able to do his share of work on the morrow.

MEXICAN SHEEP.

Coltman's Rural World.

The old Mexican sheep are the direct descendants of the original Spanish Merino brought over two hundred years ago by Spaniards to Old Mexico. They have been bred with scarcely any out-cross, and are a very distinctly marked breed. They have long legs, a long, thin body, not very deep; small, rather long neck, and a long, thin head, carried high. The wool is fine and thin. To the eye they appear almost worthless as mutton sheep and of still less value for wool. Their good points are that they are hardy, excellent travelers, will keep in good condition on the poorest and driest of ranges, are fairly prolific, and can be herded in bunches of almost any size. They fatten easily, though never getting plump and fat like the northern sheep. When they reach the Chicago market, if in good condition, they out-sell all other sheep, for they shrink very little in dressing, the meat has an excellent flavor, and the hide is so thin, firm and soft as to command the highest price.

MISUSE OF THE BACKBAND.

New Orleans Playmate.

Perhaps no part of the plow gear is so much responsible for injury to the animal as the backband, and especially does this seem to be the case on our Southern plantations and farms. It would appear that by a great many owners and managers the function of the backband is very imperfectly, if at all, understood, and from a lack of this knowledge many valuable animals are rendered perfectly useless, and in many cases are destroyed altogether. It ought to be understood by every one owning plow stock, especially horses and mules, that the backband should have no other use than merely to support the traces and prevent them when the tension is taken off—getting low enough to trip the animal. This fact can be substantiated by any intelligent individual who is at all conversant with the subject, and the truth of the assertion cannot fail to be appreciated by any one who will take the time to give the matter a little thought. Such, however, is by no means the only use the backband is put to, and it is to this point that we desire to allude. It is one of the commonest sights among teams of plow mules to see short backbands set back almost as far as the points of the hips, and the traces hitched to them, causing almost the entire weight of traction and lifting of the plow to be imposed upon the animal's loins, which is the weakest part of the back. Any one giving this a thought cannot fail to see the danger and folly of such a procedure. We say danger, because we have had practical experience of it in the deaths of a number of valuable mules from paralysis of the hinder extremities, due to the excessive and continued pressure of the bands at this point.

One of the reasons given, and perhaps the main one, for this style of

gearing, is that the plow cannot be made to run shallow enough—when shallow work is required—without resorting to this means. But there is another reason, and one which is not generally given, which we have been informed of by a colored plowman, who has had experience, that when the gait of the free-moving animal is too fast to suit the convenience of his slower-gaited driver, the backband is purposely placed at the point referred to, and adjusted with the view of causing uneasiness to the animal, and thereby a slackening of his speed.

Whenever a plow will not run as desired with a straight trace chain, that is, in a straight line from the hames to the single-tree, after the clevis has been adjusted, then there is something the matter with the plow, and instead of injuring the animal, to try to correct what is wrong, the plow should be put right, as either the clevis requires fixing, or the beam wants lowering, or it may be some other defect. If the plow is in proper shape there will be no necessity for having to adjust it at the expense of injury to the animal. The trace chain should have a straight pull from the shoulder to the single-tree, and there should be no weight on the back at all. In fact, if everything is running right there will be no necessity for it. Of course it is unnecessary to state that it matters little where the backband is placed, provided there is no weight brought to bear on the back of it. It is the continued pressure that is the exciting cause of injury. This subject is worthy the serious thought and attention of our planters and farmers.

CHANGING SEED WHEAT.

The following testimonials as to the benefit of changing seed wheat were sent out by Secretary Board, of the Kansas State Agricultural Board:

Geo. H. Hunter, president of the Hunter Milling Company, at Wellington in Sumner county, writes: "Our considerable experience and observation is that continuous sowing of the same wheat in one locality is injurious to it. We have tried wheat from other portions of our country, and find a change, especially from the North, is beneficial. We would not recommend seed obtained from too great a distance, say, not to exceed 150 miles, but it has been our experience that when new seed has been brought in, either wheat or corn, the yield has been much better for several years. Generally a poor yield makes a poor product, which is the only complaint we would make as to quality. It is a good rule to change seed at least once every five years."

The Messrs. Coburn, of the Queen Bee Roller Mills, at McPherson, write in substance as follows: "We believe our farmers should change seed as often as once in three or four years; not necessarily to imported seed, but to that raised in a different locality. This, we believe, with the exceedingly good milling qualities of the Russian, or as we term it, 'Kansas Hard,' would hold both the yielding and milling qualities intact for many years. While we are firm believers in changing seed at least once in three years, it is a fact that prevailing climatic conditions make a wonderful difference in the outcome of quality and yield whether the change is made or not. Everything does not depend upon seed; we have seen the choicest of seed sown, only to produce the meaneast wheat, and vice versa. If some of the imported was available each year it would certainly tend to hold up the reputation we are now attaining in the world's markets on 'Kansas Hard Wheat,' as well as the flour made from it."

Prof. C. C. Georgeson, of the State Experimental Station, at Manhattan, says: "That wheat does deteriorate in the course of years under the care that the average farmer gives, his opinion I think must be conceded. The yield becomes less, the grain of an inferior quality, and the millers complain that the proportion of bran to flour is too large. From what section it would be most desirable to procure a change of seed cannot be answered positively. In our experience here at the station we have as a general thing had the best results from wheat grown in about the same latitude to the eastward of us. The start for our best yielding varieties came from Virginia, Maryland and Ohio. A variety of superior merit, produced only by selection and culture under the most favorable conditions, can

maintain its superiority only when grown and selected with the same care which produced it. Our farmers do not give their wheat that care and culture, and the legitimate result is that it runs out. The main cause of deterioration then is under the control of the farmer himself."

NINE TIMES IN TEN BREEDING WILL TELL.

Exchange.

If you keep one cow it is very necessary she should be a good one, or a great portion of the year the family will have to be supplied with butter from some neighboring dairy; or the grocery store will kindly furnish you with some of its mottled, streaked product.

If you keep a dozen cows it is of even more importance that they should be good ones, bred along dairy lines. Then you have a partial assurance at least that the increase of your herd (presuming, of course, you use a male of undisputed parentage) will be even better than their ancestors. I do not wish to be understood as saying that from this breeding you will always get good cows any more than I would say a cow of unknown origin never was a good cow. But I do say that in nine cases out of ten you will get good cows, while in taking your chances with any kind of breeding which happens to be convenient, in nine cases out of every ten your cow will be a failure financially. You can't afford to keep a cow that does not pay her board and leave you a surplus. It costs no more to keep a good cow than a poor one.

Industrial American: Success in sheep husbandry is not a matter of luck. The "lucky" sheep farmer is none other than the painstaking, humane, enthusiastic shepherd, whose success turns upon his attention to details.

We have received Vol. 3 of the Improved Essex Swine Record. Price \$1. Address F. M. Sprout, McLean, Ill. Vol. 4 will be ready for the press soon. Those wishing to record their stock in Vol. 4 should attend to the matter at once.

A thoroughbred Clyde stallion, four years old, for sale at a bargain. Address Horseman, Box 701, Dallas, Tex.



Turkey Creek

—HEAD OF—

Poland-China Swine

Choice stock for sale in pairs and trios not related. Correspondence so invited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

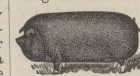
Last Look, Jr., No. 1188 C. E., at head of herd. G. E. KING, Taylor, Texas.

CEDAR VALE HERD POLAND CHINA SWINE.



One bred, the best of the breed, and the best bred for the South. All ages; pairs and trios not related. Boars in service. Double Wilkes, Honest Dave C., Morritt Wilkes, and Shade Park Victor, combining blood of all the leading strains. H. E. SINGLETON, Proprietor, Lebanon, Colton Co., Texas.

Magnolia Herd Recorded Poland Chinas,



headed by the great Guy Wilkes 2d, Jr., assisted by four choice males. Also 45 choice sows, representing all the best families of the breed.

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

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THE SILVER QUESTION.

"The Battle of the Standards,"

By HENRY M. TELLER and JAMES H. TELLER.

Large 12 mo., 145 pages, cloth, gilt top, \$1; paper cover, 25 cents. This is without a doubt, THE book on the silver side of the greatest question which was ever before the American people. It is a masterly presentation, and answers systematically and effectively all the arguments of the gold standard advocates. The latest and the best.

In order that our friends may have an opportunity to read this great book, we have arranged with the publisher to furnish us with several thousand copies (paper cover), which we can supply to our readers as follows: With each renewal, or new subscription, accompanied with \$1.10, we will send the subscriber one copy of "The Battle of the Standards" in paper cover. Or for \$1.60 we will send the book in cloth binding, together with Texas Farm and Ranch for one year. ORDER NOW. Address all orders to

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

lowing the discovery of the vaccine by Pasteur was initiated in France and has gradually extended throughout Europe. Australia during the last four or five years has vaccinated on a large scale, and as the protective qualities of the vaccine, its harmless character, and simplicity of administration become better known, so is vaccination extending in the United States.

Fortunately for Texas, Anthrax rarely exists in the State, though its closely allied disease, Symptomatic Anthrax or Black Leg, is only too well known, and the loss therefrom among calves and young cattle amounts to thousands upon thousands of dollars annually. Black Leg is found in all the great cattle States of the West—North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, Colorado, Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas, and a few others. The only way to treat this disease is to prevent it by vaccination, the specific vaccine having been discovered a few years ago by Messrs. Arloing, Cornevin and Thomas. These three French scientists were disciples of Pasteur and developed the Black Leg vaccine by following the indications of and the methods laid down by Pasteur in developing the Anthrax lymph.

The loss from Black Leg among vaccinated cattle is practically nil. During the past two years thousands of calves and yearlings have been successfully vaccinated in the eleven great cattle States of the West, as the owners of the herds can testify.

The practical utility and reliable nature of the Pasteur cattle vaccines is now well known and established. Every authority in the world recognizes vaccination as being the only means of preventing this incurable disease (Black Leg). The "Special Report on the Diseases of Cattle" issued in 1892 by the United States Department of Agriculture (Bureau of Animal Industry, page 426), states: "Those who have tried this method (vaccination against Black Leg), regard it as safe and valuable in those districts where the disease annually recurs." Circular No. 6, Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, entitled "Black Quarter," says: "Vaccination as a preventive has of late years been adopted in many countries, and appears to be quite successful." Prof. James Law, author of "The Farmer's Veterinary Adviser," on page 125 of that work, says: "Protection may be secured by inoculation with a weakened specimen of the Virus," that is by the vaccine.

In conclusion, I would say that the vaccination of cattle, to protect them against Black Leg, is recommended by the State authorities of all cattle raising and grazing States of the West, as being the most economical and effective way of stopping the heavy losses that annually occur from this disease. Many of them have made it a subject of special investigation and report, especially in North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado and Missouri, and their reports and opinions can no doubt be obtained upon application. Texas is in the van in availing itself of this valuable vaccine, and more cattle were inoculated last year in the State of Texas than in all the other States of the union put together. Vaccination in Texas begins in October and continues until April.

HAROLD SORBY.

CROPS IN KAUFMAN.

Forney, Texas.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

As a few lines from this part may be of some interest to some one, we will give a little news.

The country which we are going to describe is five miles south from Forney, on the east side of the East Fork of Trinity river. The soil is very productive, making 50 to 70 bushels of corn per acre, and one to one and a half bales of cotton per acre. This year crops are almost nothing to compare with the crops of the past five years.

Corn on an average in this fine bottom land will make about 30 bushels per acre. Cotton won't make half of a bale. The first picking will get half which a good many are nearly over the first time. Grown bolls on most of the stalks are at the top and if the dry weather holds on two weeks it will all be open. Our object for writing this is that some one misrepresent

ed the crops to the Dallas News, saying they never saw crops finer in this part. It is all a mistake, for they are not half what they generally are. We will close for fear of the waste basket.

T. A. LINDSEY,

"Are you bothered much with tramps on your farm, Bolivar?" "Not since I gave one of 'em some work to do. They've rather avoided me since."—Harper's Bazar.

Rosy cheeks, bright eyes and a quick step can be secured by using Dr. Simmons' Sarsaparilla. The peculiar feature of this remedy is that it strengthens and builds up the system while it eradicates disease. 50 cents and 50 doses.

WINTER TURF OATS FOR SALE,
50 CENTS PER BUSHEL.
J. M. VANCE, San Antonio, Texas.

AUSTIN NURSERY.
35 years experience on this black land. Everything tested. No drones in the orchards we select. Large stock. Prices reduced. Catalogue free. For names in our Texas varieties. We pay express.
F. T. RAMSEY, Austin, Texas.

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J. STECKLER SEED CO., Ltd., Successors to Richard Frotcher's Gravelier street store, importers and dealers in Garden and Field Seeds, 318-320 Gravier St., New Orleans, La. Creole Onion, Cabbage and Turnip Seeds a specialty. Order through Richard Frotcher's 1896 Manual, or send for one free.

White on Gardening for the South,
by mail, \$2. Order from Texas Farm and Ranch, Dallas, Texas.

JUST OUT. Money in raising nuts. The "NUT CULTURIST," profusely illustrated by Andrew S. Fuller. A treatise on the propagation, planting and cultivation of nut-bearing trees and shrubs adapted to the climate of the United States, with the scientific and common names of the fruits known in commerce as edible or otherwise useful nuts. By mail, postpaid, \$1.50. Address all orders to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

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Bye, Barley, Millet, Sorghum, Triumph Potatoes, Mexican June Corn, White Winter Onion Seeds, etc., etc. Write for prices. TEXAS SEED & FLORAL CO., Dallas, Texas.
We want to buy Stock Peas and Nicaragua Wheat.

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Black Land Fruit Trees.

NO INSECTS. ... NO DISEASE.
Latest and best home and commercial varieties. Immense Stock, Marvelous Growth, Perfection in Form.
Prices down on honest basis. Send for list. Special rates on large orders.
Try our trees and be well pleased.
E. W. Kirkpatrick,
McKINNEY, TEXAS

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Pure Bone Meal
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Wanted everywhere under instructions; experience unnecessary. Book of particulars free.
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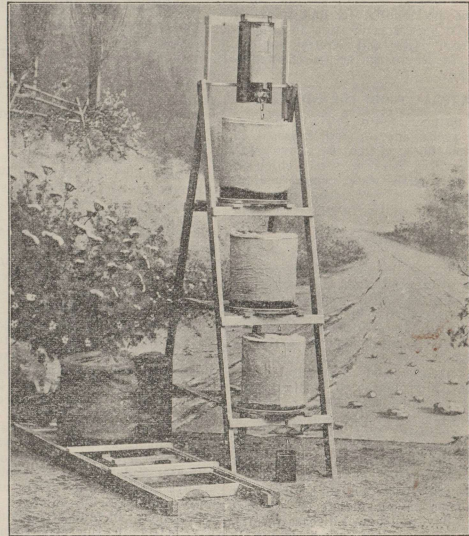
A large assortment of entirely reworked and refitted second-hand Engines and Boilers. Call and see, or write for a bargain.
Wm. BURR, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED--BLACK LAND.

Will trade \$20,000 cash value in best improved inside business property, well rented, in city of Dallas, for a choice tract of 500 to 2,500 acres of land (unimproved at bottom prices preferred) within black belt of North Texas, near Dallas preferred. Will give or take difference in value. Write for particulars and price of what you have to Lock Box 397, Dallas.

YOU DON'T NEED ICE!

Porter's Automatic
Chemical Milk Cooler and Creamer



Will keep your milk cool and sweet during hottest weather, regularly day and night. It enables you to get the full benefit of your cow throughout the year. Can be used winter and summer. Is a practical economy, for it enables you to save what would otherwise be lost.

WE CLAIM

that we have the most perfect, the neatest and most convenient arrangement of its class.

There is more clear money to be made from a good cow than from anything of equal value on the farm. Even with only a few cows, the difference in yield, both in quantity and quality of butter, will pay for the Cooler and Creamer in a short time. Good, well flavored butter always brings a good price; bad butter sells low always.

That we can keep your milk from 12 to 15 hours, even in the very hottest August weather.

That there is an upward circulation maintained, producing a more perfect cream rise in same length of time than by any other process.

That churning can be done regularly on any kind of churn in 15 to 30 minutes.

That we can make more butter, of better grain and flavor, than by any other method.

That with our process the milk loses all animal odors and gases and cannot absorb microbes from the air.

That we can improve any milk for table use.

With our Cooler and Creamer you get wholesome sweet milk for breakfast,

I have been using Porter's Cooler and Creamer for a month. We have a refrigerator and keep my milk sweet for 24 hours, the thermometer being above 100 by it. The milk is splendid for table use; the butter has a better look and flavor than we were able to make before we used the Cooler; try as we will. JAKE FRENCH, Hardware, Temple Texas.

dinner and supper, pure butter without curds or sour milk, and rich, thick buttermilk.

With it we keep your butter firm and free from dust. There are no bad odors as in refrigerators, storm houses, milk cellars or wells.

Meats, vegetables, butter, sweet and sour milk can be placed on same frame and one will positively not affect the other.

Can be placed on gallery, in hall, or even in your parlor. There is no slop; nothing to attract flies or insects.

We use less than half gallon of any kind of water in a day and can cool your milk with boiling hot water.

Milk should be ventilated. Porter's Cooler and Creamer keeps it constantly in that condition, at same time nothing can enter from outside air.

The chemical is perfectly harmless to human life; is without odor or taste, and does not come in contact with the milk. It simply answers the purpose of more rapidly evaporating the water and preventing possibility of microbes entering the milk. It will not cost to exceed 25 cents a year.

No. 1 has three cans in set (6 gals.) Price \$7.50.

No. 2 has six cans in set (12 gals.) Price \$9.00.

Shipped complete ready for immediate use. (Vessels of your own can be added.)

We will send the above, freight prepaid, with one year's subscription to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, at prices quoted above. Our object is to quickly introduce Porter's Cooler and Creamer in sections of this and other states not yet reached by canvassers. Write for terms and particulars to agents and say what section desired. It has proved a good seller and very convenient to carry and display.

Address AUTOMATIC COOLER MFG. CO., Dallas, Texas.

REFER TO

- Texas Farm and Ranch.
- F. P. Roland, Mayor, Dallas, Texas.
- Scarbrough & Hicks, Rockdale, Texas.
- First National Bank, Rockdale, Texas.
- B. A. Ludlow, Belton, Texas.
- Jake French, Temple, Texas.
- E. B. Stroud, Hillsboro, Texas.

Household--CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7.

could be converted under woman's influence, surely not because man was never intended to be as good as woman, but because he will not. You are right, "that fall of woman can always be traced to the exhaustless evil of man," and her fall is "greater than the fall of man, for "the greater the height, the greater the fall." We agree on that, do we not?

I admire your taste in remaining single. Would to God that all men, who can stand up and say that they were not intended to be as pure as woman, would take sides with you and remain single, and let their race die out. I have two dear little boys, and although they are both too young to really know good from bad, yet in all the lessons I teach them, I try to impress upon their young minds that what is bad for girls is equally as bad for boys, and after years of "line upon line, and precept upon precept," should they grow to feel and talk like you, Bartemus, I hope, from the depths of my heart, that like you, they will remain single.

May all good mothers close their doors against them, and all pure girls turn from them as far as marriage is concerned. Away with this double moral standard. Mothers of boys, it rests with us to bring about this reform, for it seems that mothers of girls will go on giving their daughters to men steeped in all manner of vices.

Let us thank God that there are some pure minded men.

We know that the demand always increases the supply, and as fast as our good women and girls demand pure and good men, they will be forthcoming. I am glad indeed to have Mrs. Canfield with us again, though she does propound a hard question: "Which is the stronger love--conjugal or maternal?" Let me propound one. Are the two loves alike, or are they only akin? If you were called upon to stop eating or sleeping, which could you the longer live without? However, I will give you my answer: If I were called upon to decide between my John or my Bonnie boys, take them all and leave me to live as long as I can, or die of my grief, I truly rejoice with you over your dear little girl. May she live to hear you called Grandma. My little girl left me long ago to go to him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me." Leo Jenwyl! I want to join the reading club, but just now my time and means are so taken up, it seems impossible for me to take part in it. You have a great work on your hands, but I feel sure you can carry it through, if any one can. I hope, however, I shall soon be able to contribute something toward the library. I want to thank "Wandering Bachelor" for his kind words. Oh! that you could draw Bartemus under your influence. "Expect More," you say you would like to correspond with me. My time is so occupied that I cannot correspond very regularly, but I will send an addressed envelope to Mrs. Buchanan, which she will please forward to you and I will answer one time, at least. I have a secret to divulge which I half believe you have already guessed and that is the reason why you ask for a private letter.

Dan Fox, if you could hear and see me laugh, while reading your letter, you would seize your quill and try it again.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan, I know you must feel, after you have read all our letters and laid them aside, like I do after a long hard day with my boys. With best wishes for yourself and the Household.
Houston, Texas.

A RAINY MORNING REVERIE.

BILLY BIGGS.

Dear Household: The slow dripping rain, the hidden sun and the subdued hush that has fallen over our spot of beautiful earth, as if waiting reverently for the clouds to open and the rain to pour, makes a morning with the Household seem the only place one can take refuge from the disagreeable and persistent companion, retrogression, which, if we give time and attention to, would ever have us looking backward over the hills we've climbed and pointing out most prominently in the panorama the ghosts of failure,

mistakes and neglect, which grimly stare us in the face like spectres from the murdered years; and with gloomy Retrospect as a companion, life would indeed be a grand failure; but I generally possess the courage to dismiss the caller as an unwelcome guest, and closing the door in his face, turn around to more agreeable contemplations--such as the bright anticipation of the future--and especially the sweet enjoyment of the present.

The door of the library stands a little ajar, so I'll enter unannounced and place my little armful of books on its shelves. If any one cares for them I have: "The Black Dwarf," by Sir Walter Scott; "Lays of Ancient Rome" by Thomas Babington Macaulay; "The Flying Dutchman, or the Death Ship" by W. Clark Russell; "The New Negro," by Edgar Fawcett, and the "Light of Asia," by Edwin Arnold. These are all light, cheap editions, and some of them "the worse for wear" from much handling, but all intact, and the postage would amount to hardly more than a letter on any of them. I have other books I would like to put in circulation, but they are too heavily bound and the postage would soon buy them many times over. When I read the list of books already furnished I want to send for at least a half dozen of the right at once, but better judgment says, wait. I have several books on hand of whose printed pages I am as ignorant as the veriest African jungle, so why not first read what I have? At present I am deep in the interesting pages of St. Elmo. I had never read the book when it was being torn to pieces, dissected, patched up, and criticised from every point, and praised from as many, by the Householders some months ago, and though I felt I knew the work well enough to discuss its merits and demerits, I naturally wanted to "view the ground" with my own eyes, and now I am the possessor of a much-prized old copy, sent me by my sister, who lives in your State, Leo, and who recently paid me a visit.

Mrs. Wells, you do, indeed, give us a glowing description of Kansas, with "nary" a cyclone nor Populist platform. It makes us meditate on the truth, that there are always pleasant as well as unpleasant pictures hung upon the halls of time, bitter with the sweet, and thorns growing on the same stem, good and bad scattered all along the pathway of life, but we can stop where we will; pass by the unpleasant, the bitter, the thorns and the bad, and rest in the shadow of the pleasant places. Texas has ever had a hard name, and yet there nestles within her borders men and women whose presence would not defile the angels; spots of earth whose beauty and fragrance would charm the fairies; and the incense rising from her waving fields of grain and broad acres of snowy cotton would cause the nostrils of the laboring man to dilate as he contemplated the fruits of his labor, and felt the incentive to work for higher aims and nobler things; still it is no doubt equally true that scarcely an inhabitant of our glorious Lone Star State need hardly leave their homes to see some picture of wretched, squalid poverty, with all her attendant train of miseries. Well, 'twas ever thus, and perhaps 'tis well, for it teaches us early to learn the lesson of industry, without which knowledge we can never hope to succeed.

You may call me "little" all you please, Mrs. Wells, I cannot resent it, and shall not feel offended. Perhaps no smaller parcel of humanity ever entered the Household, but I care little for that if I can only be large intellectually, but many times I feel a giant physically compared with my mental self.

No, Mrs. Canfield, I would not put myself on record as saying conjugal love exceeds maternal love, yet with you, I think it would be an easier trial to return the sinless babe to the God who gave it, than follow to the grave a strong, grown man, accountable for his sons, and who may perchance have wrecked it on the shoals of sin. I have never been called upon to bear the trial of giving up a loved one, nearer than a friend or distant relative, and I often think that it will well-nigh crush me when the first silver chord snaps, and I shall hear the words, "He or she is dead," but I shall be able to bear it.

Florence Giddens, I thank you for kindly words. You see, I read the Cou-

sins' Corner, too, else I never would have seen your praise. No doubt some of you are wishing I would fall in the bay, or do some other charitable thing, so I could not trouble you with such long-drawn-out talks, so I'll keep very still now until the rest of the guests say something.
Corpus Christi, Texas.

"HIS SECURITY."

The Referee.

A collection recently called upon a North Dakota farmer for the payment of a note for agricultural implements secured by chattel mortgage. The rural monarch-of-all-he-surveyed gave no satisfaction and the collector, referring to the "security," stated that he would be obliged to take the ten cows mentioned in the mortgage unless settlement of the account was made. "I guess not," replied the artful Reuben. The confident collector thereupon pulled out a copy of the legal instrument and read as follows:

One red and white cow, one cow spotted with red and white, one red cow with white spots, one cow with white spot on forehead, one red cow with two white hind feet, one red cow with white fore feet, one white cow with red spots on shoulders, one red cow with white spots on hips, one white cow spotted with red.

"Isn't the plan enough?" confidently inquired the collector. "Oh, that's all right," was the suave reply; "you have got ten mortgages on my old red and white cow; there she is down in the pasture." And turning around the farmer called for his sons, ordering them to "fetch out old brindle sides."

Hotel Proprietor--"We don't allow any games of chance here. Gambler--The isn't a game of chance. My friend here has no chance.--Brooklyn Life.

Affable Stranger--"Kindly tell me what time the 4 o'clock train leaves." Ticket Agent--"Well, of all the chump questions! Say, you'd better chase yourself away before the depot falls on you. Affable Stranger--"Oh, never mind, if the question irritates you, I just wanted a little information. I'm the new superintendent of the road you know."--Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A COOK BOOK FREE.

"Table and Kitchen" is the title of a new cook book published by the Price Baking Powder Company, Chicago. Just at this time it will be sent free if you write a postal mentioning Texas Farm and Ranch. This book has been tried by ourselves and is one of the very best of its kind. Besides containing over 400 receipts for all kinds of pastry and home cookery, there are many hints for the table and kitchen, showing how to set a table, how to enter the dining-room, etc.; a hundred and one hints in every branch of the culinary art. Cookery of the very finest and richest as well as of the most economical and home like, is provided for. Remember, "Table and Kitchen" will be sent, postage prepaid, to any lady sending her address (name, town and State) plainly given. A copy in German or Scandinavian will be sent if desired. Postal card is as good as letter. Address Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago, Ill.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

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

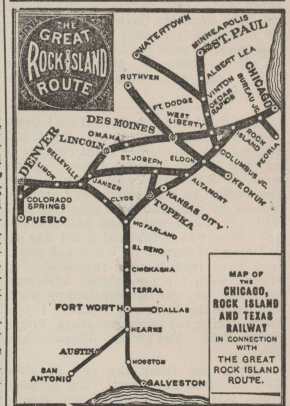
Shipments to Chicago, via St. Louis, are given the benefit of the St. Louis market.

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

For further information call on nearest agent, or address
J. E. Galbraith, G. F. & P. A.,
D. J. Price, A. G. P. A.,
Palestine, Texas.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED

Every farmer ought to keep his life insured in the old Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company. The reasons are plain. F. H. Ad. Gardner, Work, State Agt., Waco, Texas.



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

"Great Rock Island Route,"

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

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

Through Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

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

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

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

Our Clubbing List.

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

Table with columns for publication name, price, and regular rate. Includes American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower, Atlanta Constitution, American Gardening, American Agriculturist, Arkansas Gazette, American Swineherd, Breeders' Gazette, Courier Journal, Colorado Poultry Journal, Cosmopolitan Magazine, Creamery Gazette, Cultivator and Country Gen'm'n, Chicago Live Stock Journal, Detroit Free Press, Dallas Times Herald, Dallas News, Demorest's Magazine, Farm Implement News, Farmers' Call, Farm Journal, Globe-Democrat, Green's Fruit Grower, Galveston Weekly Tribune, Godey's Magazine, Houston Post, Hoard's Dairyman, Harper's Round Table, Jersey Bulletin, La. Planter and Sugar Manufacturer, Ladies World, Ladies Home Companion, Memphis Commercial Appeal, Munsey's Magazine, Western Priscilla, N. Y. Thrice-a-Week World, New York Ledger, New Orleans Picayune, Ohio Farmer, Peterson's Magazine, Rural New Yorker, St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Scribner's Magazine, Southern Cultivator & Dixie Farmer, Southern Fancier, The Silver Knight, Washington Farmer, Texas (German) Post, Texas Baptist and Herald, Texas Christian Advocate, Texas Sandwich, Wool Markets and Sheep, Western Poultry Journal, Youth's Companion.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

I would like to know what counties have the best cotton crop, as I would like to pick. Also what will be the price paid. J. R. WATT, Buffalo, Texas.

Ans.—It would be hard to say what county has the best cotton crop. It would probably be found in southwest Texas, where rains have been more favorable than elsewhere. The price is from 30 to 50 cents per hundred pounds.

Please answer the following question through Texas Farm and Ranch: Is there a tile manufacturing company in Texas that makes tiling for irrigation purposes?—A. C. AKERS, Bowie, Texas.

Ans.—There is a tile factory at Athens, in Henderson County, but we cannot give the name and address of the company. A letter addressed to "Tile Factory," as above, would probably reach its destination.

Will some one inform me through this paper how to remove the lice from melon vines. It is the cotton louse. I find they never turn loose melons as they do cotton.—M. B. SCOTT, Wolfe City, Texas.

Ans.—A spray of kerosene emulsion, or of carbolic soap-suds, or a dry sprinkling of London purple and ashes or flour, would probably serve the purpose. A weak decoction of tobacco is also good.

VETERINARY.

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

I would like to obtain some information through the veterinary department, in regard to a sick mare. Sometimes she cannot pass water. The difficulty seems to be aggravated by hard work. She is in poor flesh; afraid of the harness being put on her back; 6 years old; was brought here from Missouri two years ago.—SUSANCIUM, El Campo, Texas.

Ans.—Give her a quart of raw linseed oil and afterwards followed with the following powders: Barbadoes aloes, one and a half ounces; nitrate of potassa, four ounces; gentian three drachms, and mix with two drachms. Give one powder once a day on his tongue, using a tablespoon.

Will you be so kind as to give me information by answering the following questions? I have a two-year old Jersey heifer that has been bred several times and it seems that she will not conceive. Is there a remedy for such a case? What would be best to do with her? She seems healthy and in good condition, but continues to be in heat and fails to get with calf.—W. E. KIDD, Brookston, Texas.

Ans.—Unless we know the cause of barrenness, we could not advise intelligently. There is no remedy that could be used on general principles and would do any good. We advise letting her remain all the time with a young bull.

My neighbor has lost two of his cattle. No one knows what was the matter with them, and as the disease may be contagious, I write to you to know if you can tell what the disease is and give a cure. The cattle range in a good pasture with plenty of water and shade. A young male was taken on Monday and lived until Sunday. A heifer was taken on the following Monday and died Wednesday. The disease commenced with a common diarrhea, though in a very violent form. The animal has high fever and seems to be crazy from the first; will go through fences or attack anything she sees continually and plunges into water head first. In the case of the male the discharge continued the same for three days, turned into a bloody mucus, and a day or more before death, to a black tar; died in the most terrible agony. When the discharge takes place, they have hard straining pains; the pains are regular and frequent.—W. V. CRAMIN, Black Jack Grove, Texas.

Ans.—Some blood contamination of a local character, possibly bloody murrain of a severe type. Treatment in such cases is not followed with any very satisfactory results. See that the stock gets a good quality of water to drink.

I have a calf that seems droopy, coughs, wheezes, foams at the mouth; sometimes pants; has lost its appetite; seems to have the temper. What is the matter and what is the remedy?—W. F. PARKS, Morgan, Texas.

Ans.—Indigestion. Give it, if under six months old, six ounces of epsom salts. If it does not move its bowels in thirty-six hours, give it four ounces more, and also give injections of water at intervals of an hour or so, and after the bowels become regulated give it a drachm of powdered gentian and ginger twice a day for a week.

I have a young cow with first calf; was out about a week after dropping calf before found; the left back teat was very hard to draw, tender and swollen but could be drawn. It was bathed with warm water and drawn at a time with instructions to the milk woman to compress. After about a month I found it had been left entirely to the calf and was not drawn at this date. It was very hard and had a stream of milk about the size of a cambric needle could be obtained. I com-

menced the use of hot water again and introduced the but of a small feather in the teat hoping to open it. The third day I found inflammation was sitting up. I discontinued the hot water and found the teat became so inflamed that we could not milk it at all. Can you advise me of any process of treatment with which the teat can be restored to its normal condition.—F. F. THOMPSON, Oakwoods, Texas.

Ans.—There is no treatment better than bathing with warm water and milking at the teat; but it is not likely that you will now be able to restore the teat. Inflammation you set up by using the feather will likely permanently obstruct the duct.

I had a cow 5 years old and from all appearances she looked well all day until evening; then she began to hold her head up and water would run from her mouth, and she died. I cut her open and examined thoroughly, and found that the maw was as hard as a pressed ball of cotton, and it was as dry as dust, and caked so hard that I could scarcely rub it up.—W. P. SIMPSON, Nechanitz, Texas.

Ans.—Indigestion, commonly called dry murrain. The food had not contained a sufficiency of succulent matter, and perhaps short of water. A close observation of her previous to death would have shown constipation and she should have had a good dose of epsom salts and change of diet.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ABOUT GRASSES.

GEO. H. HOGAN.

Inclosed find a sample of grass growing in a garden that was fertilized three years ago and cannot be eradicated. The other is a limb of a bush growing in a yard here, and no one seems to know where it came from and what it is. It has been in bloom for two or three months, and wasps and other insects seem very fond of sucking the flowers. Please tell me what each is and how to get rid of the grass.—A. B. HALL, Vinton, La.

The grass is *Cyperus rotundus* or the bitter (deadly) coco. The way to get rid of it on the shortest plan is to get a loan on the place and move off. I know that this has been tried by some and they reported that the ubiquity of the loan agent was a relief, when compared to the coco. The other plant is a variety of the *Ligustrum*, and would perhaps make fine honey. I should like a root of it this winter, and if seen in good condition will send Friend Hall something nice in return.

Please give name of inclosed specimen of grass and kindly inform me as to its feeding qualities.—R. W. KNIGHT, Summit, I. T.

The sample is *Eragrostis Capillaris*, of little value except a green bite with other grasses. It should be encouraged, however, for where it grows there is liable to be a scarcity of other nutritious grasses. The *Panicum Capillaris* grows much larger and is usually found in same locality and is sometimes used for hay. The Texas bluegrass will do well on the soil where this grows; also the *Lespedeza* or Japan clover might do well.

A TRYING TIME.

Farm Implement News.

Early in 1895 the impression was general that the worst was over. Faith in the future was demonstrated by increased industrial activity and the first half of the year gave evidence of returning prosperity; but unfortunately the movement was not sustained by improvement in agriculture and increasing purchasing power of consumers, hence it had to subside.

It is not an agreeable task to report continuance of depression; but the commercial statistics are public and they cannot be covered or ignored. It is now over three years since the great panic yet more failures have occurred during the first half of this year than in any corresponding period since the close of 1893, and business concerns that safely weathered the storms of that year have gone down. The vehicle trade has suffered the most severely this year, because in the addition to the extreme difficulty of making collections the enormous sales of bicycles have cut largely into their business. The disposition of the banks lately, because the money question has become so prominent in politics, to restrict accommodations and to press manufacturers for money due, adds to the difficulties of the situation. The times demand that all should do the best they can. Dealers

have been, as a rule, leniently treated by manufacturers, and they should recognize these past favors by making every effort to collect from farmers and to meet their obligations. Prices are low, but crops are good and will probably bring as much now as later, and farmers should be forced to sell and pay their debts to the trade to the extent possible. And above all, bankers should be patient and reasonable. The political scare will soon blow over, and after election times will be better.

FARMERS' WAGES.

Journal of Agriculture.

A great many writers and speakers when referring to the probable effects of financial or other legislation on the wages of the working man leave the impression that they do not include the farmers among the working men who receive wages or salaries. The 35,000,000 people on the farms—one-half the population—are as truly wage-workers as those who work in store, mine or factory; and, therefore, when discussing effects of legislation upon labor and wages, the farmers must be included.

The farmer's wages or salary is the net profit on his produce. Whatever reduces the price of farm products reduces the farmer's wages. At present farm products, as a rule, do not pay any profit, therefore the farmer is getting no wages or salary. A great many farmers, instead of making any money, are annually falling behind; this, too, in the face of the fact that they and their families work hard and intelligently, live economically, and are blessed with seasons that give them good crops. The price of farm products below cost of production, the wages or salaries of the millions of working men on the farms are cut off, and their purchasing ability being destroyed, or greatly crippled, the merchants and manufacturers have lost patronage to such an extent that many of them have been compelled to close their doors; for, be it remembered, those classes cannot get along without patrons. It is to the highest interest of manufacturers and merchants to favor governmental policies that foster agriculture, for no other legitimate industry can prosper while the basic industry is depressed.

SEED CORN.

Colman's Rural World.

The practice is common among farmers, even among those the most advanced, to select seed from the body of the ear, and to discard the small grains that grow on the tips and butts of the ears. They do so from the conviction that like produces like, and that stronger plants should be obtained from the larger grains. If, however, such a practice were persevered in from year to year, it would result in the production of ears with few grains of corn on the tips or butts at all, for the distance of a full inch from the end of the ear. It has been ascertained from experiment that corn produced from the butt-grains comes first in tassel; that from the body grains tassels next, and corn from the tip grains last of all. The difference between the periods of tasseling will average a week or ten days. This is nature's method of providing an abundance of pollen, to complete the fertilization of all the grains on the ear. It may not be wise to plant all the small grains from the tips of the ears, as there would then be a danger that the corn would be too thick. This difficulty may be obviated by running the seed through a sieve, with meshes of suitable size, after the corn has been shelled.

E. R. MOSES.—Farm reform in its embracing sense simply means the carrying out of every method that has for its aim the restoration of the great surplus masses of our mining, manufacturing and commercial centers to the bosom of old mother earth—the soil. Every poor man who gathers together his little savings and buys or rents a few acres; every charitable organization that helps a few or many to a farm colony; every business colonization scheme that looks to the settlement of large bodies on vast tracts, and every state or city that assists its poor to the land—are all enacting dutiful parts in the general program of farm reform—are all seeking to relieve our congested centers and bring back to the natural and peaceful avocation of man the multitudes who are suffering the pains resultant from a departure from it.

Pure

Blood means sound health. With pure, rich, healthy blood, the stomach and digestive organs will be vigorous, and there will be no dyspepsia. Rheumatism and neuralgia will be unknown. Scrofula and salt rheum will disappear. Your nerves will be strong, your sleep sound, sweet and refreshing. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. That is why it cures so many diseases. That is why thousands take it to cure disease, retain good health. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All Druggists, \$1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

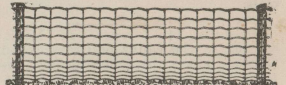
ENGINES New and Second-hand.

Hartwell Iron Works, Houston, Texas.

WOVEN WIRE FENCE
Over 60 Styles. The best on Earth. Horse high, but strong. Pig and Chicken tight. You can make from 40 to 60 rods per day for from 14 to 22c. a Rod. Illustrated Catalogue Free. WYSELMAN BROS., Ridgville, - Indiana.

Our STEEL STOCK TANK

NEW PROCESS STEEL TANKS
is warranted superior to any on the market. Made of best galvanized steel. Heavy. Strong. top and bottom securely riveted. Unriveted and welded. We make the Steel Cistern, Corrugated Iron and Steel Hoop and Staling. Circulars Free. THE NEW PROCESS MAN'G. CO. DALLAS, TEX.



The Cream, Please! Thanks!

We sell fence for the best railways in the country, hundreds of miles each year. Sell the National, State and City Governments for parks, etc. Have also a long list of millionaire customers with game preserves, and country residences, yet more than two thirds of our immense output goes to practical every day farmers. Through no fault of ours, they are of the more intelligent and successful class. Write for evidence. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich. J. R. KEENEY, Gen'l Agent, Dallas, Texas.

The "SMALLEY" FAMILY OF "FEED SAVERS"

Our Silo Outfit at Work.
Our "family" comprised of '98. Engines and Feeder Cutters, Corn Shredders, Feed Mills, Ear Corn Grinders, Root Cutters and Powders for operating. Our pamphlets should be read by every "up-to-date" stock-raiser and dairyman in U. S. No. 1—"The Model Round Silo and how to build it." Latest reports from practical stock-feeders on the silo. No. 2 talks about "Corn-Hay," the new fodder product—its market and feeding value, and how to make it. Free with catalogue if you use this paper. SMALLEY MFG. CO., Manitowoc, Wis.

CHEAP RATES.

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

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

National Encampment G. A. R., St. Paul, September 1st-4th.

One fare for round trip. Tickets sold August 29th and 30th, good for return until September 16th, with privilege of extension until September 30th.

Solid Vestibule trains to Kansas City and Chicago, with Pullman Sleepers and free Reclining Chair cars. Through Sleepers between San Antonio and Kansas City. For tourist books, folders and additional information, address J. C. MCCABE, G. F. A., Fort Worth.

Farm and Stock

A good authority says that black hogs are harder than others because their skin is tougher and less liable to scurf and diseases caused by parasites that find a favorite breeding and foraging place in a scurfy skin.

A decoction of lynn bark has long been used in place of flax seed meal in bowel diseases of horses and cattle. It is soothing, demulcent, and at the same time nutritious. The green bark is best, but dried may be used when fresh green bark cannot be obtained.

Massachusetts, of which Boston is the center, and grand and peculiar ornament, does not raise her own beans, but relies upon New York for her supplies. What ails the Massachusetts farmers, anyway? Are they played or frayed, or flayed, or what ails them that they are not "worth beans?"

A great deal of suffering to farm teams and loss of their owners is caused by lack of care in the fit of the harness. A collar should be as carefully fitted to the horse or mule as a shoe is to a man's foot. Every part of the harness should be fitted with equal care, and should be carefully watched lest a trace or a band or a hame, gets out of place and does mischief that is hard to repair.

The cattle crop seems to be in better condition than any other in Texas this year. While corn is short and cotton in a bad way, and potatoes and all other crops passing through trials, from the great stock ranges we hear that grass is good, water abundant and cattle in fine condition. This forms a thin silver lining to the overhanging cloud. But farmers will not suffer—all that is necessary is that they cease their accustomed wasteful habits.

Farmers cannot all have the expensive labor-saving implements on the market. Those who operate large farms therein have no important advantage over the small farmers, as they can produce crops at a smaller cost. Here is where co-operation could be made to serve a good purpose. For instance, this season corn harvesters and shredders are greatly needed, but in a large majority of cases the first cost is prohibitory, and on small farms shredders, at least would not pay more than interest on investment, and wear and tear of machine. If farmers would not be too independent, one of another and work together for mutual help and profit, they could club together and purchase one of these costly machines, and use it "time about." The cost to each would be small—small enough that on a field of less than forty acres of corn the first season would repay the outlay. Cornstalks shredded and afterwards treated as hay and fed as hay is a fine rough feed and is a net saving over present methods.

WEEVIL IN CORN.

JARED R. JACKSON.

"Would you know the germ. The test of every truth? It is experience."

Without attempting anything scientific or expensive, I offer a plan which is worth a trial at least, to prevent the ravages of the weevil. Clean out your crib a few days before gathering and give the poultry free access to it. Gather your corn as soon as it will break well, with all the shuck on, to every twenty-five bushels scatter a half peck of salt and two buckets of water and level and stamp the corn well—if it is very dry use more water and salt, too, if you like. If you have as much as 500 bushels, you will not be troubled much with weevil—the larger the bulk the better.

The rats may make inroads and let some in, but if you will keep two or three well fed cats, they will look after the rats. All barns should be made rat proof.

The earlier you gather the less you will be troubled with weevil, as they get in the corn in the field. Your seed corn should be gathered in the field off of stalks that have two or more ears, and not allowed to go through the heat in the crib—put in barrels and cover with ashes. The corn will heat enough to destroy those in it and they cannot penetrate the

bulk from the outside—make your house dark. Insects, unlike "sinful man," love light better than darkness, will not go much in dark places. You will be amply compensated for the extra labor and expense in the value of your shucks—all stock will eat them greedily. If you will have a shed and trough and pull them to pieces, your calves will find them excellent food—none better.

The pea is very much neglected in Texas. It pays well anywhere. It is now too late to plant any but the "black eye." I have made three crops of them a year.

In planting the stock or cow pea on poor land it is better to plant early between the hills of corn and cultivate with the corn, but on the rich or black land plant on each side of the corn row the last working. It is well to have plenty of seed and strew in very thick. The pea grows fine on oat and wheat stubble, the hay is superior. No crop will pay better for the labor, besides it fertilizes the ground where it grows.

The pea, like the cotton plant, is very much an atmospheric plant; its roots penetrate deep into the soil and brings up by capillary attraction and utilizes much of the elements of the soil; land is benefited, although the crop be removed for hay; the shade, etc., leaves it in better condition. Any crop grows well after the pea. Unless fed off pretty clean they will come up the next year; like your second crop of oats, will often make a good crop. Sow broadcast for hay, but in drills and cultivate for seed.

The pea is a good food crop for man or beast.

Austin, Texas.

SPRINGSIDE FARM.

BUFF JERSEY.

Everything is coming our way. Over 80 head of Jerseys doing remarkably well. The dairy end of herd consisting of 19 mature cows and 11 2-year-old heifers, giving 525 pounds of 5 per cent. milk daily. Butter prices quite satisfactory, also cheese. Cheese making is a new departure with us, but as the quality is fine and demand good we may increase the make and let the butter making rest during the hot months at least. I was told on coming to Texas that good cheese could not be made here, but I am here to prove to the contrary. The curing room is the principal factor in making good cheese and we have an ideal room for the business.

Denton, Texas.

HOG TRADE.

The Berkshire breeders of Texas continue to find purchasers for their surplus stock. While some men are complaining of dull times other breeders are advertising their Berkshires and reaching out for trade.

In a late report of the American Berkshire Association of Springfield, Illinois, we find the following list of recent sales made by the Berkshire breeders of the State.

There will always be a large demand for breeding hogs and the man who keeps everlastingly advertising his surplus stock will be rewarded with trade.

The late sales of Berkshires made by Texas breeders, referred to above, are as follows:

Adams, Mrs. A. V., Brownwood, Texas: Boar Judge Jenkins 41119, to M. W. Baugh.

Brackinridge, J. T., Austin, Texas: Boar Farmer Boy 40985, and sows Patricia Ann 40986 and Patricia Jane 40987, to Charles G. Jones; sow Silver Linn 40950, to William Salgie.

Dailey & Reagin, Forney, Texas: Boar Bismarck II 38818, to M. Spellman.

Hill, T. R., Comanche, Texas: Sow Beulah II 41085, to A. Moseley.

Ikard, Willie S. & J. B., Henrietta, Texas: Boar Signal Service 23159 and Sow Pride of Henrietta 28284, to J. C. Coker.

Lyon & Jackson, Dallas, Texas: Sow Lottie Lee 25367, to Seth Miller.

Moseley, A., Quanah, Texas: Sow Angeline 36473, to T. Howard.

Oliver, Ed. L., Cooper, Texas: Sow Romford XXIV A 41037, to Geo. Staplin, Jr.

Paschal, R. H., Quanah, Texas: Sow Jennie Lynn 41038, to W. J. Williams. Ponder, W. A., Denton, Texas: Boar Baron Cleburne 41028 and sow

Dora Cleburne 41029, to S. N. Clark; boar Model Duke Justin 41031 and sow Dora of Justin 41030, to Thos. H. B. Helm.

Prather, Wm. L., Waco, Texas: Boar Plommon's Longfellow 41057, to J. P. Plemons; boar Witte's Longfellow 41058, to J. M. Witte.

Sanom, R. P., Alvarado, Texas: Sow Royal Beauty III 41088, to J. T. Harwell.

Welch, J. A. H. & Son, Minden, Texas: Boar Headlight 40912, to G. M. Gant.

Wommack, W. D., Greenville, Texas: Boar U. S. Model Duke 40899, to J. T. Spradling.

THE HOG SITUATION.

T. C. SLAUGHTER.

In Texas Farm and Ranch of Aug. 8, Mr. P. W. Hunt quotes the managers of the commission companies, stock yards and packery of Fort Worth as of the opinion that farmers are acting unwise in disposing of their feeder hogs under existing conditions. They practically admit what all holders of hogs know, that the Texas corn crop is short, and not only short, but light and chaffy, running mostly to shuck, cob and husk, and but little heart and oil. But they say corn is very cheap in Kansas, 8 to 10 cents per bushel, and can be delivered at Texas railroad points at from 20 to 23 cents, which means 26 to 28 cents at feeders' lots, and that farmers should hold their hogs and put this cheap feed into them. Each of these men are interested in the hogs that seek Fort Worth as a market. I do not question the honesty of their opinion, but they know that men are often prone to look at only their side of a subject.

As one who turns an occasional penny as feeder and shipper of hogs, I beg space for my views. The farmers of the United States always raise a surplus of Indian corn. After supplying the world with what it needs for bread, horse feed and minor uses, the balance is marketed in the shape of beef and pork. Experienced feeders, as well as packers, know that a great corn means high-priced feeders and low-priced fat stock later on. The man who sold 100-pound hogs for \$5.00 last August made money. The buyer who sold the same hogs at 200 pounds in December for \$6.50, even with corn at 20 cents, lost money. If hogs would go up the gentleman's arguments would be all right. But the Texas feeder knows that the price of his hogs is ruled now by the universal and not the local supply and demand. He knows that he must pay 32 cents per 100 more of freight to get the same price for his hogs that his Kansas brother feeder gets, who is within 100 miles of Kansas City, and this season would have to feed corn that cost him according to the Fort Worth people's arguments, nearly three times as much. Unless the Texas packers are going to give more for hogs in the future than Kansas City, it seems to me the man who does the feeding that he had better ship his hogs while light closer to the markets, and at the same time to the Kansas corn than to ship the corn to the hogs and then reship it in the shape of hogs back over the same line, or to Fort Worth, and take the freight less, which is the same.

Texas has many advantages over the north and northwest. With average corn crops and prices for hogs she can take the freights less than the northern feeder and compete with him. But under present conditions she can't. With a decrease in prices comes a curtailing of the proportional part of her advantages and an increase in the proportional part of her freight. You and your readers know that I have been all along a steadfast friend to the Texas packer, breeder and feeder, and because I am now, is the reason why I refuse to talk and act against fate. There is nothing to be gained for the industry by advising men to feed at a loss. Mr. Hunt quotes the manager of the packery as intimating that the crop of feeder hogs or spring pigs is short, and we might have better prices. Upon what he bases his concession I don't know. I do know that hogs and feed cattle have been cheap for the past nine months. I know that so long as cattle are cheap farmers prefer to throw their corn to even cheap hogs. We know they have had, still have, and are going to have an abund-

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

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Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian cattle, Poland-China swine, Barred Plymouth Rock chickens. B. F. WELLS, Heidelberg, Tex.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM, home KING MEDIUM, Poland-China boar. His best priced boar ever sold at auction, \$800. Service fee, \$25. Now seeking for full service. Call service limit, 25 cows. A few choice young boars for sale.

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I HAVE FOR SALE ONE REGISTERED BERKSHIRE AND POLAND CHINA PIGS—NOT A-KIN—at \$15 per pair, 2 and 4 months old. Sent by Express, and guarantee safe delivery. I have the finest registered hogs in Texas. F. D. NIX, Oak Cliff, Tex.

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Bell County Herd of Poland-China swine Pigs for sale at all seasons. Stock the best. Come and see me and be convinced. A. W. FARROTT, Holland, Texas.

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Registered Jersey cattle and Poland China hogs N. C. Wyandottes and Buff Cochins chickens. Special prices on the following now ready: Extra fine bull calves 8 to 10 months old. Bred and springing heifers 12 to 20 months old. Fifty splendid young Cochins from pens scoring 93 and 94.

O. W. CLARK, 13 miles east of Temple. CYCLONE, TEXAS.

inches in diameter; dig them up carefully, with roots fifteen or eighteen inches long, observing to save all small rootlets, or spongioles, as well as tap root. Your trees once on the ground, saw off the stem nine feet long, leaving any small limbs or twigs and bind a ball of clay or mud with a strong cloth on the top. Saw off all the bruised or mutilated roots. It is well to have the holes dug sometime before, and let it rain in them, otherwise you may put two or three buckets of water in them a few hours before planting. The holes should be dug about two and a half feet square, are two spades deep—if the soil is poor, throw aside the clay and supply its place with rich earth, or well rotted manure—mixing well with the surface soil. When you get ready to set them out, put your tree in the hole, and throw in dirt and water enough to churn it a little carefully in the hole until the mud fills under and adheres well to the roots of your tree, observing to provide well for your tap root, and leave the roots of your tree setting a little down, not up, as many set fruit trees—remember, as the "twig is bent the tree's inclined"—as the roots are set they will grow. Set your trees about twenty feet apart and in a straight row. Use a line, as you don't want them crooked. On side-walks or elevated ground you want them two or three inches deeper than they set in the woods. They will settle more when it rains on them. All this requires careful attention the first two or three rains that fall on them, as they will get crooked, and need straightening and the dirt settled well around them. I use considerable water in planting, and leave the ground so that the water will stand around the tree. After your trees are well settled they usually need protection. In towns and cities they should have good frames. In digging and hauling trees they are often damaged. They ought to have protection from the sun and from freezing in the winter. By having your holes dug in advance, you can protect them better by setting them in and throwing a little dirt on the roots. You can afterwards adjust them or take them out, if necessary. Never allow chips or trash to go into the hole in filling up.

The ball of mud, or clay, which is better, keeps the top of the tree moist and prevents evaporation. If you loose a tree, select one a little larger the next year in its place. Use water pretty freely in summer and fall. Many trees grow off nicely in the spring and die in the fall. Keep your trees well mulched during hot weather. Decaying chips or trash is good for the surface, to keep it cool and moist. Try it, gentlemen, and if you loose many trees I will treat to a big watermelon.

Austin, Texas.

PECANS AND THEIR CULTURE.

E. E. RISIEN.

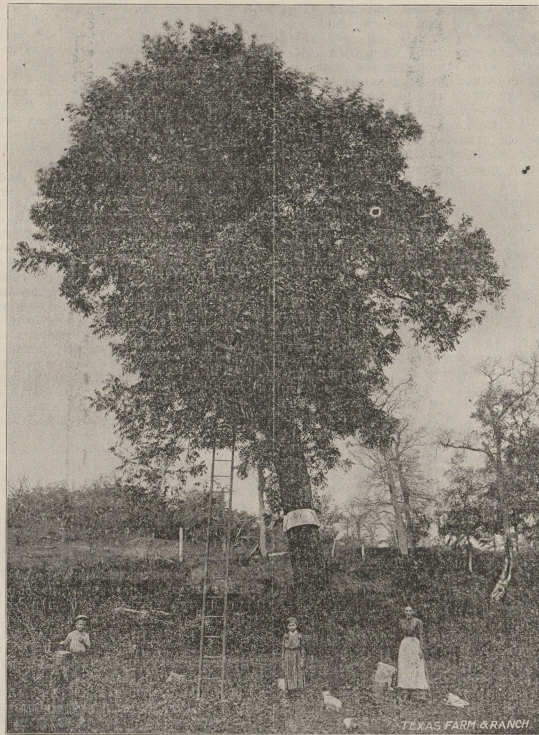
It occurred to me some time ago that there were great possibilities in pecan culture, and it was because we seldom see two alike that gave me the idea. In the little town of San Saba, every fall, they can be seen by the wagon load. The latter part of October is the height of the season. I have often counted from twenty to thirty wagons waiting to unload, and all this activity is brought about by the product of our common wild nuts. In conversation with most any of these parties they will invariably tell you that the pecan crop pays better than the farm, but the strange feature of it is that you cannot find one person who can show the product of this own planting, and it is only of late years that the interest has developed to the point of separating the choice nuts from the inferior ones. These are now packed by themselves, instead of being thrown loose in the wagon to mix with others. With the exception of what I am doing individually this is about all the pecan culture that is being done in and about here at this time of writing. No nut shows such variations as does the pecan. In noticing the habits of the tree we see some growing erect, almost like the Lombard poplar, while others incline to the habits of the weeping willow. There are now trees standing side by side, the fruit of one is three-meated, while the other is four meated. In foliage we see every shade of green, matured leaves from six to eighteen inches in length. The nuts also show extreme variations. Paper shell, soft

shell, hard shell, and weighing from thirty-two to forty-eight pounds to the bushel, the colors ranging from almost black to almost white, but the color proper gives every shade of brown, inclining to red and yellow. Those that show the yellow cast are seldom disappointing in quality.

On the same piece of ground we can see trees the nuts of which will vary in the time of ripening two months, commencing the middle of September, and again we see them immensely prolific, while others are barren. I have described the pecan as we see the trees growing here wild. What a wide and interesting field is before the horticulturist, and yet our nurserymen have overlooked this valuable commodity, to the extent of having nothing to offer but seedling trees.

The last time I was in Austin I visited an establishment with the sign over it, "Pecan Elevator." It was op-

held, rewards offered, and beautiful designs executed out of the principal material exhibited, as for, instance, the Corn Palace of Minneapolis, the Orange Tower of Los Angeles, the Fruit Palace of Tyler or the Peach Carnival at Macon, etc. And when the pecan industry reaches the point of thousands of grafted trees in the best locality, then will crop out the same disposition to show to the world the possibilities of pecan culture. But then nature has so adjusted itself that for all practical purposes there is always a wide scope of country equally well suited to produce what these choice locations furnish; hence we see the pecan growing in all the Southern States, but with great variations in fruitfulness, so much so that in some parts the pecan is looked upon as but little else than a shade tree, occasionally furnishing mast for turkeys and hogs.



NATIVE PECAN TREE, TOP GRAFTED, WITH SQUIRREL GUARD, ETC.

erated by an enterprising German. He was buying pecans from all parts of the state. Here they go through a series of "separators" and are polished and colored. This enables him to fill orders of any given size and appearance, but in quality he is entirely defeated. Yet, with the principal feature lacking, the demand for the common wild pecans was causing him to turn out a carload a day. In conversation with him, I learned that he bought more from San Saba county than from any other county in the state. Everything has its choice location, and as an illustration, if you want the best oranges that grow in Florida, get them from Indian river. So with grapes in California; the best come from Fresno county. Apples grow most everywhere in America, but the premiums were awarded to Arkansas at the New Orleans and Chicago Expositions. The same can be said of the peaches that grow in Smith county. Nowhere do peanuts give such yield, per acre, as in Surry county, Virginia. Filberts are a success everywhere in England, but the County of Kent is where the best nuts are always found, and so we might mention many other things in the same way.

The soil and climate here are so conducive to the production of choice pecans that it is reasonable to suppose that it will eventually become the leading industry. And when an industry of any importance springs up, it is not long until and State Fairs are

In all cases where the trees show health and vigor, we can get choice nuts, if so desired, as is shown under the head of "Grafting and Budding." Doubtless the cause of so little interest being taken in this line is the idea that we will have to wait a long time for returns, and on uncertainties at that. These are well grounded facts, if we want to get our returns from the planting of nuts alone. That this need no longer be the case is the principal object of my writing this.

Nut-bearing trees in France are regarded as valuable property. The custom house statistics show that in one year 25,000,000 pounds of walnuts, almonds and filberts were exported from the port of Marseilles alone, amounting to the value of \$300,000. From the bulletin on "Nut Culture in the United States," page 32, we find that \$400 to \$1,000 is the proceeds per acre, in choice localities, of the English walnut in California. One party shipped nine carloads at 9 cents per pound. This should give us some idea of what an important industry can be developed right here among us when we assist nature in the way of grafting and budding. Here in West Texas we doubt if anything will give better and more lasting returns from our overflowed lands than to grow select pecans. Most all these lands on the rivers that are now turned out to the raising of hogs are the most valuable parts of our property. For the use they are now put to, \$10 is, I think, a full value per

acre; but when these choice locations are made to produce a crop of select nuts, instead of furnishing mast for hogs, the lapse of time from \$10 to \$100 will, I think, be short. Several instances have come under my notice where valuable trees have been cut down for no other purpose than to obtain the crops of nuts they bore. I knew of one tree that was served this way which netted sixteen bushels of nuts. Such a yield is good evidence that the tree was in its prime. However, this way of doing is a thing of the past. Our Legislature has put a stop to this wanton destruction by making the cutting of pecan timber, on another's land, a fineable offense.

Owing to the nature of my business, probably there is no one who has had better opportunity of noticing what parties brought in the best nuts; in fact, it becomes interesting to many, since there is getting to be a rival feeling of who brings in the best nuts. As yet we only see one or two sacks in each load thought good enough to be separated from the rest; these are the production of single trees only. No one is fortunate enough to possess more than one or two trees. For these distinctive lots it is customary for the parties to get twice what the main crop sells for. The supply of these is so limited that it furnishes very little extra revenue to the country. But suppose each of these parties had fifty or one hundred of such trees, to say nothing of thousands, all the same of each other, one can see at a glance what such a state of affairs would bring about. That any one who has the natural facilities can bring about such a change, in a few years, is my object to show as clearly as possible (then we will not need much farm). There is no danger of glutting the market with select nuts; we will have no fears of being confronted with trusts or combines. The middle-men will not get all the profit, as is sometimes the case now. Home education is what our country is suffering for, to learn the use and capacity of everything that is indigenous here, before reaching out for such importations as Johnson grass and Doura corn, etc. As to how long pecans have been growing in this region, the following facts will give some idea: While digging a well on Squire Tippin's place, nine miles above the town of San Saba, the workmen, at a depth of thirty-eight feet, had to put in a blast. Imbedded in a solid rock that was blown out was a perfect pecan. These parties, knowing the interest I was taking in pecan culture, called my attention to it. I purchased this curiosity, which I now have.

PECANS AS A DESSERT NUT.

Of late years choice pecans have not been thrown on the market in common with others. The demand for planting has put them beyond the price of dessert nuts. This, we think, is the principal cause of the price at large going down. But few real good eating nuts ever reach the consumers. This branch of the industry, being the most important, I will introduce a few extracts from the many complimentary letters I have in my possession on this point.

"I have tried your grafted pecans, and find them to be excellent."

CHAUNCEY M. DEPDW.

"Your pecan nuts were thought by all the members of the family at Hwarden, fully equal the walnut; in fact, there was no difference in point of flavor."

HON. WM. E. GLADSTONE.

"I consider the walnut the best among our nuts here, but your paper shell pecans are better still."

THE LATE LORD TENNYSON.

"The San Saba pecan also has the distinction of being served at the royal table, Windsor Castle."

"The nuts received are pronounced the best in flavor of any that have ever reached us. We hope this variety will be speedily tried in the coast region to determine whether its flavor and color will be maintained there."

U. S. Division of Pomology, Washington, D. C.

"While not the largest, still plenty large enough, and the thinnest shell, as well as the best eating pecans, I have ever tasted."

H. M. STRINGFELLOW, Galveston.

"I believe your paper shell pecans are the best nut known."

FELIX GILLET, Nevada City, Cal.
"Pecans from the San Saba Valley

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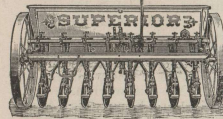
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A pneumatic pedal for bicycles.
A pneumatic seat for bicycles that can be sold for \$1.00.

A practical plow that can be run by electricity cheaply.
A first-class hand spray pump that can be sold for \$1.00.

A cheap incubator, 100 egg capacity, to be sold for \$5.00.
A good incubator and brooder combined to be sold for \$10.00.

A spring steel tire as light as the pneumatic tires that will ride as easily.
A kerosene bicycle lamp that gives satisfaction and to cost only 50 cents.
A good bicycle pump to cost 50 cents and that will quickly inflate a tire.

A electric bicycle lamp, small, cheap and capable of giving a light at least ten hours.

A brooder to be sold for \$2.00. Cheap incubators and brooders in great demand, but they must be good.

A machine to rake and grind up corn stalks and other trash on farms.

A sod cutting implement to cut and remove carefully sod in even sections to make lawns.

A cheap, handy device to clean stove pipes perfectly without taking them down.

A cooking stove that will regulate the heat more perfectly than any now in use.

A cook stove so arranged that the ashes and soot can be daily dumped out.

A double spring motor for bicycles that can be run by the pressure of the foot.

A machine that will strip the stems out of tobacco leaves and not tear or injure the leaf.

An automatic bicycle cleaner, the price to be low enough for every bicycle owner to possess one.

A small reaper, for cutting grain, to be pushed by hand, something that will cut faster than can be done with a cradle.

A small horse power mill for grinding corn meal for family use. Mill and power to cost \$25.00.

An electric sawing machine for sawing down trees and cutting them up in logs, blocks, etc. Something cheap, light and easily operated is wanted by lumbermen and farmers everywhere.

A ball-bearing device for buggies, wagons, etc., that anyone can take out, put in quickly and easily and that can not get out of order.

A ball-bearing device for bicycles, that can be easily adjusted and that when once adjusted will remain so.

A pneumatic tire for bicycles, outside rubber to be interwoven with fine wire or other material that can not possibly be punctured.

A pneumatic tire, as good as those now in use, that can be sold for about \$2.50 per pair. Those now in use cost \$14.00 per pair.

A good expanding cultivator, iron frame, steel teeth that can be sold for \$2.25 to \$3.00.

A cheap, practical machine for setting plants, such as tobacco, cabbage, tomatoes, celery, etc. Would sell by the million.

A hand potato planter that will make a hole, drop the seed and cover it by pressing on the handle at top. Such a device must be cheap and effective. Millions could be sold.

A churn to run by electricity; must be cheap and easily operated.

A light, steel wagon wheel, with wide tires, stronger than wooden wheels, and no heavier and with ball-bearings.

A hand mowing machine that can be run on ground among stumps and rocks and that will do the work faster and easier than can be done with a scythe by hand.

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A rooting coulter to be attached to any plow. An implement equally as good as Avery's and that can be sold at a low price is wanted by a million farmers.

A light, strong plow that can not clog, that runs easy, made of steel plate with rooting landside and that can be sold for one-half as much as

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A churn that can be run by a spring, with clockwork attachments. Immense demand for anything cheap in this line that will do the work.

A tobacco cutting implement that will split the stalk, cut it off and turn the plant upside down. This laborious and tedious process is now all performed by hand with a knife.

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