M P Hayes

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

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GAZETTE 2:23 3-4.

Son of Onward and Sire of the Great Filly Aileen, 2, 2:19 1-4.

We present above an illustration of Gazette. He is a richly colored bay horse, standing sixteen hands, and is a very smooth and handsome fellow, with the heavy bone of the Onwards and the elegance of finish for which the family of his dam is noted. He is one of Onward's most highly bred sons, being out of Siren, by Dictator; grandam Patti, by Mambrino Chief; next dam by Park's Highlander; next by Grey Eagle, and then on to the sixteenth dam, purely thoroughbred of the best strains. The Dictator strain that Gazette gets through his dam is one of the most valuable of his points. No family has produced so much speed in the extremest degree as that of the son of Hambletonian and Clara, Nancy Hanks 2:04, being out of one of his daughters (as is Gazette), Directum 2:05¼, being by one of his sons, and Jay-Eye-See 2:06½, by himself. In personality Gazette has bred largely after his dam's family, his general appearance being very strongly that of the Dictators. With Dictator mares Onward has always crossed extremely well, and like Gazette, his fastest son, the celebrated colt Americus, two-year-old public trial 2:15¾, is out of one.

Gazette was bred by Col. Pepper, at South Elkhorn, and was purchased when a yearling by Mr. John B. Wathen, Jr., of Highland View Farm, Lebanon, Ky., where he is now the premier. His first public appearance was made as a four-year old, when he took a record of 2:33¼ in an effort to beat 2:40. Last year he reduced this to 2:25¾, thus getting well into the list. The past season he reduced this two seconds.

Highland View Farm, where Gazette is established in the stud, is at the beautiful and well known town of Lebanon, sixty-seven miles from Louisville, on the Knoxville branch of the L. & N. R. R. The farm is highly improved, and splendidly adapted for breeding purposes, and is jointly owned by John B. Wathen, Jr., an accomplished and posted horseman, who is the resident manager, and John B. Wathen.

HOG CHOLERA SYMPTOMS.

Symptoms of hog cholera are thus described by the Iowa State Board of Health: "The presence of the disease is indicated by a cold shivering, lasting from a few seconds to several hours; frequent sneezing, followed by a loss of appetite; rough appearance of the hair, drooping of the ears, stupidness, attempts to vomit, tendency to root the bedding, to lie down in dark and quiet places, dullness of the eyes, often dim; sometimes swelling of the head, eruption of the ear and other parts of the body; dizziness, laborious breathing, vitiated appetitite for dung, dirty and salty substances, accumulation of mucus in inner corner of the eye, discharge from the nose, fetid, offensive odor of the discharge from the bowels, offensive exhalations, diarrheal discharges are semi-fluid, of grayish-green color and often mixed with blood. In many cases the skin on the belly between the hind legs, behind the ears and even on the nose has numerous red spots, which toward the fatal termination turn purple. As the disease progresses the animal becomes sluggish, the head droops, with the nose near the ground, but usually will be found lying down with the nose hid in the bedding. If there has been costiveness, about two days before death there will be offensive discharges; the voice becomes faint and hoarse; the animal is stupid, emaciation increases rapidly; the skin becomes dry, hard and very unclean; there is a cold, clammy sweat, and death soon follows, with convulsions, or gradually by exhaustion without a struggle. In chronic cases, or those of long duration, the animal becomes weak, lies down most of the time, eats but little and has the diarrhœa. These cases may linger for weeks, scattering the poison of the disease in the discharge wherever they go."

The next issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH will contain a full account of the Swine Breeders' Institute at Taylor and other matter concerning that popular beast. Representative breeders will tell, in a practical, common sense way, how to grow and prepare hogs for market.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

Devoted to the interests of Home Builders, and Published Weekly,

BY

Texas Farm and Ranch Publishing Co.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Copy One Year.....$1 00

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Display advertisements are charged for at the rate of THIRTY CENTS per agate line, each insertion. Fourteen solid agate lines make one inch. Special position, 20 per cent extra. Discounts on large space. No advertisements inserted for less than one dollar each insertion.

Texas Farm and Ranch, Boyce Building, No 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., P. G. VAN VLEET, Manager.

J. C. BUSH, Special Eastern Representative, Room 59 Times Building, New York, N. Y.

Address all communications to

Texas Farm and Ranch Publishing Co.,
343 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

Entered at the Postoffice, Dallas, Texas, as Second Class Mail Matter.

NOTICE!

No one has authority to contract debts, receipt for money, or enter into any contracts for this Company, unless they can show written authority for doing same, signed by the President or Secretary. We do not accept drafts or orders made on us by canvassers, agents or employes.

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

In making remittances to Texas Farm and Ranch for subscriptions and premiums, always buy a Postoffice Money Order, Express Order, or send by Registered Letter, if either of the above orders cannot be obtained. Money sent in ordinary letter, or Postal Note, cannot be recovered if lost or miscarried.

In ordering the paper changed from one postoffice to another, subscribers should always give the names of the old as well as the new postoffice.

THE wool growers of Texas and elsewhere are crying vigorously against a reduction of the tariff on wool, and declare, what is true, that wool is lower now than ever before. But they fail to explain the coincidence of this low price with the highest wool tariff ever known.

AN Experiment Station Bulletin is not intended to be read and thrown aside. They should be carefully studied until every process is clearly understood and every result firmly fixed in the mind. A good plan is, in the first place to read the bulletin carefully from title page to the last syllable. This may be called in civil engineering parlance the "preliminary reconnoissance," the actual details of which are to be supplied afterwards. After this reading, take each experiment and thoroughly master every factor, just as a pupil studies a problem in mathematics. To stop at the preliminary reading is wasting time. It is the minute details of the work that should be fixed in the mind. The bulletins should be kept carefully for future reference in case the memory needs to be touched up. And when a sufficient number are accumulated, they should be bound in a volume for preservation. Such a book is a valuable work for reference.

IT is estimated that the amount of new land brought into cultivation in this country will hereafter be about balanced by the amount abandoned, or otherwise diverted from agriculture. If this is only approximately true now, it will be a fact settled beyond dispute within ten years or less time. It is even now undoubtedly true that the increase in acreage cannot keep pace with the increase in population—any more nor at any time. Then it follows that farm property must continue to increase in value indefinitely, and that farm products must appreciate in value as the ratio of the consumptive demand increases relatively to the supply. From these facts we deduct the following conclusion, that whereas farming is the most uniformly successful business known to this country, in the future it must be more so. And further, that he is acting wisely who provides for himself and family what now is, and must always remain, a goodly heritage, to-wit: A portion of the earth's surface adapted to the production of food and textile crops. And if the selection is made of Texas soil, so much the wiser he.

WHILE the talk of opening direct trade with Manchester, England, through the newly completed Manchester ship canal is still lingering on the air, the following clipping from the Irish Farming World may be of interest to Texas stock raisers:

On Monday last the first cargo of cattle passed through the canal to Manchester, being shipped from Belfast in the steamer "Dynamic." We are informed that the Board of Agriculture have granted leave to Manchester to land and slaughter cattle from foreign countries. Salford is a large center of the cattle trade, notwithstanding the rates on animals conveyed there by rail. It is expected that this new departure will tend to further increase the trade in that direction.

PERHAPS the legislative lunk-heads who oppose every measure intended for the legitimate interests of the dairy industry have no idea of ingratitude. As a rule, Congressmen and State Legislators are utterly, densely and irredeemably ignorant of industrial facts, and it is well enough occasionally to hold the mirror before them and let them "see themselves as others see them." For instance, the milk produced in this country in 1889 (the last census year) was more than 5,000,000,000 gallons. The same year there were made 1,014,000,000 pounds of butter. The value of the milk at 25 cents per gallon reaches the enormous sum of $1,250,000,000. The butter at 25 cents per pound would bring $507,000,000. The value of the milk, butter and cheese produced in this country annually is not less than $2,000,000,000. And yet this great industry is considered too insignificant to claim the serious attention of grave legislators; but they can be wrought up to a pitch of forensic phrensy over the difference "'twixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee," if it relates to some abstract or absurd theory of politics or finance. Ignorance of facts or an indisposition to recognize them, are sins of the same complexion.

"THE BEEF MARKET GONE TO PIECES."

That is what the wires tell us, and the published live stock markets confirm the tale. The cause assigned for this break is "under consumption," and the cause of under consumption is the inability of the people to buy. In many towns in the North, butchers have reduced their business as much as one-half, and find it difficult to sell out. The hard times has been manifested in many ways new to the American people, but this is a feature never before prominent. Besides the thousands who are glad to get a crust or a crumb, or to fish the succulent morsels from the garbage barrels on the sidewalks, thousands of families who have heretofore eaten meat at almost every meal, have been compelled to take a reef in their belts and content themselves with meat once or twice or thrice a week. Nothing of this sort has been known in this country before. Two millions of people are fed by public or private charity, and thousands are so thin from lack of nourishment as to become easy prey to disease, and death is the result. This condition, fortunately for us, has not been brought severely home to the Southwest, and yet every town has its hands full in feeding and clothing the destitute. We have been saying that Texas has escaped the general wreck; this is only true comparatively. There are many destitute in all our towns; Dallas, Fort Worth, Galveston, Houston and San Antonio are feeding hundrens of hungry people every day, and smaller towns are doing their part as well. Among farmers this destitution is not seen or felt more than in any other years, and as they greatly outnumber all others, the state is generally prosperous. And yet there are thousands of able-bodied men who prefer to seek a precarious subsistance by begging rather than do farm work. There are also others who do harder work for more hours per day in factories, furnaces and mills than would be required of them on farms, and yet when thrown out of work spend all they have made, and then beg or starve rather than go in the country and work on farms. These are strange facts, but facts, nevertheless.

WHY THIS DIFFERENCE?

When a farmer has a good colt and a reasonable amount of "horse sense," he takes considerable pains to see that the colt is well fed, well housed, that he is not taught any bad tricks, and when it is large enough to be some help on the place, he is careful not to overwork it. If he wants it for a saddle nag, he learns it the use of the bridle and curb; learns it first to carry light loads, and only permits heavy riders to back it when it is fully able to bear the weight. If he wants him for a harness horse, he teaches him to bear his nickel-plated trappings with equine dignity, but is ever careful not to hitch him to a load he cannot pull. He is taught to go or to stop promptly at the word. In all things he teaches his colt with an eye to his future service, and is careful, when the day's work is done, to see that he has good food in abundance, a dry and clean hide, and a comfortable stall and bed. Knowing also that "all work and no play" makes the colt a dull horse, during his training he often turns him fool-loose on the green meadow, and heartily enjoys the sport of seeing the colt kick up his heels, and skim over the ground, and withal he often pats his head and calls him "good colt." This is right, and is not in any manner overdone, and the farmer is rewarded with an animal which he has done much to improve. But we are sorry to say that while doing this good and sensible work, many farmers pay little attention to the training and care of their boys. They are rather inclined to trust the boy's training to chance and a cheap school teacher. Soon after the boy is weaned he is taught that the only use a farmer has for a boy is to get as much work out of him as soon as possible, and at the least possible cost; that time spent in play is time wasted; that his appropriate recreation consists of shelling corn or chopping wood, after a hard day's plowing; that work in the garden will sufficiently rest him after chopping cotton all day. And the result is, when the colt and the boy both reach maturity, the former may be worth $500 or more, and the latter worth as many cents. If every farmer would take as much pains to train his boy as his colt, we would have better men as well as better horses, for them to ride.

HELP THE ORPHANS.

Dr. R. C. Buckner, manager of Buckner Orphans' Home, has issued a call for aid, for voluntary contributions to feed and clothe the orphans, and to complete the fine new building ready for occupancy by April 1st. This noble work is worthy of the best efforts of the people, and should be liberally sustained, and undoubtedly it will be. The work requires $4000 in cash. With husbanded faith, Dr. Buckner has let the contracts for the work with not a dollar in sight. We commend this superb charity to our Texas readers as every way worthy of their confidence and liberality. Dr. Buckner says: "I have taken upon myself to pay this without involving the property, the board, or anybody else; and the mechanics whom I have never disappointed, take my word without bond, or even note. God helping, they shall not be disappointed, nor the work delayed. Neither shall the children go hungry or destitute of clothes. Jehovah-Jireh! * * * Let none be alarmed. I have been entrusted with this work from the beginning, have carried all risks, and have never asked anybody for money to help pay a debt. No one has been hurt, and yet the 'Home' property, deeded to it in its own chartered name, with no one having any property interest in it, is worth $100,000 and no incumbrance, and a family of 300 is being maintained. $25,000 has been paid on the new building, $4000 will finish it, and no builder estimates its value below $60,000. If you can do no more, pray for the work, as the old Bible says, 'except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it.'"

SAM JONES ON TEXAS.

The aforesaid individual would never have become famous as an evangelist if he had not been a close observer of men and things. During recent years he has traveled over much of Texas, and has written and spoken freely his impressions. The following is from one of his recent newspaper articles:

"I have been over a large portion of Louisiana and Texas. I have seen more evidences of life and signs of prosperity in the past week than I have seen for months.

"The cane producing portion of Louisiana, and the cotton belt of Texas are 'in the swim,' so to speak. There was never so much money in Texas as there is to-day. The masses have money, and they are chock full and running over. The people seem contented and happy.

"The railroads are crowded, going in every direction. The one-fare round-trip rates have caught thousands of old Georgians, Alabamians, North and South Carolinians, etc., who have taken advantage of their cheap rates and gone back on a visit to their old home and friends.

"One railroad official told me that it paid the railroads. 'For,' said he, 'every Texan going back on a visit acts as an immigrant agent, and thousands of others will come to Texas. Almost all of those going back on the tour of their old homes are prosperous out here, and of course they will talk of the land that flows with milk and honey.'

"If I proposed to farm for a living I would come to Texas and locate in these black prairie lands somewhere, and settle down for life. An industrious, frugal farmer can do no better anywhere than here.

"Texas has a little of everything, but she has many good people, and they are multiplying annually. This is now and will ever be, the greatest state in the whole union. They have here cotton, wool, iron, coal, salt, meat, bread, and all varieties of fruits, etc. The state is an empire of itself.

"I suppose that I have made more than twenty tours through Texas, and yet I can say with all candor, the country and people grow on me as I see and know more of them."

A GOOD ENDORSEMENT.

Times are very hard with me and I am compelled to retrench my paper list as well as my other expenses, but although I am not now farming I cannot do without TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I regard it as one of the cleanest and best family papers published, and worthy of a place in every Christian household. I do not know of a single other paper, not distinctly religious in its work, of which I could so conscientiously write the above words. In my long reading of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, I have always found it sound on every moral, social or political question, and fearless in the denunciation of vice, or wrong, whether in low or high places. Best wishes for your success. Yours truly, REV. I. S. DAVENPORT, Veal Station, Parker Co., Texas.

I am a subscriber to ten different papers; am much pleased with yours. Please acknowledge receipt. I think Uncle Snort is a brick.—Yours truly, J. A. WIGGS, Starksville, Miss.

HASKELL COUNTY LANDS.

If you want a home in Haskell county, address

JOHNSON BROS., Haskell, Texas.

Cheap Homes for the Homeless.

For Red River lands in Montague and Clay counties address **VERNE & GORDON, Ringgold, Montague Co., Texas.**

Philadelphia, Pa., and Vicinity.

Rents, interest and claims of all kinds collected. Estates settled and attended to. Insurance Notary Public. Copies of Wills, Deeds, Deaths, Marriages, etc., furnished.

THOMAS M. CARLIN, Attorney-at-Law, 608 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

LANDS, LOANS AND ABSTRACTS.

I do a general business in the above lines. Safe investments made. Parties seeking homes or investments would do well to communicate with me. All correspondence given special attention.

P. W. HARRISON, Paris, Texas.

CHEAP PANHANDLE LANDS.

For good land at $1.50 to $4 per acre, write to the undersigned and state what you want. Improved and unimproved. 37 residence lots for $370.

M. F. BEAUMONT, Hartley, Hartley County, Texas

Farm at a Bargain.

157 acres near Wills Point. Rich black sandy land; 100 acres in cultivation, balance pasture and good timber. House, stable, crib, splendid well and abundant stock water. Price low, terms easy. Address **C. H. COOPER, Dallas, Texas.**

FOR INFORMATION

About Calhoun County and Southern Texas, the "New California," address the *Port Lavaca*, Texas, for sample copy. Southern Texas possesses wonderful possibilities of soil and climate, and attracts wide attention. The *Lavacan* will be replete with information for the home-seeker.

MONEY LOANED ON FARMS

AND ALL KINDS OF

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

FARMS BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED. Address, for particulars,

KIRKWOOD & CO., 132 Nassau St., NEW YORK, N. Y.

For Sale at a Bargain.

2½ miles s. e. of Alvin, the great fruit country, one fruit farm of 24 acres, well drained, good house of 4 rooms, 2 galleries, cistern and well, barn—in fact, well improved; good orchard of 600 trees, besides grapevines bearing; 2 acres in strawberries. Public road on two sides of place; ¼ mile to good school. Terms, $4,500; one-half cash, other in two notes, one and two years. Call on or write to

JESSE HOBBS & CO., Alvin, Texas.

TO FARMERS.

We have for sale improved and unimproved farm and ranch property in Erath, one of the leading agricultural counties of Central Texas. For sale cheap and on easy payments. Do not buy until you see our descriptive price list, which will be sent free on application. Address

Journal Real Estate and Investment Bureau,

W. R. McCLELLAN, Mgr., Stephenville, Tex.

Grape and Garden Land Cheap!

We have 2000 acres of land good for grape culture or gardens, that we will sell at a bargain. Thousands of vines are being planted in this section this season. Write for prices terms, etc. Address

J. M. HOOPES,

Cashier First National Bank of Aransas Pass,

Rockport, Texas.

A HOME CHEAP.

Don't rent. Buy a home. Good black land homes to sell at from $12.50 to $25 per acre, on long time. Western lands cheap. Apply to

P. A. Huffman & Co.,

Box 464. FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

TWO READY-MADE FARMS.

For sale in the famous Wichita Country, each of 640 acres, five miles south of Bellah Station, on Wichita Valley R. R., in Baylor county, 14 miles east of Seymour, 35 miles west of Wichita Falls. On one, small house, 180 acres fenced and cultivated, 125 acres in wheat; on other, 320 acres fenced, 150 cultivated, of which 125 acres is in wheat. Good prairie land—no black mud. Crops go with the land if sold before January 1, 1894. Price $10 per acre for either or both. Terms, one-third to one-half cash. Write for circular.

S. M. SMITH, Fort Worth, Texas.

Farmers, See Here!

Why will you pay rent when your annual rental outlay will put you in possession of

YOUR OWN HOME

in five to ten years? I have for sale cheap, on long time and easy payments, a large number of improved farms in Northern and Central Texas. As these farms are the property of non-residents, they will be

Sold Without Regard to Value.

No arid, drouthy region, but in the old, well settled portion of the State, with plenty of rainfall and good seasons, where good society, good schools, churches and markets are already established. Address

GARDNER WORK, WACO, TEXAS.

Do You Want Oklahoma Business?

If so, advertise in "Oklahoma Farmer," only territorial advertising medium in Oklahoma. Address WALFRED WILSON, Manager, Oklahoma City, O. T.

WON THE PRIZE

In the Voting Contest for the

"BEST COUNTY"

—IN—

TEXAS, LOUISIANA, ARKANSAS, OKLAHOMA, Or INDIAN TERRITORY.

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

HASKELL COUNTY, TEXAS,

Was Voted to be the one Offering the Most and

Best Inducements

To Immigrants and Home-Seekers.

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

Fertile and Cheap Lands,
Good Schools and Churches,
Low Taxes,
Big Profits Sure to Come from Early Purchases.

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

Come and see for Yourself or write for information to

JUDGE J. E. POOLE,

Haskell, Texas.

BLACK SEAL READY ROOFING.

Water, Fire and Wind-Proof. Any one can apply it. Costs 25c. per square to lay it. Cheaper and lasts longer than shingles.

2 Ply, $2.50; 3 Ply, $3.00 Per 100 Square Feet, all Complete Ready to Apply.

RED AND BLACK CREOSOTE PAINT.

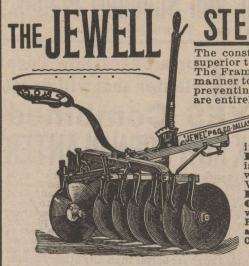
For Wood and Shingle Roofs, Barns, Out-houses, etc. Guaranteed to outlast any cheap paint made. In barrels, 45c.; ½ barrels., 50c.; 5 and 10 gallon cans, 55c. per gallon.

☞ WE PAY THE FREIGHT TO ANY POINT IN TEXAS.

W. E. CAMPE ROOFING & MFG. CO., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Write for circulars and samples. Mention this paper.

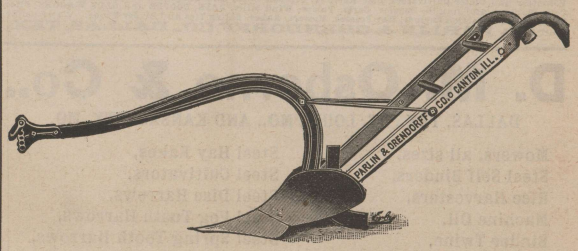
THE JEWELL STEEL FRAME DISK HARROW



The construction of the **Jewell** with **Centre Cut** makes it far superior to any Harrow ever presented to the Farmers of Texas. The Frame is made of T shaped steel, curved down in a graceful manner to the supports for the frame at the journal bearings, thus preventing any undue strain on the frame. The journal bearings are entirely dust-proof and provided for oiling in a most convenient manner. There is absolutely no end thrust to wear on the wearing bearings. The Centre Cut is the greatest of all improvements, and disposes of that objectionable feature found in most disk harrows, of leaving a ridge in the centre. It is entirely without side draft. **It is all steel,** does perfect work, runs perfectly level and is warranted as represented, or money refunded. Furnished with full or half length **force feed** seeders when so ordered. Write for circular. We manufacture all kinds of **Gang Plows, Disk Harrows, Steel Harrows, Stalk Cutters, Canton Clipper Plows,** and are State Agents for the world-renowned Superior Grain Drills, Mowers, Hay Presses, Pitts Threshers, Wagon Scales, Sweep Rakes, Sorghum Mills and Evaporators, Buggies, Carriages, Carts, Harness, Bain, Cooper and Olds Wagons. Write us for your wants.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., Mfrs., DALLAS, TEX

THE CANTON CLIPPER MIDDLE BREAKER.



R. J. had a little plow,
Its paint was red, you know,
And how it turned the dirt, oh, how!
No one but farmers know.

He took it out to plow one day,
For R. J. is no fool,
And it made the farmers smile and say,
"Just watch that **black land** tool!"

The farmers thought to run it out,
But still it stayed right there
And turned the dirt bottom side up
Till the sun did disappear.

"What makes R. J. love that plow so?"
The eager farmers cried.
"Because it does the work, you know,"
R. J. Moore replied.

Now, dear farmers, one and all,
Don't let your interests go,
But give this man R. J. a call—
His name is R. J. Moore.

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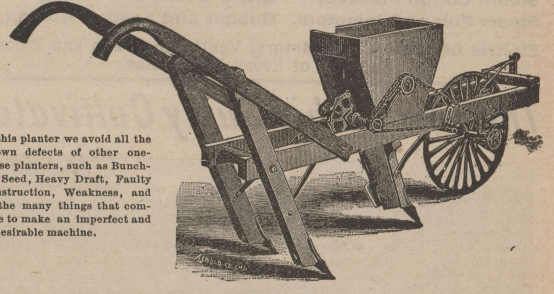
R. J. MOORE,

Waxahachie, Texas.

ASK YOUR IMPLEMENT DEALER FOR

STANDARD PLANTER.

IT HAS THE "DROP" ON ALL OTHERS.

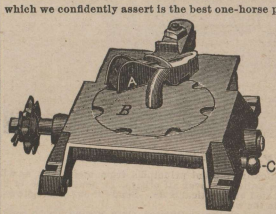


In this planter we avoid all the known defects of other one-horse planters, such as Bunching Seed, Heavy Draft, Faulty Construction, Weakness, and all the many things that combine to make an imperfect and undesirable machine.

No. 151-2 Standard Texas Combined Corn and Cotton Planter,

WITH SAFETY-PIN ATTACHMENT,

which we confidently assert is the best one-horse planter made, and the reason why is that:



This Planter has a shipping device to throw the Seed Wheel in or out gear. No seed is wasted.

It has a large reservoir for seed.

It has an agitator like that used in the STANDARD PLANTER ATTACHMENT.

It has a draft-bar that can be raised or lowered at the point of hitch.

Has the best arrangement for increasing or decreasing the flow of Seed without Bunching the Seed.

The CORN DROP is located in same box, and will **drop Corn as accurately as is done by any of the High-Priced Two-Horse Planters.**

This cut shows the Corn Dropper part of the Planter, and is so constructed that the delivery is sure and without breaking the grain.

We sell these goods under the fullest guarantee. **Our guarantee means something.**

Emerson, Talcott & Co.,

WENDELKEN, Manager. DALLAS, TEXAS.

Orchard and Garden

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

To-day the writer met Mr. E. Biggerstaff, of Denton, and interviewed him on the condition of fruit crops in his vicinity, obtaining a bit of his experience with grapes, of which he is one of the most successful growers in the Cross Timber region. He stated that if he were planting a large vineyard he would confine himself to about four varieties, which he names as follows: Herbemont, Cynthiana, Black Spanish and Concord. With these varieties he has better success than any others tried. Giving his experience as to black rot, etc., he states that clean cultivation, and gathering up with scrupulous care all the trash, litter, etc., in the vineyard, and burning same, will do much toward ridding the premises of fungous diseases. As a result of his care in this respect he has had no injury to grapes from rot, though some of his neighbors have suffered greatly.

* * *

OUR A. & M. COLLEGE BULLETINS.

Our readers will be greatly interested in the resume of a forthcoming bulletin on growing onions from black seed. Professor Price has tested the two methods; in one the seed were sown in a hot bed and afterwards transplanted. The other in which the seed were drilled where they grew. We make a suggestion that where there are skips in the stand that the young plants be drawn from the drills where they stand too thick and transplanted to fill the vacancies. This can be done when plants are some larger than a knitting needle; thus giving a perfect stand, which it is next to impossible to obtain otherwise.

* * *

TO HAVE AN EARLY GARDEN.

It is necessary to do certain things in order to have an early garden: 1st. The ground must be well manured early in the winter, so that the soil may be thoroughly incorporated with the fertilizer used.

2d. The ground must be well drained, either by the natural lay of the land, or by properly constructed drains. These may be either underground or open ditches. Tile is the best material for an underground drain, but as few of our readers are willing to undertake the expense of tiling, an open ditch or drain, can be made to answer the purpose. Of course the ditches must be opened in the direction of the natural watershed. Our method is to open a ditch at the lowest side of the garden to convey the water outside. Then we bed the ground at right angles to the base line ditch. These beds are 15 to 18 feet wide, and a deep water furrow is opened between each two beds and carries the water into the ditch forming the base line. This drainage is an absolute necessity for an early garden.

3d. When it is possible the garden should have an incline to the south, to enable the soil to get the full benefit of the sun's heat. In winter and early spring the sun's course describes an arc across the southern heaven, the rays falling in oblique lines, so that an early garden is not possible on a plot that slopes toward the north. A southwest slope is the best; next to it a west slope (almost, if not quite as good), and third best, the eastern. Dont put a spring garden on a north slope if it can be avoided. For a fall garden the latter is the very best you can get, and should be selected, if possible, for late or fall planting of potatoes, beans, radishes, turnips, and such other vegetables as are found successful in a fall garden.

* * *

Dr. Stell, with characteristic liberality, proposes to help Orchard and Garden determine the value of President Stringfellow's method of root pruning trees before planting. This offer is open to the first 100 persons who send their subscriptions to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Those who accept will get a dollar's worth of trees free and the best farmer's paper in the South a year for one dollar. This offer will be open one month only.

* * *

ROOT PRUNED TREES.

The remarkable results claimed for close root pruning by Mr. Stringfellow, of Hitchcock, which are accepted as conclusive in so far as the Coast country is concerned, has led to the following proposition, made jointly by Dr. W. W. Stell and the editor of Orchard & Garden: We will send any one subscribing one year for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH two peach, two plum and one pear trees, half the number pruned ready for planting after Stringfellow's method, the others pruned as usually directed—that is, with broken roots removed and top cut back. This done the trees are to be planted and cultivated alike, and results reported at end of first and second years to the editor of Orchard & Garden. The purpose is to determine by this experiment whether the root pruning advocated by Mr. Stringfellow will give as good results in the drouthy regions of North and Northwest Texas as are obtained in the Coast country.

* * *

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in his directions for planting and care of an orchard says: "Many fine orchards are lost by neglect of pruning and thinning the fruit. Our long growing seasons produce an excess of leaf, bark and fruit surface, and when the sudden changes of temperature occur the root system is not sufficient to sustain a healthy circulation of the life current, and the result is congestion of sap, bursting of tissue, and death of part of the tree. The life of an orchard may be extended by drainage of the soil and liberal dressings of manure and ashes.

"All fruit trees should be branched low, and during February of each year all long or slender branches should be cut back at least one-half of previous year's growth; no branch being permitted to advance more than twelve or fourteen feet from the root during the first five years' growth."

GRAPES AND SMALL FRUITS FOR HOME AND MARKET.

The following questions are propounded to practical vine growers and small fruit culturists among the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. If you have made a success of either we will thank you for all data you give us from the storehouse of your experience. Everybody is welcome. Dont ever knock, but come right in:

PILOT POINT, TEXAS, Jan. 9, 1893.

Dear Sir: The value of grapes and small fruits to the horticulturist is so great that we think a discussion of soils, varieties and methods of cultivation worthy of special consideration in the columns of Orchard and Garden, hence, the following questions are sent to experienced grape and berry growers, whose answers will form the best commentary upon this subject yet offered our readers:

1. What is the character of your soil and its location? High or low? Well or poorly drained?
2. What is your method of preparation? If you use fertilizer, what kind, and to what extent, and how applied?
3. When and how do you plant? What distance do you give?
4. What varieties have you found best for market, and what for wine making?
5. What method of training do you prefer, stake or trellis? If you have a special method please give in detail.
6. When and how do you prune? What amount of summer pruning have you found best?
7. What is your experience with spraying, and the effect of fungicides on brown and black rot, especially the copper salts?
8. What are the profits of grape growing with you?
9. Do you grow berries for market? What cultivation do you give berries? Do you prune blackberries in the growing season?
10. On what soils do they do best?
11. Do you use fereilizers, and to what extent?
12. What varieties of blackberries and strawberries have you found best adapted to your locality?
13. What profit per acre have you received from berries?

By answering the foregoing questions you will greatly oblige the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and yours truly,

A. M. RAGLAND,
Editor Orchard and Garden.

E. C. CAMPBELL.

In my plain way I will reply to your request:

1. Will say that my soil is a deep, white sand, with yellow clay foundation. Location, high and well drained.
2. I prepare my land as I would for corn or cotton. I use no fertilizers.
3. Plant as early as possible. As to distance, I give eight feet each way.
4. I have quite a number of varieties, but give the Catawba the preference for market. My vineyard is a Catawba vineyard. It has been grown in this neighborhood for about thirty-four years; it has withstood all the unfavorable seasons as well as any other variety. For a number of years it was the only cultivated variety we had in this part of the country. As to wine, I make little or none. Market all my fruit, The Mustang, in my opinion, is the best wine grape we have, because it makes better wine and twice as much as any grape I know of. The Niagara, Triumph, Champion and Delaware, come next in my favor as market grapes.
5. As to training, I am decidedly in favor of the trellis with horizontal wires; in other words, I practice the Fuller system. I would advise anyone contemplating going into the grape business to see "Fuller on Grape Culture," and pay strict attention to the chapter on pruning and training; thus he will see my views explained better than I could do it.
6. The summer pruning is quite a job. I top all the canes to one or two leaves of the last bunch of grapes; take out all the laterals except the top one which I let grow. Then after getting them tied to the upper wire, I let them grow at will. I top such laterals as may be needed for shade, being careful not to disturb the leaves opposite the bunches of grapes.
7. My experience with spraying is not great. I ordered a sprayer sent out last spring, but it was detained so long on the road that I did not get to do my first spraying until my grapes were as large as squirrel shot. I sprayed half of my vines four times; did not spray the others. They all did well so that I could not tell whether the spraying did any good or not; the only difference I could see was that the leaves stayed green longer on the sprayed vines. I hope I will be able to give the thing a fair test this year. I used the copper salts.
8. I have ten acres in grapes; shipped 3000 eight-pound baskets, which averaged about 40 cents per basket.
9. I grow no strawberries, and but few blackberries. I have two kinds I got out of the woods; both are fine. I pay but little attention to them. I prune in the winter.

Alvarado, Johnson Co., Texas.

J. D. BASS.

Dr. A. M. Ragland. Dear Sir: Yours of 5th inst. was received some time ago, but this is the first good opportunity I have had to give answers to your queries about grapes and berries.

1. Our soil is a sandy loam, with yellow or red clay subsoil; location, high and well drained.
2. I believe in deep and thorough preparation of the soil. I use lot or cow pen manure, broadcast, from fifteen to twenty wagon loads—as much as two horses can pull—or 75 to 100 bushels of cotton seed, with vitality killed, sown broadcast and plowed under.
3. Planted any time during the months of December, January and February, by removing all mutilated and surplus roots, top shortened back to two or three eyes (I am speaking of one year old plants), in rows twelve feet apart and eight feet distance in rows.
4. I have planted quite a number of varieties, but have succeeded best with Hartford Prolific and the Concord for marketing and wine making.
5. My experience in grape culture, though dating back as far as 1870, has not covered more than two or three acres at any time, yet I have tried several ways of training. The stake system will do very well where you prefer the renewal system. If you prefer the arm and spur system of pruning, then the wire trellis is the best; one or two wires, as you wish; I prefer only one wire on top of four-foot posts.
6. Pruning can be done any time after shedding of leaves in the fall, but January is the best time, and not later than the 15th or 20th of February. If you prefer the stake system, you must have good durable timber for posts, 6 feet in length, 12 to 18 inches in the ground, close to and in same row with vine. Allow two canes to grow first year after planting. These you will tie from time to time to stake or post, until they have grown 5 or 6 feet. Then pinch out buds; this will cause laterals to be thrown out. As soon as they have grown 12 or 14 inches, pinch out the buds; this will make them mature wood and buds earlier. Select the strongest of these two canes for your crop of fruit, cutting the other off near starting point, leaving a spur of two good eyes from which to grow bearing canes for next crop. The laterals on cane left should be pruned back to spurs of one eye each. This cane must now be bent evenly in semi-hoop shape, or in serpentine shape around the post. I think this necessary to get an equal distribution of sap to all of the buds. In the arm and spur system, you can train one or two canes up to the wire, where it must be fastened, then train along the wire 3 or 4 feet, then pinch out the bud. When laterals have grown 12 to 14 inches, pinch out buds for same reason given in stake system, afterwards to be pruned to spurs of one eye. Summer pruning is of as much importance as winter pruning. (1) To keep vines in due bounds. (2) To get better maturity of wood. (3) To more fully develop the fruit after its appearance.
7. My experience with these copper salts does not extend farther back than the past summer. I used the Bordeaux Mixture with Stahl's Sprayer. The above mixture, undiluted, was too strong—burnt the foliage; diluted to 40 gallons of water, I found it did better, and I think of considerable benefit, as the grapes were not so badly affected with the rot. Have not used any of the other fungicides.
8. No profit. Berries shattered too badly for market; wife makes a few gallons of wine every summer. The luxury of eating and giving to our friends is the pleasure we get from them.
9. Yes, strawberries and blackberries.
10. I have no other soil than sandy soil, previously spoken of in this article.
11. By ton weight could not say; 20 to 30 two-horse wagon loads to the acre—the richer the better. I speak of lot or cow pen manure, and all the old ashes I can get.
12. As soon as strawberries are marketed, I thin out and cultivate until frost. I treat blackberries in the same way as regards cultivation. The old briar bush should be removed as soon as possible, and the young briar cane should have the bud pinched off as soon as they get three feet high, and all laterals at 12 or 14 inches.
13. I have grown Snider, Lawton, Erie and Early Harvest. I like the Lawton the best—more prolific and not so subject to rust. I have grown the Wilson, Sharpless, Chas. Dowing, Cloud's Seedling, Capt. Jack, Jessie, Monmoth, Gandy and Michell strawberries. All do well, but Capt. Jack, Jessie and Gandy best for shipping.
14. That depends on condition of berries in market and price sold for. I am speaking only of strawberries. An acre of strawberries, well fertilized and properly cared for, will yield all the way from 1200 to 1800 quarts per acre. You can estimate them at 12½ cents per quart. I have never realized over $150 per acre.

Pittsburgh, Camp Co., Texas.

ROOT KNOT OF FRUIT TREES.

W. A. YATES.

Prof. Price's article on Anguilulla, supplemented by that of Prof. Atkinson, in Jan. 20th issue of Orchard & Garden, may provoke a timely discussion on this troublesome pest among the horticulturists of Texas, which will, let us hope, be the means of diffusing more knowledge upon an evil that, generally speaking, is as yet but little understood.

With due respect to Prof. Price, it appears from the tone of his letter that he failed in his communication to Prof. Atkinson to clearly define the difference between root rot and root knot as it exists and is understood on the Southern coast; hence the last named gentlemen, in writing of the different diseases of cotton and trees, etc., seems to have been under the impression that Southern pomologists object to leguminous plants in their orchards on the score of causing root rot, when in reality it is the root knot they are afraid of propagating, and small wonder is it, for in the light of past experience, the Southern orchardist has indeed strong reasons for wishing to exclude from his peach orchards especially several varieties of the leguminousæ family.

Now, while it is true that certain varieties of the leguminosæ and convolvulacæ family develop the nodules or tubercles Prof. Atkinson writes about and which have no doubt often been mistaken for root knot, still the same varieties are also subject to the genuine root knot, and the two forms may often be seen on the same plant, with this difference—that while the nodules are generally to be found on the stems of the plants and at or near the surface of the ground, the abnormal growths of the true root knot may almost invariably be discovered on the subcortical layer of rootlets.

Almost every family of plants contain varieties whose roots are susceptible to attack from the root knot worm, and as under certain conditions this worm spreads with great rapidity, the question of how best to fight and eradicate this dangerous pest is now one of serious import to many Southern fruit growers. A few remarks therefore in this connection may not be without interest to horticulturists generally.

Primarily, root knot is not a disease in itself, but the abnormal growths found upon the fiberous roots of trees when first attacked, are caused by the ravages of a very minute worm, (so small as to be seen only by the aid of a microscope) which first preys upon the more succulent portions of the smaller roots, thereby reducing the vitality of the trees infested to such a degree as to render them in a short time comparatively worthless.

The conditions favorable to the spread-

bunch yams came indirectly from Mr. Harvey. I can't get a butcher-knife under my vines—they hug the ground so close, and some of the vines run twenty feet. If they had stood upright, it would beat a sorghum patch. I cut and feed all of my sweet potato vines, but could not use any kind of machine larger than a butcher-knife, which I drag along on top of the vines, close to the roots, severing them from the roots. I then take a plow foot and drag them off, shake the dirt off and haul them in and feed green. After the middle of October I take a one-horse plow and drag them off without first cutting. I have dried the vines, but a good deal of space is needed and much is lost.

The next question is, How can the mowing machine be run over the potato ridges so as to get the vine leaves or stems in the valley between the ridges and not cut into the ridge? Or if flat culture, how can we make potatoes this way, except in exceedingly dry seasons and very late setting at that? My potatoes, when left flat, make all vines and stringy roots.

Now in reply to Mr. Ewing as to why I cannot furnish my Conscience corn, will say my brother (who has had charge of our farming interests, except my little hill experiment farm near town, for six years), after the overflow of 1890, in his his great hurry to plant over, entrusted the seed planting to some negroes. There were three planters running. One negro got hold of a sack of yellow (culls) grained that I had picked out grain at a time; the other two got my best and purest seed. The negro with the culled sack planted every third row. I had a small patch at home I was trying to improve, or I would have been ruined on the corn question. From this small patch I saved enough to get another start in 1892, when the overflow swept everything clean again; but I saved enough on my little home farm to plant again in 1893. I turned over all but enough to plant one acre for improving, to my brother. Again it was planted on the overflow land of the year before—which was our best land before the overflow—but to our (mine as well as my brother's) utter surprise, the land was as dead as the poorest sandy hills in Georgia. It was caused by the sand banking up below and holding the water in the surface, and the surface was river sand to a few inches deep. While there was some small spots of pretty fair corn, none that I would send out as seed; so I am again down to the six bushels of seed grown on my little hill farm, which I shall try to have planted on safer land next season. I have made some changes. I have made the grain much firmer and whiter, the ear is longer, but not so large. This change was made to get it firmer. The only fault any one ever found, was it rotted too badly. Yes, all of my neighbors bought the Conscience corn from us several years ago, but of course have it badly mixed now, as nothing but the most careful selection of seed can keep corn pure.

Now as to the Wonderful pea, I know nothing except what I read, but will say in all of my experiments with peas, I have found those with most vines best for renovating poor land, also make best crop of peas on such land. But on rich lands, the less vine, or nearer a bunch pea, the earlier and more prolific. It is impossible to make any kind of fruit in the shade. I can make two crops of the Old Man's Seven Weeks Bunch pea on same land by the last of August, and either crop on rich land will be larger than the one late viney pea crop. That is not all; I can mow and save them as easily as clover, and the peas ripening all at the same time, just as a bunch bean or cluster cotton. Therefore the vines can be mown just as the peas are ripening, and a full crop of peas as well as forage can be saved.

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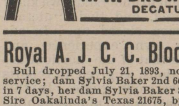
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PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

Household.

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

MOTHER'S ROOM.

Vick's Magazine.

'Tis the cheeriest room in the household,
With window-seat battered and bruised;
Where the carpets, the chairs and the table
Are never too good to be used.

Here little ones come with their sorrows,
Or bubble with laughter and noise;
Bring sweetest caresses and kisses,
And scatter their books and their toys.

There's an unceasing patter of small feet,
An opening and shutting of doors;
And the room that was swept and garnished
Is covered with spoils and stores.

In the dawn of a summer morning
There's a scampering down the stairs,
And everyone knows they are coming,
They whisper so loud their affairs.

And when the day's lesson is over,
They come with their chatter and song,
To the sunniest room, where dear mother
And all that is lovely belong.

If the thread of their lives gets tangled,
She quietly straightens them out,
And gathers them, sweetly united,
Her little, low rocker about.

Dear mother, o'er all presiding,
O honored and beautiful queen,
You gather your loving subjects
With a grace that is rarely seen.

Then who, to keep spotless and tidy
The carpets, and windows, and doors,
Would lose the sweet laughter of childhood,
And love from such beautiful stores?

CHAT.

And now comes Reta, saying she believes just as Mabel Clair believes, that love is a myth. Oh, my dear young friends, what combinations of circumstances, what tangled skeins of human winding have your inexperienced brains and your young hands been struggling with? Standing upon the threshold of womanhood, with the beautiful world opening its arms to you, with smiles and promises of love and happiness, thus to scornfully throw its choicest flowers back and bid the cheat begone. In truth, the poet who sang,

"There's nothing half so sweet in life
As Love's young dream,"

voiced the sentiments of thousands. How many poets have sung the praises of the little blue eyed girl who won their heart's in school boy days? How many a matron with silvered hair and wrinkled cheek, passes for a monument amid the cares of every day life, when a name is called which brings back the face of a manly boy, who bashfully offered her fruits and flowers, or carried her school books for her on a frosty morn, looking love the while. "He was my first sweetheart," and a flood of sunny memories make her heart young again. If such youthful loves have power to charm "e'en down to old age," what must be the strength of the ties with which Love binds maturer minds and hearts, who find that love is life, and immortal. Some day we expect to hear that these maidens fair have recanted, and wear with willing hearts the captive's chains, nor find them hard to bear.

Cyclone sweeps through the Household with no uncertain sound, in defence of love.

Maude Meredith responds to Stella and Allie Lyndsay Lynch. Dont you think Mrs. Maude, that sometimes we might hear the clickety-click of the mental machine, if the outside pressure were not so great? The gospel of Love is taught us from almost every page of Holy Writ, and did we live up to these teachings what a beautiful, happy world we should have.

What an impressive lesson Stella teaches us in her priceless treasures. How often in moments of worry and nervousness, a mother makes remarks which comes back with terrible force when too late.

Geo. W. Hastings replies to A Woman in a very strong article. He depicts the ideal home, with its ideal husband and ideal wife. While we admit that Mr. Hastings' logic is perfect, his deduction clear and forcible, and while we agree with him most heartily that if these conditions always prevailed, there could be nothing more wished for, or sought after in life. But the two exceptions he makes do not represent all exceptional conditions. If all men cared for their loved ones as they should, then there would be no necessity for women to labor, to crowd the shops, factories and offices, or to descend into that pit fall of hell, the saloon. We depreciate the necessity for women to have to earn their own support, and we would to God that all the homes in our land were such as Mr. Hastings describes; then indeed would earth be an Eden. It is not always "the woman" who offers the apple of discord to her sister. There are tempters who entice the husband and father, who in his weakness falls so low that not even a good wife, or a lovely daughter, be they pure as angels, can counteract their evil influences. Then must the wife look to the ways of her household, and become the head of the family. It is in this class we often find women who naturally become embittered, and feel that they are unappreciated slaves; and who, my dear sir, shall say that they are not? We regret that the day is past when the old fashioned Scriptural teachings were a law unto most households. In those days men were chivalrous, if not pious, and women had no reason to labor, or to sigh for other surroundings than the delightful, happy home environments. We do not wish to be considered one of the hornets, Mr. Hastings, for we reiterate, if men were always as you represent, they should be in the role of husband and father, then would the home be the haven in which most women would be glad to seek shelter, but we are in honor bound to say that we believe this class of women are often what bad men have made them. And just here we may stir up a hornet's nest ourself, as many of the most enthusiastic suffragists are women whose home surroundings are, we know, all they could desire, yet this does not change the fact that many are not so happily situated, perhaps the majority. It is a question of infinite suggestion and consideration, one with as many phases as the shifting shadows in the forest, and having entered into the contemplation of these various phases, we shall never be as happy again, a proof that the past was the most wholesome and happy life.

Josie, you are welcome to tarry with us, and we hope "the peep" will give you such a taste as will sharpen your appetite to come again. We, who have drunk of the wine of love, would fain convince you youthful misanthropes of your folly ere the golden days of youth have fled and you have made a blank of life.

We welcome a Coryell Visitor; sorry you are in such haste; there's nothing usually so patient as a sitting hen, feel sure they'll be there when you get back, and when you write again you can tell us of their success. We are so grateful for your kind expressions, of and for the Household. Be sure to come again.

PRICELESS PLEASURES.

STELLA.

Last week I stood with a mother beside three coffins. Ralph, Guy and Emory were her all, and now only the physical was visible. The spirits had flown; God had taken them to himself. The mother did not prize them; social distinction had prior claims. The father supported the mother, his heart torn with grief. The mother's grief, to one unacquainted with the family, seemed more poignant, but when we remembered her work of other days, we realized the terrible grief of the father. The mother had repeatedly said in the presence of her children, "that she wished they had never been born." "Children were simply a hindrance anyway." "A nuisance only." "Always underfoot." "Their father worships them, and I am glad he does, for it leaves me free to do as I choose."

The father had tried to prove both father and mother. When the youngest, Emery, died, Ralph said to him: "Dont be afraid, Emery, God will take care of you till I come." Both he and Guy came three days later, trusting in their Savior. The father had taught them this. 'Twas he that taught them, "now I lay me down to sleep." 'Twas he that nursed them through that fatal illness. The mother had society to wait upon, and "she guessed they would be all right in a few days." Two of them died during her absence. She seemed relieved that they had. Girls, are any of you fitting for such motherhood? If so, it were better, far better, that the marriage bells should never ring for you. God gave every woman a mother's instinct. If she is other than a mother, she simply stifles her nature, she is not fulfilling her mission.

Another mother stood at this treble bier, and thanked God for His merciful dealing with her. "Sometimes mine worry and annoy me, but if God will but leave them to me, I will never murmur again. Instead of scolding them for the tracks they make, I will hereafter meet them with a smiling face. They shall never hear me scold and fret again." Yesterday a mother told me of her son. He had but escaped the gallows. Shaking with grief, she said: "It was my fault. I thought more of my parlor and of a neat house, than of my boys. I drove them from home evenings. I could not bear their noise; it made me nervous." Aye, girls, of what avail at the judgment gate? "It made me nervous."

Girls, are your brothers, aye, even your fathers, welcome, or are there times when you wish them away? and not only wish them away, but allow them to see and realize this? Are you such sisters, as you desire as brothers? That white dress is no adornment, if it prevents true relations between brother and sister. A silk dress is not becoming, if you have worried father financially to obtain it. Does woman exhibit all the goodness of mankind? Are not the sexes about on a par in this life? Are there not husbands above reproach? Have they not cares that we know not of? Make biscuit for them, girls, if they prefer them to bread. There are women that will speak adversely of this course, but girls it will pay in the long run. Be true to yourselves, girls, but in doing so, do not forget to be true to father, brother or husband.

Once each week I have to cut short my morning slumbers to prepare a very early breakfast for father, for aged as he is, he still wants to start early if going out of town, and although he assures me each week a lunch is all he desires, he eats a good hearty breakfast, if it is ready for him, and sometimes when he returns before 10 a. m., I wonder (all to myself), why so early a start? But the restful face repays me, why this early start. Simply to see if his horse (priceless to him), is being well cared for. To be sure he looks after other interests, but this is the real object, and if it turns cold, he wonders if "Beauty is in her stall all right?" and so he thinks, "I will go out and see if Beauty is all right in the morning." And once he missed his train, the first time in his life, for Stella did not have breakfast ready. (But girls, he forgets to add, that he forgot to tell Stella he was going in the morning), and did not know it was so late; but a nap makes up the best morning hours, and sometimes I think I am even brighter in the evening for my nap, and girls, the instinct that makes him so thoughtful of Beauty, is just what caused him to make so faithful a husband, father and son. There are women that talk of "evening up," "each their rights," etc., but if I were a young man seeking a wife, I should be very sure not to seek the one so very particular about "her rights." "Dont Stella believe in woman's rights?" Of course I do. But I want ever and ever so many more rights than simply the right to vote. I want the right to make the "biscuits," and I want to make buckwheat cakes "just as mother did," and I want the privilege of learning how to make "a scalded cake toast," if it would be acceptable, and girls, I almost think I would iron the socks personally, if necessary to my Benedict's happiness.

Girls, there are husbands and husbands. Obtain a good one, (there are none of them perfect), and then prize him, and dont allow anyone to poison your minds against him. Place him above reproach, but remember to place yourself there also.

Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL CHAT.

MAUDE MEREDITH.

A long time ago, when I said goodbye to the Household sisters the publishers said: "Come often to see us." And I accepted the invitation with the intent of coming very often, indeed. Then away I went into some other field, and have never since had time for so much as a call. But that query from Stella recalled me. There is no such thing as mental telegraphy, Stella, dont put a particle of faith in it; for if there was you would have heard the mental clickety-click of the key and spelled out this: "Here I am on Washington Boulevard, Sister Stella, and want to call on you, but have lost your address. Please send me your number." But, you see, you did not hear a sound. It is not too late, however. I am in your city often, and will call if you will send your address.

Allie, too, I notice, told on me. That is, she said we both idled our hot July afternoons away in Union park. But she did not tell you of the books she brought down there, and from which she read extracts, and how we discussed ethics, physics, religion and love—principally the latter, since we decided that all true religion was summarized in this: "That ye love one another." We did not say a bitter sarcastic word, Allie and I, nor voice one criticism, but down in one heart at least, lay this thought: that if this one test were applied to some who called themselves Christians, what would the result be? But our days of idleness taught me a lesson—one that every soul needs to learn, and it is this: that the mind needs now and then a breathing spell. "We cannot live by bread alone." No more should the housewives' minds and thoughts be held too continually within the bounds of the wherewithall shall we make bread. If we work with a will while we work, there will come little spaces where we can leave the routine all behind us, and mentally wander out into the fresh pastures of thought and study, which not only bring us back refreshed to our work, but broaden and brighten us, and make us more the women we hope to become.

Dubuque, Iowa.

THE FAMILY A UNIT—THE HUSBAND THE HEAD.

GEO. W. HASTINGS.

Very likely I will stir up a hornet's nest if the expression of my views find a place in the Household department of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, but I shall leave it to the decision of the editress of the department, and if the hornets get very thick I shall—well, I will not say now.

The Scriptures, the state and society make the family a unit and man the head. The Scriptures say "man shall leave father and mother and cleave to his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh." The state gives the vote to the husband and father, and society makes him responsible for the acts of the family.

The Scriptures say that "he that provideth not for his own household is worse than an infidel"—makes him the breadgetter of the family. The state makes the husband and father responsible for the debts of the wife and children, and society scorns the man who does not feed and clothe his family.

The modern idea of some sensational writers, long-haired philosophers, and women agitators is that these Scriptural state and society notions are antiquated, that it is not wise that they twain shall be one flesh, that the husband should do the voting and the bread-getting of the family, or be its ultimate authority. Their idea is that the family should be a two headed concern (nature abhors such, they are always monstrosities), that the wife should have her stipulated wages, and that what is hers is her own. Why should she not be paid, just as much as the cook, the chambermaid or the laundress? There should be two authorities, each regardless of the other, particularly the wife's, two purses, two beds; no longer one flesh, but twain.

This modern idea has brought friction into many before happy households. The woman agitator, like the walking delegate in labor unions, sowing discord between labor and capital, the employer and employee, leads the wife to feel that she is not properly appreciated, that she does not get her share of the joint earnings, and why should she not have her earnings as well as the servants? She is a slave, working without wages, not even on a par with the servants, and the woman agitator argues, that to be on a par with her husband she must have the ballot, and make laws to put her on an equality with her liege lord. Until that great end is reached she is a slave and not an equal.

When that object is attained all occupations will be open to their sex, with wages equal to the men. Then woman can paddle her own canoe and be a free woman; and marriage, and the family, and the rearing of children will no longer be a necessity. The dissemination of these ideas has filled the store, the counting room, the office, the shop, and in some instances the saloon (where her position is conditioned upon her ability to secure custom by being treated and drinking with the customer), with women who are occupying the places of hundreds of thousands of men, many of whom are now crowding the free soup counters to keep them from starving, crowded out of employment by cheaper female labor. In the meantime marriages are fewer and families growing smaller.

Some husbands are brutes, caring more for their horses and cattle than their wives, and more for their colts and calves than for their children, and deserve neither wife children nor property.

Some wives are termigants, leading their husbands a sorry life, throwing out of the window his earnings faster than he can bring them in at the door; buying what she does not want at the "bargain counter," and regretting she did not buy something else instead. Happy she is in the society of other gentlemen, but by her fault-finding and lack of apprecia-

Cousins' League.

Address all letters relative to this Department to UNCLE MIKE, Secretary, Hammonton, N. J.

I am nearly 10 years old, and have been reading TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for a long time. I was a Texas farmer boy, but now I live in town, but I like living in the country better. Uncle Mike, do you like pets? I have only two pets, a big black Shepherd dog named Boss, and a pigeon. I have no brothers or sisters.—EARL JONES, McKinney, Tex.

[Do I like pets, Earl? Life would indeed be very dreary to me if I had no pets. And I like plenty of them.—UNCLE MIKE.]

I am a little girl, 11 years old and can do almost any kind of housework. I can wash dishes, make up beds, sweep the floors and cook. I go to Sunday school every Sunday. We have an organ and I can play a little on it. Papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and I like it right well. My pets are a dog named Minnie, a cat named Joe, three chickens and a duck. Hurrah for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—MAY RUSSELL, Cleburne, Texas.

[You have a nice lot of pets, May. I am glad that you love to work.—AUNT EMMA.]

I hope you have not forgotten me. I am going to school now. I like my teacher splendid. His name is Mr. Alexander. We have lots of pets, such as chickens, ducks, and little pigs. We also have three sweet little calves; their names are Rose, Mike and Emma. I have been sick for a week and can hardly write. I am so nervous. I have not been able to sit up until to-day. Aunt Emma, tell us about where you live. I can do almost any kind of housework and can work in the field. Hurrah, girls, we are beating the boys all the same. Are we not, Aunt Emma?—LILLIE JOHNSON, Paradise, Texas.

[I am sorry you have been sick, but hope you are well now. Well, Lillie, to tell you all about where we live would require the whole League space and that would not be fair. Look up your geography and it will give you a very good idea. Yes, the girls are far ahead of the boys.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am a little girl, 14 years old, and live in Fort Worth, but I am now visiting my cousin, who lives five miles northeast of Rhome. I have just got up from an attack of typhoid fever. I was sick five weeks. I have one brother and one sister. My brother is 12 years old and was at the World's Fair.—IDA MOSS, Fort Worth, Texas.

[I am glad you have recovered from your severe illness, Ida. There is nothing like good health. I know you enjoyed your visit to Rhome.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am a little girl, 12 years old. I live five miles northeast of Rhome. My cousin, of Fort Worth is visiting us. Papa takes the paper and I like it splendid and first turn to the Cousins' League. — MATTIE E. THURMOND, Rhome, Texas.

[I am glad that you like the League so well, Mattie. I know that you enjoyed the visit of your cousin very much.—AUNT EMMA.]

Here comes a little 8-year-old Louisiana boy to join your League. I like to read the cousins' letters very much. I have three pet hogs, a cat and a chicken. —J. CALVIN MILLS, Waverly, La.

[You have five good pets, Calvin, and I know you enjoy them very much.—UNCLE MIKE.]

I hope you will let a little 10-year-old Louisiana girl join your League. I have one brother and one sister. My sister is 14 and my brother is 8. Papa has just commenced taking TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and he also takes nine other papers, so you see I have plenty to read. My mother has 150 chickens. Papa raised 182 bales of cotton last year. Miss Jennie Belle Weeks is my school teacher. —ZILPHA MILLS, Waverly, La.

[There is nothing so valuable in a family as good reading matter and plenty of it; and I am glad, Zilpha, that you are so well supplied.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am the youngest of seven sisters—am the baby of the family, but dont think for a moment that I am a baby. I can do most any kind of work, but had rather milk than do anything else. I am very fond of horseback riding. I have one married sister, and I ride to her home two or three times a week. She has three little children—two girls and a boy. I think the boy is the prettiest. Aunt Emma, which do you admire the most, a blonde or a brunette?—TENNIE MILLS, Ella, Texas.

[Horseback riding must be an excellent exercise. How I wish I could ride. Well, Tennie, I rather like a blonde best, but then I have seen some handsome brunettes.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am a little girl, 10 years old. I have just written to the Home and Farm, and wish to write to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. My papa has eleven acres in watermelons, and we could not eat them all. I have three pet turkeys and a pony with a colt. I have three cousins living about a half mile from here.—LENA HALLIDAY, Ella, Texas.

[How I would love to see that pet pony with her colt. She must be very cunning. Oh, think of that watermelon patch! You must have had your fill, Lena.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am a little girl, 15 years old; have dark hair, black eyes, and dark complexion. I have two pets, one is a little baby brother and the other a sister. I live in the country. My papa used to be a cowboy, but he is now a farmer.—ROSIE MILTON, Midlothian, Texas.

[You have two nice and good pets, Rosie. Take good care of them.—AUNT EMMA.]

I think the League is very interesting. My papa likes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH better than any other paper. I am 14 years old, weigh 95 pounds, and have red hair. I live one mile from school. Our literary teachers are Prof. E. Dickson, (principal), Miss Bessie Duff, Miss Emma Whitman, and Prof. Goodloe. Our teacher of music is Mrs. Sheppard; of elocution, Miss Mattie McCullock; and of art, Miss Annie Bean. It is a splendid country school. There is a nice M. E. church just finished, near the school. It was dedicated in August. It is built in the shape of a T, and the front has a large cupalo, with a bell.—GUSSIE CHRISHOLM, Chrisholm, Texas.

[You must have a grand school, and a pretty church, Gussie. You can well feel proud of your surroundings.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am a Texas boy, eight years old, and weigh 60 pounds. Mamma takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I have one brother and one sister. I also have a pony and a saddle. A kind friend gave me a pet chicken, but something caught it.—FRED A. ELLIS, Menardville, Texas.

[How proud you must be of your pony, Fred, and how unfortunate to lose your pet chicken.—UNCLE MIKE.]

I am a little girl, 10 years old. I live on a farm, and am going to school now. I have a very good teacher. His name is Mr. Smith. We have 60 scholars on the roll. I have a pet—it isn't a cat nor a dog—it is a sweet little baby. She is about two years old, and can sing, "There is a Bright Day Coming," and "Little Brown Jug."—MARY RABURN, Hutchins, Texas.

[That is a very smart baby, Mary, and how I would love to hear her sing. —AUNT EMMA.]

I am a boy, 11 years old. I live in Austin with my father and mother, who are very good to me. I have a Shetland pony, and have had him for ten years. I can ride and drive. We also have a monkey and a little Jersey cow.—THURLOW WEED, Austin, Texas.

[A Shetland pony, a monkey, and a Jersey cow—why, Thurlow, you are rich in grand pets.—UNCLE MIKE.]

My papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I am a little boy 12 years old, and weigh 75 pounds. I like to go to school. Papa is a doctor. I have but one pet, a colt—his name is Bob. I have one little sister, 10 years old. Our teacher's name is Miss Halley. Papa and mama are members of the Christian church.—JIMMIE WATSON, Eddy, Texas.

[Bob must be a fine pet, Jimmie, and you should keep him as tame as you can. —UNCLE MIKE.]

I believe I will pay you a visit, and take a seat by Leda Garland, of Annona, and see if I can make up a relationship. I have some relatives living near Annona. Joe Garland and I are first cousins. Mamma died last July, and I have to keep house for sister, papa, and two brothers. Brother Willie is nearly nine, sister Winnie is nearly five, brother Johnnie is thirteen months old, and I am fifteen. I have blue eyes, moderately dark hair, rather dark complexion, have a great big nose and thick lips. But they say big noses are signs of intelligence, and thick lips mean good temper, so I will not grumble. Sister is very pretty, but I am awful ugly. I wonder how many of the cousins can make a pair of pants? I made a pair for my brother without a bit of help from any one, and they look well, too. Aunt, suppose, if the cousins are willing, that we change the history class into a composition or grammar class? For grammar we should know from alpha to omega, and having compositions, we can criticise them, and also learn to criticise ourselves. This will eventually cause us to notice our writing, speaking and actions —being a trible teacher, you might say. Let's hear from the cousins about it, or vote on the question, and let Uncle Mike and Aunt Emma keep account of the votes.—OLIVIA PATE, Cisco, Texas.

[You are rather unjust in the criticism of yourself, Olivia. You are indeed, a boon to your father for so ably managing the household affairs, and taking dear mamma's place. Your suggestions about a composition and grammar class are indeed very good, and we must have such a class, but we can keep up the history class just the same. Suppose you begin the class you refer to.—AUNT EMMA.]

My home is near D'Harris, which is fourteen miles from here. I am at present staying with my sister at Sabinal, a little town on the Southern Pacific railroad. I am 12 years old, and can crochet, piece quilts, sweep and dust a room, and iron some. I have one pet, a dog; his name is Rover. I am the youngest one in the family. My papa and mamma are both living. Papa is 67 years old and mamma is 60. I have seven studies. I have a sister named like you, Aunt Emma.—IDA SAUTER, Sabinal, Texas.

[I know you enjoy your trips to your sister, and she is glad to have you come. I am pleased, Ida, that you can make yourself so useful at home.—AUNT EMMA.]

TRIBUTES.

To Aunt Emma:

Birds love sunshine,
Flowers love dew,
Angels love Heaven,
And I love you.

—LILLIE JOHNSON.

To Uncle Mike and Aunt Emma?
May each day in your future life be such as will add one star to your crown. —RETTA RUSSELL.

To Uncle Mike:
The rose is red; sugar is sweet—and so are you!—FANNIE FELKNER.

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VINELESS YELLOW YAM Sweet Potatoes. Strictly pure. Got my seed from J. B. Burkett & Son, Abbott, Miss. Price, 50c. per peck; $1.50 per bushel. C. J. TORNO, Carmine, Fayette Co., Tex.

VINELESS YAM POTATO SEED.

$1.50 per bushel. Slips or sets in season at $2 per 1000. O. F. YARBROUGH, 341 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

Butter Bred Holsteins.

100 head to select from. Calves for Texas trade a specialty. W. F. WHITNEY, Marshall, Mo.

Engines, Boilers,

AND OTHER MACHINERY
Repaired, Sold, or Exchanged.
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IRON WORKS,
HOUSTON, - - - TEXAS.

THE MESSENGER,

Published at Madisonville, Texas, is an excellent advertising medium for firms handling agricultural implements and parties raising fine stock. The Messenger is published in a strictly farming region, in the fertile valleys between the Navasota and Trinity rivers. Circulation, 800 copies per week. Write to the publishers for rates.
STEVENS & BOOKMAN,
Editors and Publishers, Madisonville, Texas.

Wool Growers

Should read the **Wool and Hide Shipper**, the highest authority on Wool and Sheep. Sample copies free.
WOOL AND HIDE SHIPPER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
CHICAGO, - - ILLINOIS.

Fine Cotton Seed.

14 CENTS PER POUND.

I have a limited quantity of these fine, long staple cotton seed for sale. It measures from 1 9-16 to 1⅝ inches long. It has produced as much lint per acre as the short staple varieties which I have thoroughly tested this past season. Apply to JAS. B. ALLEN, Port Gibson, Miss.

This is to certify we bought from Jas. B. Allen, Port Gibson, Miss., 90 bales of long staple cotton at 14 cents per pound net.
LAMKIN, REEVE & CO., Vicksburg, Miss.

UPRIGHT PIANOS

THIS WEEK'S BARGAINS.

Stuyvesant, medium, ebonized	$175
Vose, large, rosewood,	200
Mathushek, large, rosewood	225
Mathushek, large, fancy, rosewood	250
New England, medium, ebonized	200
New England, medium, walnut	225

Several good Square Pianos at half their value. For full particulars address

C. H. EDWARDS,
265 and 267 Main Street,
DALLAS, TEXAS.

SHORT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Preachers Like It.

Please enclosed find amount due as per receipt—$2.00, for subscription. Your paper is the most welcome visitor in my family, out of eight papers I take.—Yours truly, REV. A. TUBBE, Nacogdoches, Texas.

Gives Satisfaction.

Dr. R. C. Buckner, of the Buckner Orphans' Home, says of the Columbian Machine which was presented to the Home by the Ladies' Aid Society, of Marlin, Texas: "The machine gives perfect satisfaction."

Wants To Know.

Will you please make an inquiry for me of the whereabouts of these parties, namely: Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Feazel, Mrs. Rollie White, Messrs J. A. and Burk Farmer. When last heard of they were living near Whitesboro, Grayson Co., Texas.—Respectfully, MRS. ELI DUNLAP, Wichita Falls, Texas.

From A New Subscriber.

I am a new subscriber and like TEXAS FARM AND RANCH so well I dislike to miss a number. The last week's failed to reach me; please send it.

To Pickle Pork. Salt as for bacon. When ready to hang, cut sides for packing close in barrel that will hold brine. with wooden hoops—cypress syrup barrel is good, weigh down, fill with water; then put in a little more salt than will dissolve; if any leaks out, more water and salt.—M. F. ROSSER, Leesburg, Camp Co., Texas.

Notes From Mrs. Kidd.

I enclose the acclimation remedy you asked Bro. Blackwood to see me about. I intended sending sooner and writing an article on or about raising Jersey cattle. I think as we, the Texas Jersey Cattle Club, have made your paper our organ, we should occassionally be heard from. I very much like your paper; am sorry I have not been taking it all this while. —MRS. VADA G. KIDD, Sealy, Austin Co., Texas.

[The article referred to by Mrs. Kidd will be found on page 2.—ED.]

Who Can Explain This?

Being a Mississippian, I find some good ideas and advice in your paper, but I have something that I would like for you root pruning and non-root pruning men to explain to me. Last February I put out 300 Kieffers two years old; they all grew but ten. Four died and six are just the same as when I put them out—The buds are dormant, the stem is green, also the roots; the roots are partly calloused over; they are just like the day they were planted. My soil is 8 inch sand, with stiff clay foundation. I planted each and every tree the same way; those that grew have a nice growth. The roots were pruned close, also the tops. Our people are planting a great many fruit trees of all kinds, but they do not read enough agricultural papers. Best wishes for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—A. E. LEWIS, Scranton. Miss.

To Keep Bacon Sweet.

I think TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is a good paper, which I never will be without as long as I can muster a dollar. Will the editor or some of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH'S many readers please tell me the best method of keeping meat through the summer, and oblige a subscriber?—S. D. HOUSE, Allen, Collin Co., Texas.

[A good way is to thoroughly scald the meat in strong boiling brine, and pack down in boxes or barrels, with hay around each piece and all well covered with same.—ED.]

Wants to Teach Uncle Snort to Farm.

Your very valuable paper is a welcome visitor to our home. Uncle Snort's articles are worth the price of your paper. He is a stem-winder. I would like for Uncle Snort to come down and let me teach him how to be a successful farmer. I killed 6 hogs that netted me 2460 pounds; got 71½ gallons of lard. That dont sound like depending on St. Louis for bacon and cotton seed lard, does it? All of my neighbors have plenty of meat and lard to do them. About all the land is listed and ready to plant. Come down, I want to show you the place where milk and honey flows. Luck to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—F. J. R. DAVENPORT, Nash, Ellis Co., Texas.

Please find enclosed one dollar to pay for your paper for '94. Yours is the most interesting agricultural paper I read.—J. E. YOUNG, Chicago, Ill.

AN EXTENSION.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH takes pleasure in announcing that after several unavailing attempts, an arrangement has at last been effected whereby a short continuance of its famous Introductory Offer on the new up-to-date Encyclopædia Britannica will be permitted.

It is needless to enlarge upon the importance of this announcement. Hundreds of readers who were disappointed in having their orders returned because they reached this office too late for acceptance, will hail with joy this renewed opportunity to obtain the world's best library at the insignificant outlay of 10 cents a day.

It is equally needless to expatiate upon the merits and value of this great work. It is too well known. It has been the standard reference library for 119 years. Revised for the ninth time, it now stands the only adequate representative of the advanced thought and scholarship of this progressive age.

There is this to say, however: TEXAS FARM AND RANCH feels that it has made "Encyclopædia Britannica" household words, for prior to the day our Introductory Offer was first announced, the work was to be found only in the libraries of the richer classes, and in colleges and schools of a high order. To-day it is the daily companion of thousands of readers of this paper.

BUT BEAR IN MIND

that TEXAS FARM AND RANCH has obtained no new contract with the publishers--it is simply a continuation of the old contract, which may, at the option of the Britannica Publishers, be cut off in one week, or it may continue for three. The only way to be sure of the library at our reduced price and easy terms, is to send in your order at once. Or if you have not all the particulars of our special offer in mind, write for circulars, which will be sent you by return mail.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH,

DALLAS, TEXAS.

tended the meetings of every local horticultural society and fair in the state. I have also inaugurated and attended several institutes, in which work I have been aided by TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and its staff. It is hoped that some arrangements can be affected by which this institute work can be continued, as those members of the Society who have attended these institutes readily testify as to their value. Sufficient to say, our membership is constantly increasing, and from all over the state, and from all kinds of people letters of request for our annual reports are received.

Some time since I called attention in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH to the fact that while Buckner Orphans' Home had ample grounds, etc., the same was not ornamented with plants, and they had no orchard. Mr. Wm. Watson, of Brenham, promptly responded with a donation of one hundred ornamental plants and shrubs, and assorted fruit trees sufficient to cover about five acres. This has been placed at the Home, and Messrs. Baker Bros., of this place, also donate $15.00 in nursery stock, and Brother J. C. Bowman gave $1.00 to help pay expenses, etc. The Santa Fe railway donated the freight. Thus the orchard has been started. There are twenty acres more that can be planted to fruit, and Mr. Buckner hopes to live to see the orphans operating a cannery from this orchard. There are three hundred orphans in the home, and room for six hundred, and the hand that has built up this institution and maintains such a family can be entrusted with your donations, whether it be trees or funds to aid in planting. It is hoped that every member of the society will join in the effort to give the Orphans' Home an orchard and beautiful grounds.

E. L. HUFFMAN.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Please give your readers the name of a disease like this and a remedy for the same: I had a mule to die a few days ago. He was 11 years old, and was in very fine condition. He was taken suddenly with spasmodic pains in his bowels, though they were not swollen much; temperature very high, perspired copiously, would lie on his side and kick very hard with one foot, would often raise his head to his side; lived about twenty-two hours after taken. I then examined him internally and found his small intestines mortified, and filled with impure blood. All other tissues seemed to be healthy; large intestines were constipated.—J. B. ARMSTRONG, Engleman, Collin Co., Texas.

ANS.—Your mule died from enteritis—inflammation of the bowels. Might have been caused from colic, worms, or indigestion. The administration of improper medicine for colic often produces it. When once established there is no cure for it. Opium in its different forms is generally used, but with questionable success.—FOLSETTER.

I have mare that has a peculiar place on her head between her eye and ear, that clear water drips out of all the time. It turns the hair white like salt. It dont seem to be sore. Can you tell what is the trouble and the remedy?—W. A. SHAW.

ANS.—Your mare has a fistula from some injury to the bone, most likely about the base of the ear. Nothing but an operation by an experienced veterinarian will relieve it. If you cannot obtain such services you had better let it alone, as it will not interfere with the horse's usefulness.—FOLSETTER.

What ails my mare? She is six years old, has a hard knot as big as a chicken egg on her left fore hoof, from which she has been lame about eighteen months. Can it be cured?—J. H. HILLBOLDT, Monaville, Waller Co., Texas.

ANS.—From your description I think your mare has ringbone. If you can get the services of a veterinarian, have it fixed; if not, blister it once every three weeks till well with the following: One ounce of vaseline, one drachm of biniodide of mercury. Clip off the hair over and around the enlargement; apply a coating of the salve; rub it in well and hard for fifteen minutes, then apply a thin coating all over it. Tie up her head for twenty-four hours, so that she cannot get her mouth to it, then grease it with lard; wash off two or three times a week and keep it clean, and when all the scabs are off, repeat the operation if still lame.—FOLSETTER.

I have a jack seven years old wtth an enlargement coming on the hock joint. It is soft, not sore. Can you tell me through your valuable paper what it is and a remedy for it?—W. A. TAISES, Joppa, Burnet Co., Texas.

ANS.—Your jack has sprained his hock and thrown out a big spavin and perhaps also a thorough pin. Apply the following blister: Ointment of cantharides, one ounce; vaseline, one ounce; biniodide of mercury, one drachm. Clip off hairs, rub in salve well for ten minutes. Tie up head for twenty-four hours, then grease and repeat in from fifteen to twenty days if necessary. The enlargement may never go away, but the lameness should disappear.—FOLSETTER.

I have a sow about one year old that has a cough, or choking in her throat. Some say it is worms, caused from eating cotton seed. She ate them one time, I think is all, about one month and a-half ago. She will not fatten. Please give me remedy for same.

2. Will any kind of artesian water kill vegetation or injure the land?

3. What will be the best way to get rid of lice on hogs?—R. H. MARTIN, Boz, Tex.

ANS.—1. Drench her with six drachms of oil of turpentine and six ounces of raw linseed oil, thoroughly mixed.

2. It would entirely depend on what chemical constituents the water contained. Water strongly impregnated with salt destroys vegetation. Ordinarily artesian water does not.

3. Give them a mud-hole to wallow in, or wash them occasionally with an emulsion of water, soap and coal oil—a pound of soap and a pint of kerosene oil to two or three gallons of water.—FOLSETTER.

What is the matter with my stock, and what must I do for them?

1. I have a mare about eight years old that seemed to enjoy good health up to September, '92, when she was taken lame in left hind leg, apparently in stifle joint, and about the time she was well of that she was taken lame in the left fore leg, or shoulder, and blind in right eye, a bluish looking film over it, and when nearly well of that she was taken lame in right hind leg and has continued to change from one leg to another, and for the last two or three months has been lame in right leg, or shoulder, and also in left hind leg, or rump; considerably shrunken between hip joint and back part of rump.

2. I have an old cow that had what is called scours, very bad, passed a great deal of bloody water, and in some discharges there seemed to be a sloughing of the intestines. In the human I presume it would have been pronounced a bad case of bloody flux.

3. I have several calves that became blind in one or both eyes; eyes highly inflamed. I put fine salt in some of their eyes, and I think that it helped them. Answer in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—E. L. LINDSAY, Santa Anna, Coleman Co., Texas.

ANS.—1. Your mare has rheumatism. Try her on acetate of potassa in two drachm doses thrice a day for two or three weeks; feed liberally on good hay, oats and bran, and turn on green feed as soon as you can, and do not work animal at all.

2. Your cow has chronic dysentery. Causes are protracted diarrhœa, blood poisoning, bad food, impure water, or exposure. It is very hard to cure. Give calomel and opium, of each one and a-half drachms, divided into six powders, and give one twice a day, well shaken up in a-half pint of water, this to be followed with one powder twice a day of two ounces of dried sulphate of iron and one ounce of sulphate of copper and six drachms of gentian made into fifteen powders; pure water to drink and plenty of salt.

3. Bathe the eyes well in warm water and apply the following lotion with a camel hair brush afterwards two or three times a day: Sulphate of zinc, six grains; atropia sulph., three grains; cocane, ten grains; distilled water, one ounce.—FOLSETTER.

I have a horse that something is wrong with. He keeps his left eye shut most of the time, and it runs some water. I got a doctor to prepare me a wash, but he shakes his head so that it is hard to get it in; but it is all gone and his eye no better. To-day I rode him to town and he was very sluggish, and a man there said he had hooks, and the usual way was to cut them out, then cut a cord in his nose and ears; but I hate to torture anything that way if there is any better way.—NICK IGLEHART, Valley Mills, Bosque Co., Texas.

ANS.—Bathe your horse's eye well for fifteen minutes three times a day with hot water, and afterwards put in four or five drops of the following lotion: Borate of soda, six grains; atropia sulph., five grains; morphia sulph., five grains; cocane, fifteen grains; distilled water, one ounce. Apply to eyeball with camel hair brush; spread eyelashes with thumb and fore finger. If horse will not stand, apply twitch to nose. Give internally five grains of calomel twice a day for four days.—FOLSETTER.

I want to know whether sorghum cane is good for hogs or not. I fed my hogs on it last summer, and I quit feeding it about the time I wanted to fatten them, and thought they were doing as well as hogs could, but when I commenced to feed corn to fatten they didn't fatten worth a cent, and I laid it to the cane, but I always heard it was good.—TEXAS FARMER, Mesquite, Texas.

ANS.—You are right about sorghum being good feed for hogs. Sudden changes from green feed to grain, or vice versa, often affects the appetite. The change should be gradual, and corn alone should not be fed. Hogs need some variety, even when corning them up. Probably you made the change from sorghum to corn too abrupt.

Can you give information regarding canaigre—if it is worth looking into, what it will produce per acre, etc.?—R. W. JONES, Pierce City, Missouri.

ANS.—Write to V. A. Hutchins, Victoria Ranch, Lloyd, Texas, for full particulars. We have received numerous queries on the same subject since publishing Mr. Hutchins' article last December, and this answer will do for all.

I want to try alfalfa in this region (Del Rio) and was contemplating sowing it with sorghum. The land is a sand and clay mixture, probably a little alkali in it; stiff clay subsoil and irrigable land, plenty of water for it. Do you think alfalfa would get a stand with the Johnson grass or sorghum?—A. M. GILDEA, Del Rio, Val Verde Co., Texas.

ANS.—Do not think alfalfa would do well with Johnson grass, sorghum, or any other growth. It requires clean ground until well set, otherwise it is difficult to get a good stand. On foul land it is best to plant in drills 15 to 20 inches apart, so that weeds and grass can be kept down the first year.

A SHORT EXTENSION SECURED.

It is with great satisfaction that TEXAS FARM AND RANCH this week prints the announcement of its renewed Britannica offer. It is true, the extension of contract may not last but a few days, but it will, at least, give an opportunity for the registration of the hundreds, who, since the withdrawal of the offer, have beseiged this office with applications for this valuable library. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, however, hopes the extension will accomplish more than this, for the arrangements made to obtain this great boon for its readers will cost a nice, round sum; but the sacrifice is cheerfully made, for we believe it will prove a priceless blessing to thousands of additional Southern homes.

There is also a selfish motive which TEXAS FARM AND RANCH does not care to conceal, and which, in the long run, cannot fail to turn our great expenditure into a source of gain. Every thousand sets of the Encyclopædia Britannica introduced into the homes of the farmers and ranchers of this section means at least from 1000 to 5000 more intelligent citizens, and it is from the most intelligent class of citizens that TEXAS FARM AND RANCH enlists its great army of readers. Thus the cost of this enterprise may be viewed as the payment in advance of an advertisement which will open up its greatest reward in the coming generation.

There is of course, no need to emphasize the necessity of prompt action on the part of those whose households are still unprovided with this great home educator, for as is stated in the announcement on page 12, this extension of contract is only of temporary duration, and next week may be too late to obtain introductory rates.

Allow the further suggestion that if your neighbor does not take TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, you would probably confer a favor upon him and a blessing upon his family, by calling his attention to the present wonderful opportunity, for any one who is not a subscriber of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH can send in a subscription to the paper and thus become entitled to our exceptional offer.

Editor TEXAS FARM AND RANCH: As we have sold the farm on which grew our last year's crop of "Jerusalem Artichokes" for hog pasture, answering many inquiries from your readers, I can furnish a limited quantity for seeds in sacks on board of cars at $2 per bushel. No orders for less than one bushel. Remit by draft, postal or express order. Money returned on all unfilled orders. Truly yours, GARDNER WORK, Waco. Texas.

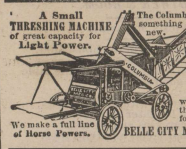
DO YOU CATCH THE IDEA?

A cultivator may have some parts like that on the Standard, but that by no means makes it the Standard cultivator. If a woman puts a man's clothes on, she may deceive a few casual observers as to her sex, but the clothes in this case don't make the man—any more than to incorporate a few unessential features in a badly constructed and poorly designed cultivator, makes a Standard cultivator. There is but one "Standard Cultivator," and buying that is no risk.

FOR SALE.

One of the best known and most thoroughly equipped county newspapers in Northwest Texas, and in one of the best towns of about 6000 inhabitants in the state. Paper well established. Campbell country press. A good job office, steam engine, and fixtures, a large subscription list. Will sell office and good will at a bargain. Now is the opportunity for the man that wants one of the best paying country newspapers in Texas. Reason for wanting to sell, wants to engage in other business. Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

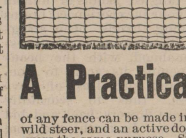

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Beautifully engraved and warranted the best timekeeper in the world for the money, and equal in appearance to a solid gold watch. Examine at express office, if satisfactory pay agent $3.50. Cut this advertisement out and return with order. Address W. HILL & CO., Wholesale Jewelers, 207 State St., Chicago, Ill.


A Practical Test
of any fence can be made in small lot, with a wild steer, and an active dog, but our plan answers the same purpose. Suspend a barrel of dirt by a 20 ft. chain close to the sample fence. Let two strong men pull back and "bang" the barrel into the fence until men or fence get "tired". If it's the men, its the Page.
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

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Seven Acres a Day instead of Two. One Plowman instead of Two.
Tongueless. Self-Guiding. Four horses abreast—one in the furrow, three on the land. No Horses' Necks. A foot brake prevents gang running on team. Levers within easy reach. Wheel landside. No bottom or side friction. Weight of furrows, frame and plowman carried on three greased spindles.
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Adjustable frame—can be narrowed or widened at will, and converted into a single plow in a few moments time. Made with Stubble, Sod and Stubble, and Prairie breaker bottoms, in Steel or Chilled Metal. Right or left—10, 12 or 14 inch cut.
Special prices and time for trial given on first orders from points where we have no Agents.
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Our book—"Fun on the Farm"—sent free to all who mention this paper.

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The Home, Field and Forum is a powerful "search-light," and penetrates thousands of the rural homes in this "beautiful southland." As a profitable, "get there" advertising medium it has no equal in the twin Territories.

Address HOME, FIELD AND FORUM,
GUTHRIE, OKLAHOMA.

Correspondence.

BY NOTES ON A RECENT NUMBER.

WINNVIEW, OKLA.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

The most concise and helpful part of one paper which reaches our table is the "by notes," or review of the previous number, criticising or commenting upon them in a way to impress upon the reader what might be forgotten or passed over without thought.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

No one,we think, failed to see the four page description; but shall we ever see the books. It has been one of the uppermost thoughts in our minds for ten years. It would be almost in our grasp when reverses would come, and it is a dream yet. Ten cents a day—the price of a cigar, but we dont smoke; the price of the day's tobacco, but we dont chew; the price of two glasses of beer, but we dont drink. Others have done these things, have spared the ten cents for that which is worse than useless; so we could have spared ten cents per day for the useful, and what a fund of information we might have had all these years. We shall try for it yet, but the books and papers are the most conspicuous and expensive things about our house and the farm press is an everyday down-to-date encyclopædia.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

We get a score of farm journals, and we are glad the publisher and editor of this does not take a column or more each week to tell us how good it is. We note that this is the substance of one-third the editorial space in one leading paper we get. To use a slang phrase, "it makes us tired." We want all concerned to be proud of their paper if it is worthy of it. A hotel keeper has a right to be proud of his good house, but praise comes best from the guests for the feast. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH has reason to be proud of its contents and appearance. But the general reader knows that there are hundreds of special and general papers, that each have their excellencies and special or general fields.

While the great state of Texas is an empire in itself and there must be a vast difference in the husbandry from the humid Southeast to the arid Northwest, yet its great paper covers this vast area and in many respects is just the paper for adjoining states, not omitting new and beautiful Oklahoma. But we must read with discrimination, for fruits and grains and methods of the lowland coast country are not to be thought of in the higher plains of the northern portion.

One feature in the paper's make up,we want to commend, that is the giving the name and location of authors. Some otherwise excellent papers fail to give these and many a good article has no weight, for we know not where the crop was grown or methods put into practice, so we do not know without testing whether there is a probability that it would do with us.

SPECIALTY FARMING.

B. F. Wedel states the case fairly well, but we dont understand that any specialist intends an absolute confinement to one crop. Terry, of Ohio, is a potato specialist, but he raises wheat and clover in the rotation and preparing the way for his money crop, potatoes.

We think the course of merchandise, from the cross roads general store where everything standard is found, up through the village town to the great city where there are stores for almost endless specialties, illustrates very likely what will be the curse of agriculture as a rule. But as in the great cities, alongside these specialists, there are found the names of the general supply stores,where everything almost can be found, we are satisfied that the apostles of "diversity," like my friend Turner, will be found alongside the "specialist" leaders.

THE BERKSHIRE HOG.

Was it our Bad Man that said of the South,"she ought to raise more hogs and less ——;" but that is enough. Texas is getting the hogs, for here on first page is World's Fair prize that went to Terrell, Texas, and just over the leaf is a description of a first prize of several state fairs that went to Marshall, Texas. These hogs illustrate another fact. The South wants a black hog, though a theory writer recently recommended a white hog. Evidently he was not "in it," and was writing by the yard.

EXPERIMENT STATION WORK.

Lee D. Ewing insists on what ought to have been done long ago and is yet only partially done—give the public the results, and let me urge in simple style, that we are not a book worm, but can understand somewhat intricate English, but the stilted language of many of the government and station bulletins we get are too much for us. But the very next article by Prof. Price is just what we need. They should experiment and give results through the local press. Our own station is doing this and it is the best thing in them, for our own country papers are filled with personal villification unworthy of any paper.

THE ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

There is much heated discussion as to the difference between "tweedle dum and tweedle dee," while the intelligent horticulturist goes ahead and plants, regardless of whole or piece roots. We have both kinds and do not anticipate any difference. We have just been transplanting some of our own growth and we ask nothing finer as a mould for a perfect set of roots.

Will we be handled as a heretic if we say a good word for the "tree peddler." Of course he is "slick tongued" and all the other stock phrases, but he has been the means of planting tens of thousands of trees where there would have been none. If we were posted as Mr. W. B. Morrow, and knew a Duchess from LeConte, we would not be imposed upon. We have bought from agents for thirty years and so far as fruiting has proved, we never got but one tree that was misnamed and we have no doubt that it was a mistake. But we never bought from the representations of showy and impossible pictures. We gave an agent to understand we knew what we wanted, and their "picture books" were soon closed up. In our old home our own experience and knowledge with that of the horticulturists in same sections, as given in reports and the press, were our guide. In this new home we have relied almost implicitly upon nurserymen of established reputation in similar sections.

POULTRY.

Thanks for the words, for the farmer. Fanciers and breeders have it pretty much all their own way in the poultry journals. J. M. RICE.

THE SCHOOL BOOK QUESTION.

ALVIN, Brazoria Co., Texas.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Our dear Uncle Snort may be a little off in regard to the poultry business, and also in regard to your clipping from the Farmer, etc., but I tell you he has struck the key note when he tackles the public school system and usages in this state.

Texas is indeed one of the grandest states in the union, but like all young mothers she is liable to err or neglect some very important training to her children. One of the best tariff reductions to the people of Texas just now would be a uniform system of school books. Let the state manufacture or contract for the same all her text books, and at a reasonable rate, and the difference and the lessening of the school book tax would benefit the masses as much as any tax reduction we can have. Why all this wrangle and demand for new books at the beginning of every session, or with the advent of a new teacher, anyhow? And why do papa or the poor widow kick so because the children want new books, different books, when they already have more than they can pack to and from school? Any of you who "send to school" know, and I'll not answer. Yes I will, too, to some extent. We get a 2x4 teacher who does not know anything about any text books except the ones he studied, or we get a teacher who is agent for some book publisher, or we get one who must have his kind of books regardless of other people's feelings and abilities. But do not misunderstand me to be endeavoring to depreciate and denounce all teachers, for we have good, conscientious teachers who are willing to discommode themselves by having several classes of different kinds of text books. And just here let us remember that if we had a uniform system of school books all this annoyance to teachers and parents would be avoided. Now, why not make this uniform system of school books an issue in our politics? It is of more importance than several other issues that our Legislators squabble and pow-wow over, and with the influence and assistance of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and Uncle Snort we could knock out the black quicker than Corbett did Mitchell. Go for 'em, Uncle, and we guarantee that all the dads and widows and orphans will stand square up to you. Say everything you can in favor of the good work; talk to your neighbor and fill the pages of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH brim full on the subject, as well as other good subjects, and we will get this much needed tariff reduction.

Our freight depot is nearing completion, and then work will begin on a good commodious passenger depot at this place.

The Alvin Fruit Company are building a large structure for receiving and preparing fruit for shipment.

The tail end of the recent blizzard, which all North Texas will remember for some time, reached us with sufficient force to set back berries and vegetables for two or three weeks, but they are coming again, and ere long we will be shipping and selling them again.

V. V. MEFVFFI.

FROM A RETIRED FIREMAN.

EAGLE FORD, Dallas Co., Tex.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I introduced your paper to my father three years ago by subscribing for it for him. I was then living in Dallas, and a member of the fire department of that city, but two years ago I quit the city and came home to look after the interests of the farm, and I have been moderately successful so far. Since my first introduction of your paper to my father he has not missed a single copy, only through an occasional failure of our postmaster, but, of course, mistakes are unavoidable in his business as well as in any other. My father and myself are both great readers, and take a-half dozen papers, but yours is always the first read.

I keep very busy working all the time, and if it wasn't for my having had an accident happen to me about a week ago, of which I am layed up yet and can't get out of the house, I wouldn't have had time to write you at all. I was chopping wood and made a miss lick and cut my foot a very bad cut in the joint, but I hope to be able to work next week. Please excuse me if I have broken the rules that publishers generally have, that is, to write only on one side of the paper, but these sheets are so small, and I have so much to say that I can't confine it to one page alone.

DENNIS E. M. MCGOVERN.

ONE HUNDRED PER CENT. OF CEDAR.

DENISON, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

For the benefit of those who transplant trees, etc., perhaps the experience of some one who has been in the business for some sixty years, and of late more successful than of years ago—for the past forty years have excelled as to success, and my experience or secret is: Have the ground well prepared as for corn or cotton. Every writer gives this, but my trick is trim close, cut back, set shallow, and be very sure to have the soil so as to pack, not too dry or too wet, but everlastingly beat it solid around the roots, and dont pour water on the surface, but you may dig a hole beside the tree, say two feet deep, and pour water in. One season I got from the hills east of our city 500 cedar trees, one to four feet high, dug, pulled, any way to get them up, shook off the dirt, flung them in the wagon, drove home, took my knife and slashed off every limb, and top, too. Then I set them pointing to the 2 p. m. sun. The needles will protect the body, and the wind will straighten them up the second year. Remember to place the roots up in the warm soil and well pounded about the roots. This is the success to sure and vigorous growth. Cultivate the surface, but dont disturb the roots. Dont plant stock peas nor let the weeds grow to shade the soil, as either will rob the trees. If the weather is dry stir and pulverize the surface one and one-half inches deep, more or less. This will secure moisture for the plants. I note all trees set deep in virgin soil go dead or do no good. Oh what blunders men do make. Hope this bunglesome advise may do some good if it finds a place in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Yours truly,

Z. O. STONEMAN.

E. L. HUFFMAN VS. JOHN B. BASS.

BASS, Smith Co., Texas.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

The article published in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of January 27, written by Mr. E. L. Huffman, in which he denies the necessity of the kernel in the peach stone for reproduction, seems to me preposterous,and I entertain some fears that the gentleman has doubts of the Holy Writ. Without the germ of the plant, how can any vegetation be reproduced? Furthur, did the Divine Creator make anything that was useless? If the kernel was not put in the peach stone for reproduction, for what purpose was it placed there? How can plants be obtained unless from seeds? We find in new lands that vegetation springs up where apparantly no seed have been sown. This, all considerate men attribute to natural causes, yet cannot account for the presence of the germ of said vegetation, but do not deny for one moment the existence of the seed from which such spring. If seeds are not necessary for the reproduction of the peach, in what way can the original plant into which the graft or bud is inserted be obobtained?

Entertaining the opinion you do and impressing the same on an amateur, he no doubt would be at sea as to the modus operandi in securing stock with which to set his orchard. Had not seeds been used for reproduction the only resort would have been by cuttings, as with geraniums. Some gentleman in Alabama has said that is his mode of growing his peach trees, but can he reproduce any but the variety from which he got his cuttings? I answer—no.

Practical knowledge far surpasses theory in many things, and in this matter thousands will attest the truth of my assertion. That is, that the Divine Creator placed the germ of all seed therein for the purpose of reproduction. The kernel in the peach stone contains the germ of that plant, and without that there is no such thing as reproduction or of obtaining new varieties.

As you have elected the discussion to be separate, I will in my next consider the second proposition.

JOHN B. BASS.

FOR THE GOOD OF THE CAUSE.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

THE SOCIETY.

IN TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of the 3d, Doctor Ragland has some very appropriate remarks about the next annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society. The doctor advises well prepared papers and well considered subjects. I think this very good advice, and if followed out will much improve the usual papers submitted, and prevent the loss of some excellent matter where members submit their reports orally. At our last meeting some most excellent reports were lost because they were not written, as the rules required they should be; and now due notice is given to all that they must submit their reports in writing, or the rule will be invoked, and they be denied a hearing. The doctor also suggests that those who are expected to deliver reports or addresses should be given an early notice.

NOTICE.

IN TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of November 25th last, notice of the appointment of twenty-six committees was made. The reports of these committees and the discussions thereon will constitute the major part of the proceedings of our next meeting. The doctor is chairman of thirteen of these committees, and it is hoped he will get enough notice of the fact to put his committees at work in due haste.

A REPORT.

Dr. W. R. Howard, of this place is appointed on "Injurious Insects." Doctor Howard has been at work ever since his appointment. He is collecting the insects, and will make a display of them at our meeting. He wants all persons to send him information and specimens of insects affecting fruits, trees, or vegetables in their respective localities. No matter whether you are a member of the Society or not, if you will send Doctor Howard a specimen of the insects doing you injury, he will tell you the name of the insect and the cheapest and most affective way of destroying it. Doctor Howard's report will show, first, the insect itself; second, the injury it does, and the extent and scope of the same in our state; third, the remedy. This will be a model report, and it is given here in detail that all may, as far as possible, see how to illustrate their reports and thus place them beyond the period of mere school-boys' essays.

ADDRESSES.

We will soon begin to prepare the program. Members have generally been appointed to make addresses at hazard. Any one may be appointed, so kindly notify me if you wish to be appointed on any particular subject. Some members have already notified me of the particular subject they are considering, and it is desired as far as possible to appoint members to the subjects on which they are prepared or are investigating. Any suggestions on this subject will be thankfully received.

SOME WORK.

Since the Rockport meeting I have at-

ing of the root knot worm are heat and moisture and a porous soil, either sandy or one made light by the addition of vegetable humus. The application therefore of organic manure wherever the worm is present in the soil will only serve to make the evil worse. In stiff loamy or heavy soil with a good clay sub-soil the worm makes but slow progress. Such soils should therefore, where the root knot is known to exist, have the preference in planting out orchards of peach, plum, and fig, the roots of these fruits together with those of the mulberry being most susceptible to attack.

The planting of cape jasmines and catalpas, where the presence of root knot is suspected should be avoided, as the roots of these trees breed the worm with astonishing rapidity. Lands that have been cultivated and then allowed to grow up in vines and weeds are favorite breeding grounds for the nematode worm, and clean cultivation, together with the planting of such varieties of trees whose roots are not likely to be infested is one way of getting rid of the pest. As to whether the roots of cotton are liable to attack, I am not able to state positively. I have however seen clean cotton roots grow in soil that I knew to be infested with the worm.

Ashes applied in unlimited quantities make no perceptible difference in checking the spread of root knot, but wherever lime has been incorporated with the soil a decided improvement is noticeable in root growth previously infested, but have not experimented sufficiently to say it will prove a radical cure, though soils containing an abundance of lime are probably less likely to be troubled with the pest.

The best and probably the surest way of ridding the ground of the nuisance is to clean it thoroughly and sow it to some of the stronger growing varieties of grasses, as the roots of the graminæ family have so far proved exempt from attack. After the grass has commenced to grow freely, either mow frequently or keep pastured, and in three or four years time the ground will be perfectly clean and free from every trace of the worm.

Now, as to the root rot: Prof. Price very correctly states, the nodules on peas or beans have no connection with root rot, nor do I think any of the horticulturists of this state have been under that impression. The cotton root rot however is common to a great many varieties of fruits, the peach excepted, and as yet has defied all attempts made to check its progress, which in some localities has caused considerable loss to farmers and fruit growers, and being but little understood has frequently been mistaken for blight, etc., and the lasting gratitude of thousands of Texas farmers awaits the one fortunate enough to discover a permanent remedy.

Brenham, Texas.

R. D. BLACKSHEAR'S LE CONTES.

The following letter from R. D. Blackshear, the well known pear grower of Navasota, to Mr. R. N. Northrup, of Giddings, Texas, is published by request of Mr. Northrup, and as a matter of general interest to Texas pear growers.

NAVASOTA, TEXAS.

Mr. R. H. Northrup, Giddings, Texas. Dear Sir:—Your letter received and contents noted. Up to the 18th of March, 1892, my LeConte trees were as vigorous, healthy and prolific as I could wish, bearing good crops of fine fruit, which brought me a profit of over $300 per acre net, every year. I thought I had a good thing which would last. On the 17th and 18th of March, 1892, a severe freeze took place. The crop of fruit was set, and very large; fruit being the size of peas. All was destroyed. The sap was frozen in all the tender portions of the trees. After the thaw, the ends of all the limbs, fruit spurs, even down to the main branches, turned black. The blight thus started, continued to extend down the limbs, even to the main trunk. There it stopped. Nearly all the trees are still alive, and have sent up sprouts from all the green portions of the bodies. These sprouts have formed fruit spurs the last year, and may have a little fruit this year if no late freeze kills them; but all the tops of the old trees are dead. Some of them I cut away, and some I never touched. It made no difference; sprouts came out on all alike. The old dead limbs are falling off the trees, as they rot. A young orchard, set out the winter of 1891, was not injured by the freeze at all, and are now thrifty, fine looking trees, two years old. In this community most of the older trees have been injured just like mine, while the young trees, four years old and younger, are not hurt. I believe now that the LeConte pear will not do well this far North after it gets good into bearing, say eight or ten years old.

My trees never showed any signs of blight until that freeze on the 18th of March, 1892. True, some of them had died before that, but it was caused by root rot which kills cotton. Kieffer and Smith's Hybrid were not much hurt. I think if you will cut all blighted parts down to sound wood, and follow it up closely, and give your trees a good top dripping of manure or seed meal, and cultivate shallow until June or July each year, you may arrest the blight and save your trees.

Some say cultivate well; others say do not cultivate at all, and give their experience for what they say, but I say I have tried both plans, and I see no difference. All blight just alike.

I have tried many different kinds of pears; all blight, but Kieffer much less than any, and it is a profitable fruit when properly handled.

R. D. BLACKSHEAR.

Dr. A. M. Ragland: I would like to engage in raising and pickling cucumbers for our city market. Please inform me, through Orchard and Garden, of the best method for pickling. I think I know how to grow them; but to compete with Eastern gardeners is the point I want. Any information on the subject will be gladly received through you or your correspondents.—JOHN G. HERRINGTON, Nolanville, Bell Co., Texas.

[Will some of the readers of Orchard and Garden give us information on pickling cucumbers.—ED. O. & G.]

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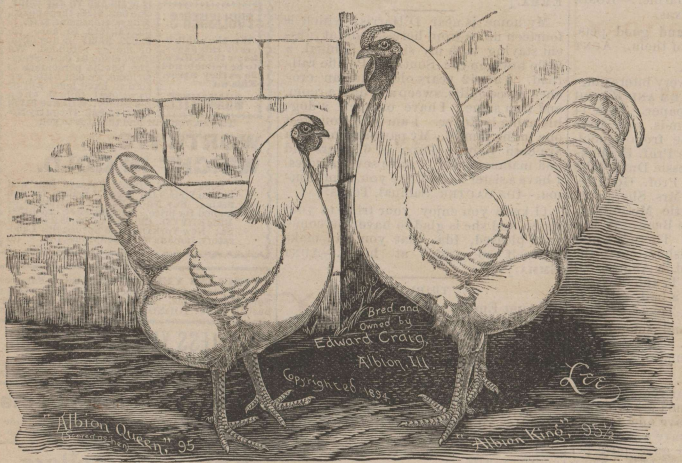
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Poultry and Bees.

I would like to learn through your valuable paper of any one that has Emden geese. Please give address and oblige a subscriber—MISS ROSA AERNDS, Houston, Texas.

ANS.—There are none advertised in this paper, and we dont know who has them for sale. Better consult advertisements in some poultry journal.—ED.

Chicks hatched of poor, but honest and healthy parents, will remain well and gladden the heart of their owner with rapid growth if they are kept on dry, uninfected ground, fed and watered with wholesome food and drink, and kept clear of vermin. Nothing else is necessary. These laws may be easily spread out so as to cover the chicks until they become fowls, and will also cover completely their posterity. If infectious diseases are introduced, it is done in violation of the above laws. How simple this is, and yet it has become so involved in obscurity by the senseless lucubrations of sap heads, who want to sell nostrums to cure all ailments, or wish to make a reputation for knowledge they do not possess, that people have been lead to believe, that raising chickens is too complicated for common comprehension. The most experienced breeders, who cannot afford to lose chickens that are worth two to five dollars each, simply, but rigidly, observe these rules, and their losses are insignificant.



WHITE WYANDOTTES.

The accompanying illustration is no bought cut for display purposes, but was made for Edward Craig, Albion, Illinois, by J. Henry Lee, Indianapolis, Indiana, and is a true representation of "Albion King" and "Albion Queen." There is mated (for 1894) with "Albion King," score 95½, "Albion Queen." (hen) score 95, hen 93½, 8 pullets, scoring 95½, 95½, 95, 95, 94½, 94½, 94, 94. Eggs, $2.50 for 13; $4 for 26.

ALBION, ILL, Dec. 20, 1893.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have this day scored "Albion King," White Wyandotte Cockerel, owned and bred by Edward Craig, Albion, Ill., and find him a 95½ point bird. I have also scored "Albion Queen," White Wyandotte hen, owned by Edward Craig, and found her a 95 honest point hen.

C. A. EMRY, Judge.

MORE NONSENSE.

B. F. CARROLL.

When we see such nonsense as the following appearing in the Poultry Department of the good old reliable TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, we are constrained to cry—bosh! H. B. Geer says: "When your box or bucket containing eggs for hatching arrives, it should be turned over from side to side and not unpacked for twenty-four hours, which quiets the eggs down and enables them to recover their natural equilibrium."

This kind of advice is all bosh. Some of the best hatches I ever had were from Ohio, North Carolina and New York, and were put under hens in twenty minutes after I got them home. A few years ago I received twenty-six Black Langshan eggs from North Lima, Ohio. They were billed to Corsicana, sixteen miles away, and were brought out on the mail hack over as rough black land road as ever a team traveled. If the basket could have been placed in a centrifugal machine and revolved at a rapid rate they could not have been more thoroughly shaken up. As soon as I got them home they were unpacked and in less than an hour were under hens, and I only got twenty-four chickens, and one egg broken in nest that had a chick in it. Another set of eggs from North Carolina, 12 eggs hatched 11 chicks. Another set from Bro. H. B. Geer, of Black Minorcas, gave 11 chicks, all set in ten to sixty minutes. This rest business, like a great deal of stuff found in poultry books and agricultural journals, is written to fill up space and no intelligent reason given for such stuff. I cannot see why eggs cannot rest as well under a hen as in a bucket of excelsior and hay. Equilibrium; this a big word and sounds well.

Now, Mr. Editor, get your pencil and cipher some for me. I want to know the exact time required to restore the equilibrium of a basket of eggs that has received the ocillations and bumpifications of a railroad car for 1000 miles, and and what difference in hatch if set immediately, or within twenty-four hours, when the equilibrium is restored.

Blooming Grove, Navarro Co., Texas.

OUR BOOK REVIEW.

New books of interest to farmers and stock men should be sent to literary editor TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas. If you have not received one, send to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for the catalogue of books of use to every farmer, stockman, dairyman, florist, horticulturist or poultryman.

The Cosmopoliton for February introduces a famous European author to its readers—Valdes of Madrid, and the artist Marold, of Paris, well known as a French illustrator.

A darkey kid with a watermelon, named "Dixie," is the happy subject selected for the colored cover of the 1894 seed catalogue of Johnson & Stokes, Philadelphia, one of the old and reliable seed houses.

We have received the very artistic tinted lithograph issued by Padgitt Bros. the leaders in the wholesale saddlery business in Dallas and the State. This firm occupies the largest building in the United States devoted exclusively to that business.

A stout heart comes from success in one's undertaking. If the undertaking is the production of a crop from purchased seeds, half the battle is won when you begin right. Send to D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., get their beautiful seed annual for 1894; you know the rest.

Number 10 of the "Book of the Fair" treats very largely of the agricultural displays and the various agricultural implements. It is full of the same high quality illustrations which have distinguished this work from the beginning. The Bancroft Co., San Francisco and Chicago.

"Keeping Everlastingly at It" has become an almost household word throughout the United States, and is inseparably connected with the name of N. W. Ayer & Son, the advertising agents of Philadelphia. Their American Newspaper Annual for 1893-4 is out and is superior to all similar publications. They have discarded some obsolete ideas in the make up of the book which enables them to have an "up to date" edition, an item of the greatest value to the advertiser. The book has, in addition to the usual lists, and immense amount of tabular and statistical information. Price $5, postpaid. N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

Very wisely, Mr. Shoemaker has taken up the old idea of a real almanac, with all the zodiacal signs, moons phases, etc., and added to it his catalogue of poultry. It will be appreciated by the "old timers," and prove interesting to the new generation. Sent for 10cts. by C. C. Shoemaker, Freeport, Ills.

Marked on the last page of the annual catatalogue of the W. R. Graham Manufacturing Company, of Greenville, Texas, is the announcement of the 16th annual convention of Texas bee keepers to be held in Greenville the first Wednesday and Thursday in April this year. Bee keeperes are doubtless aware of the dates of this meeting, and doubtless will be there; and they are doubtless aware of the advantages of dealing with a Texan apiary rather than a Northern one. Those who are not should send for the Graham Company's catalogue.

The Mesquiter: From the daily prints we learn that Frank Holland, who wields the destinies of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, has joined the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the hightondest civic society in existence. We also understand that Farmer Shaw has put in his application. When the hayseeds and the dudes and the high flyers get together like this, whether there is harmony or not in state politics there is evidently no lack of it in this organization.

Dallas Democrat: TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, always a bright, clean and able paper, is vastly improved by the beautiful new dress of brevier. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH stands at the head of its class of journalism in the Southwest.

We do not know how long this offer may hold good, but Gardner Work, of Waco, is now offering chances for the homeless to secure farms for themselves, which may to many be the chance of their lives. The early buyers will of course have first choice. See his ad. on page 15.

THE ABILENE COUNTRY.

The garden spot of the great Southwest, cheap lands, good society, good schools, numerous churches and the most healthful and delightful climate. The Abilene Reporter is the leading weekly newspaper of this most favored and rapidly developing country. If you are seeking for information send 25 cents for three months subscription and receive, in addition to the three months subscription to the Reporter, a splendid railroad map of the state and descriptive printed matter handsomely illustrated. Address Abilene Reporter, Abilene, Texas.

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

We are working hard to induce settlers to come to Texas. Will you help us, both for your interest and ours? For maps, time tables, etc., call on your nearest local ticket agent or address

J. C. MCCABE, G. T. & P. Agt.
Fort Worth, Texas.

If you have not seen our Premium List it will pay you to write TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for a copy.

Geo. A. Miller, Florence, Texas, breeder of White Leghorns and Pit Games. Fowls for sale in the fall. Eggs, $1.50 per 13.

Felch's Light Brahmas, Black Langshans; eggs $2 per sitting. Also White Leghorn eggs $1.50 per sitting. All of the very best Strain, and purely bred. **H. N. THOMPSON,** 343 South St., **Dallas, Tex.**

C. R. FAUBION, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS, breeder of Chinese Langshans. Terwick Prince, Jr., 2d, heads this pen; his superior is not in the South. Light Brahmas; extra large. Eggs safely packed. Write for pedigree of stock.

EGGS--NONE BETTER,
From exhibition Barred Plymouth Rock fowls, 13 for $1. Address L. C. BARKER, Richlawn, Cass County, Missouri.

WHERE CAN I GET
A pair of thoroughbred **"TARPOLEANS"**—non-sitters. Send me catalogue and price list.
R. E. SPEER, Roby, Texas.

Eggs for Hatching
From all leading varieties of thoroughbred poultry. Pit Games a specialty. Price list on application. Stamp if convenient. B. F. CARROLL, Blooming Grove, Texas.

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE.
From the best breeds of Lt. Brahmas, B. Langshans, B. P. Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns and S. S. Hamburgs. Fowls, $1.50 to $3 each. Eggs, $1.50 per 13; $3 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited. R. A. DAVIS, Merit, Tex.

Fancy Poultry Standard Seeds
Valuable Catalogue pertaining to **Fancy Poultry** and **Standard Seeds.** Tells all about Poultry and how to make a garden. Send 4c. in stamps.
JOHN BAUSCHER, Jr., Freeport, ILLINOIS.

$5.50 FOR THREE, or $10 FOR SIX. Fine young Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Pit Games, Black Langshans, Buff Cochins or Wyandottes. Also eggs for winter hatching. Illustrated catalogue free.
Address, H. B. GEER, Nashville, Tenn.,
Or GEER BROS., St. Marys, Mo.

PEKIN DUCKS.
I have for sale the full blood Pekin ducks at the following prices:
1 pair sent by Express, C. O. D. $4.00.
2 " " " " $7.00.
3 " " " " $10.00.
Eggs $1 per dozen by Express, C. O. D.
JAS. H. JENKINS, McKINNEY, TEXAS.

Elmwood Poultry Yard.
The largest Poultry Yard in Western Texas. Have won more First Premiums at the Dallas State Fair than any other breeder in the State. Have eggs for hatching at $2.00 for 13 from the following breeds: Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White and Brown Leghorns, White Minorcas, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans. **R. A. CORBETT, Baird, Texas.**


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AND GUIDE TO POULTRY RAISERS.
64 large pages, printed in colors. Description of all leading varieties of fowls. Over 50 fine illustrations. Plans for Poultry houses. Remedies for all diseases. Recipe for Poultry Powders. The finest thing out—everybody wants one. Only 10c.
C. C. SHOEMAKER, Freeport, Ill., U. S. A.


WHITE MINORCAS
The most prolific layers. Splendid foragers. Extremely hardy. Non-sitters. Stock from best imported strains; WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE. Eggs $2 for 13, shipped any distance with perfect safety. circular free.
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INCUBATORS & BROODERS
Brooders only $5. Best and cheapest for raising chicks; 40 first premiums; 3,000 testimonials; send for catalogue.
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IMPROVED PEERLESS HATCHER

Record 100 per cent.
169 Chicks out of 169 fertile eggs. Guaranteed absolutely self-regulating and to hatch fully 80 per cent. of fertile eggs, or money refunded. Reasonable in price. Self-regulating Brooders. Send 4 cts. for catalogue, testimonials, etc.
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T. F. KING & CO.,
101 Main St., Dallas, Texas,
GRAVEL ROOFERS
And dealers in 2 and 3 ply Prepared Roofing, Building and Sheathing Papers, Coal Tar, Pitch and all kinds of Roofing Material. Orders solicited.

The Fort Sill Country.
The Sampson Publishing and Printing Company have just completed and published a handsome book of valuable information on matters relating to the Comanche, Kiowa and Apache Reservations, together with a fine map, splendid portraits of Chief Quanah Parker and other Comanche and Kiowa chiefs, including their history, with many valuable geographical and topographical facts which are of vast interest to the public. Also full and complete information concerning the homestead laws, how to file on government land, and how to take a claim. Price, 25 cents. Address THE SAMPSON PUBLISHING CO., Duncan, I. T.

tion of the good qualities of her husband, driving him to the club or saloon. It is not of these we speak.

The ideal household has an ideal husband and wife, not perfect, and neither expecting perfection in the other but each trying to overcome these failings.

The ideal husband who realizes his position as bread-getter and the head of the family who has the Scriptural, the state and society ideas of his responsibilities, rights and duties, looks not upon a dollar of his earnings as his own, independent of his family. It is the property of the unit, the family, and he is the wise and just steward, responsible for its discreet and economical expenditure, as his superior wisdom and judgment, gained by experience, dictate. His thoughts by day and by night are with and for the family, and making provisions for them if their prop and support shall be removed.

The ideal wife is the complement of the ideal husband, lovingly a co-worker with him in making a home for themselves and their children. She cares not to rule, nor is over-sensitive in regard to her rights, well knowing that if her intuition is better than John's reasoning that John will not be slow to discover it, and grant her full credit. While he is burdened with the bread-getting, she has more time and wisdom in adapting means to ends in all the detail of expenditure, and the family purse is safe in her hands, he well knowing that with her its contents will go further in clothing and feeding. Mistakes, no doubt, are made, but these are lovingly overlooked. They are mistakes of the head, and not of the heart, and no matter, if the heart is right. And thus lovingly they pursue life's journey, the wife's smiles more to the husband than the club or saloon, and the husband's caresses more to the wife than the ballot or sorosis. They twain are one flesh, the family is a unit, each enjoying his or her rights to the fullest extent, "in honor preferring one another." The poor creature does not know she is a slave oppressed by laws made by the monster, man, and cares not for the ballot to right them until, like the serpent in Eden, some insinuating "walking delegate" persuades the happy wife to partake of the fruit of the tree of knowledge, after eating of which the home is no longer an Eden.

Interlachen, Florida.

A HURRIED VISIT FROM A CORYELL VISITOR.

Dear Household: Here I come at last with my budget. Will you let me in? I am in a hurry and cant stay long, for you must all know this is a busy month for those who take interest in poultry and gardening, and as I have jailed a few sitting hens, and will have to wait awhile for others to get over their scare, I will write while I wait. I will say here that the letters of the Household have interested me since I first saw TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I read and smile, agree and differ, while reading the opinions on the various subjects discussed, as my sentiment directs. One sister's ideal husband is mine to a T. Dear sisters, I feel like I could enjoy a conversation with you all better vis-a-vis, than through the pen. This is my first call, and if it finds space it may not be the last, and I may meet you all at the Fair next October.

Dolly, I am ready to pin my badge on now, if not as a Household member, as an interested lady reader. I have stayed longer than I expected. Love to Mrs. Buchanan and all Household members.

Turnersville, Coryell Co., Texas.

LOVE A MYTH.

RETA.

Many of you, perhaps all, have forgotten "the rustic maiden," but seeing Mabel Clair's letter in the issue of January 13 I could not withstand the temptation of coming from my rural home and helping in my feeble way to bear the burden which I know will be cast on her young and tender shoulders. Heretofore my thoughts on the subject of matrimony have not been penned, but have been expressed to some of my girl friends and they say I do not believe any such thing, but say it just to be talking. Others say I am an oddity—nature's curiosity—different from all other girls, but I think not; at least I find one—Mabel—that speaks my sentiments exactly.

Do we not see around us every day scenes that make our hearts ache and brains whirl, among those who before man and God said that they loved, cherished and honored each other, and now they have rent asunder the chains that bound them, and by the dark, deep chasm of divorce they are separated, each looking upon the other as being the wreck of their lives, and with all the animosity one human can entertain for another rankling within their breasts. Perhaps in ages past "love was not a myth and marriage a failure," but that day is gone; each one deals with the other as they are dealt with; flattery, deceit and lying is all practiced more or less and great pride is taken in it.

Ah, who can look back to their first love and not feel their lips curl in scorn and disgust? Wandering Bachelor says he could not advise the girls to wait to find their equal. Then I infer we had better take just any we can get, just so we are married; dont be old maids. I think there is a difference between old maids and maiden ladies; the former is one who never had the opportunity of marrying, the latter one who has but refused.

Ah, Denta, we feared that you were like the bird who sang a few notes out of tune and then hid away out of the light of the moon, but seeing you under the flag of truce we welcome you back to the Household and shake hands across the chasm.

Duncanville, Dallas Co., Texas.

A CALL FROM A BUSY GIRL.

JOSIE.

Dear Household: I have been a silent admirer of your happy circle for some time, and have often thought that I would just like to take a little peep, but could never muster courage enough to do so until this eve. I must assure you before going any further, that I shall not tarry long, for by so doing I would take up too much space, when it might be filled with something more valuable than this.

My uncle has been taking TEXAS FARM AND RANCH ever since I can remember, and that is several years, although I am not on the "old maid" list yet.

I liked Mabel Clair's ideas on "Love is a Mistake," very much. I think folks (young folks) imagine that they are in love a great many times, when in reality, it is only a passing fancy, for if anything should happen that would separate them from what they thought to be their first and only love, they would forget it in so short a time that you would be so surprised that you would exclaim, "well, who would have thought it!"

Oh, no; I am not speaking from experience, but from observation. But that agreement not to tarry long, and I must run and press my dress before the iron gets cold.

Waco, Texas.

LOVE.

CYCLONE.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: As I step in view, there are no sable curtains to pull back. No, I'm not hid by any screen but distance, but as I view the last page, I see the familiar faces of Mrs. Wallace, Alice Jackson, Mabel Clair, and Wandering Bach. I think Mabel Clair is rather severe on love. Dear Mabel, the image you describe is the demon that is human, "while love is divine," and when you take love from humanity, you take heaven from earth. Love is the cream of life, and without it we are brutes. Marriage is the great event of our lives, and marriage without love is hell on earth. With best wishes, I will ask you all to write and especially Mabel Clair.

Pottsboro, Texas.

You Shiver

and say: "I'm taking cold." But you shiver because your system is weak and cannot resist outside influences.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites will clothe your bones with solid flesh and build you up so you won't take cold easily. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

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EVERY ONE can afford to use Clam Bouillon for Lunch, Dinner and Tea at **20 cents** a quart. Enough for a whole family. Prepared in five minutes from a **bottle** of

BURNHAM'S CLAM BOUILLON

Quality improved, price reduced, larger bottles. All Grocers sell it.

E. S. BURNHAM CO., 120 Gansevoort St., N.Y.

Sample bottle, 10 cents; makes a pint.

WE WANT YOU to distribute circulars, samples, etc., in your locality for our new line of big advertising. $15 to $25 per thousand. CASH PAID. No canvassing. Enclose stamp. DISTRIBUTING BUREAU, P.O. Box 1925, New York City.

NEW CARDS Send 2c. stamp for the FINEST SAMPLE BOOK of genuine Hidden Name, Silk Fringe, Envelope, Bevel Edge, Fancy Shape Calling Cards, &c., ever offered. NO TRASH. Buckeye Card Co., Lacoville, Ohio.

CANCER Permanently Cured ! ! ! ! Home treatment. $20 to $35. Send stamp for book. JNO. B. HARRIS, Port Payne, Ala.

FREE 16-page Illustrated Book giving dates and prices paid for Send two stamp. **OLD COINS** National Coin Co., 835 D Exchange Bldg., Boston, Mass

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IMPROVED FAVORITE WASHER and NEW BALL WRINGER Washer embodies the only true principle for cleaning clothes. Washes everything from a handkerchief to a carpet. Attested by the 100,000 in actual use. Praised by all. **Agents make money rapidly as they sell on their merits.** Good profits. **Agent Wanted** in every County. Samples sent at wholesale price. Exclusive Territory and Protection guaranteed agents. R. M. BALL, MUNCIE, IND.



HANDY COBBLER COMPLETE SHOE and Harness Kit for home use. Great time and money saver. Articles separate cost $6. Price 26 articles, boxed, 20 lbs., $3. No. 2 without extra harness tools, 23 articles, 17 lbs., $2. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. In order give R. R. or Exp. station and name this paper. KUHN & CO., Moline, Ill

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MUST HAVE AGENTS AT ONCE. Sample Sashlock, free by mail for 2c stamp. Immense Unrivalled. Only good one ever invented. Beats weights. Sales unparalleled. $12 a day. *Write quick.* BROHARD, Box 31, Phila.

SHELLS. SEA WEEDS. CORALS. Send stamped envelope to the undersigned for information concerning the prices of these marine treasures. HESTER KIRKE Denver Resurvey. Galveston, Texas.

You Dye in 30 minutes Turkey red on cotton that won't freeze, boil or wash out. No other will do it. Package to color 2 lbs., by mail, 10 cts. 2 6, any color—for wool or cotton 40c. Big pay Agents. Write quick. *Mention this paper.* FRENCH DYE CO. Vassar, Mich

RHEUMATISM The greatest discovery of the century Safe, Speedy and Certain Cure for Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout and Dropsical Tendencies, all promptly cured by this Remedy. Large bottles $1.25 and $2.00, delivered. Pamphlets Mailed with Testimonials Free. Burt Chemical Co., Box 15 Cambridge, Ohio.

THREE A WEEK!

On January 15 The Galveston News and The Dallas News begun the publication of semi-weekly editions, and we hereby notify our readers that we are now clubbing TEXAS FARM AND RANCH with THE GALVESTON (or Dallas) SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS for the low price of

$1.75 A YEAR!

Just think of it! Here are three papers a week, or 156 papers a year, for the small price of $1.75!

Now is the time to supply yourself with good reading matter at a low price.

Address all orders under this offer to

Texas Farm and Ranch,
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Superior Train Service
Elegant Equipment and Fast Time
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The Direct Line to all Points in
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W. A. DASHIELL, Trav. Pass. Agt. GASTON MESLIER. Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt.
L. S. THORNE, 3rd Vice-President and General Supt.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

Farm and Stock.

In our issue of February 3rd we published a cut of hogs owned by I. N. Barker, but failed to publish the address, which is Thorntown, Indiana.

A good way to save grain when feeding hogs is to have comfortable quarters for them. This saving may be made to amount to fully one-fourth in bad, cold weather.

The Missouri State Dairy Association has offered a premium for the best essay on "The Creamery Shirk; How Can We Catch Him?" A noble theme, and we trust that the game may be caught.

The Illinois State Dairymen's Association will hold their 20th annual meeting at Dixon, Lee county, beginning February 21st, instant. For particulars address the Secretary, W. R. Hostetter, Mt. Carroll, Illinois.

One of W. L. Ellwood's large barns at DeKalb Illinois, was burned on the 7th inst. More than forty horses, and a large amount of grain and hay were also consumed. Tramps are supposed to have caused the fire.

"Speed follows blood," sounds axiomatic, but that's a motto adopted by the Exposition Stock Farm, of Dallas. There are a number of thorough bloods in this stable, the season for which ends July 1st, 1894. Persons interested in the improvement of their stock of horses should send for their stud catalogue.

There is money in feeding sheep for market. If there is more wool produced than can be sold at a profit why not make the sheep into good, stall-fed mutton for the numerous lovers of that dainty flesh! Mutton breeds are being introduced into Texas, and the prospect is fair for a good business in that line.

About twenty years ago the Swiss goverment appointed a dairy commission, and established dairy schools throughout the country. Well, what of that? This is what: Swiss butter, Swiss cheese and Swiss condensed milk have captured "the earth," almost. It has brought millions to the farmers of the little mountain republic. That would be called class legislation by many of our Texas statesmen.

A ration, for cow, horse, or other animal, or for man, is the daily allowance, and not, as some construe it, a single feed. Hoard's Dairyman elucidates this in a recent issue in reply to Hon. W. I. Buchanan, late chief of the Agricultural Department of the World's Columbian Exposition, who seems to have had his "ration" badly mixed. A ration may be divided into two or more feeds, or fed all at once without destroying its character or sophisticating its name.

There is a strange tendency in animated nature for like to produce like; and there is another and opposite tendency of all living creatures to depart from this law. These opposing principles are heredity and variation, each continually striving to produce opposite results. These are the foundation stones of all improvement in breeding, and all fixity of type. By their use breeders are enabled to produce new and improved varieties, and to fix characteristics, so that they may be made to breed true. No man can become a successful breeder who fails to keep constantly in view these two great opposing factors of his business.

CEDAR HILL JERSEY FARM.

"There is nothing half so sweet in life as love's young dream," excepting it be the odor in a well kept dairy, supplied with the richest of Jersey milk. How, then, can we be surprised at the success of one who for years past has made a thorough study of raising fine Jersey cattle. In looking over the best herds of Jerseys throughout Eastern Texas it has been our fortune to find none so nearly perfect as those of the Cedar Hill Jersey Farm, owned by M. Lothrop, of Marshall, Texas.

Marshall is well located in a good farming country, with first-class railway facilities, good water, and excellent people. The county has been for years the home of many fine herds of Jerseys, and to-day no less than twenty gentlemen living in Marshall own from two to fifty head of registered Jerseys. No Jersey cattle breeding farm in the great state of Texas is more worthy of honorable mention in this publication than the one named at the heading of this article. The success attending the efforts of its owner speaks more emphatically than any words from our pen can do. Cedar Hill Jersey farm is most propitiously situated, and most thoroughly equipped for the business of raising and developing the Jersey. It lies within and adjoining the city of Marshall. From the first entrance to the home of Mr. Lothrop we are met with the appearance of his library, so well furnished with works of standard authors upon the breeding of Jersey cattle. Mr. Lothrop being a St. Lambert man, his herd is strictly a St. Lambert herd. He has now a herd of 50 head, 22 milch cows, 14 of which have records of over 14 pounds.

Kindness is the word that rules about his barns and stock. The attendants are practical and careful; the cows gentle and kind. The stables are noticeable for their cleanliness. In the dairy-house, kept so clean and pure, the milk is separated by a horizontal hand separator. The butter is all sold in Marshall at 40 cents. It would require time to find a more uniform, a better developed herd of Jerseys than Mr. Lothrop owns. He is thoroughly posted on the subject. When he started in to breed Jerseys he recognized the fact that at the top only there was success, and being naturally of a progressive turn of mind, he made his selection from the pick of the land. He early recognized the superiority of the herd bred by Miller & Libby, Franklin, Pennsylvania, and though they "came high" he determined to buy. As a result he has to-day at the head of his herd the two grandly bred bulls, Ida's Rioters Prince 32355 and Lignal's Rebel 32928.

Ida's Rioters Prince descended from a royal line. He is a large, smooth bull, of deep rich color, very low down, with good style, and as a breeder has very few equals; sire, Ida's Rioter of St. L. 13656; already the sire of tested daughters averaging over 19 pounds each; a son of Bachelor of St. Lambert, the sire of Exile. We see the same rich blood in the dam, Sister of Charity 62433, test 24lbs. 13 ozs., (first daughter of Stoke Pogis 5th 5987) out of Nell Pogis 31891, a granddaughter of Litchfield and Bachelor of St. Lambert. Among other favorite cows can be mentioned, Princess Corinne 48203 and Bell Melrose 61920 each having a test of more than 19 pounds.

BREEDING AS AN ART—No. 5.

F. L. HOOPER.

One of the first things which breeders of cattle need the most is correct ideas of the outward form of the perfect animal. The wide hips, straight broad back, full pendant hams, deep chest, and ample shoulders, should be known and duly appreciated. They should acquire a correct eye, study the points of value, and then select the parents of their stock with a proper view of their best physiological development. The truth is that the real zeal for imported and pedigree stock has thrown out of sight the true points in good animals, which are recognized by skillful breeders. But form is not all the careful breeding may secure; the dairy value of stock may readily be enhanced. In effecting this, we have to select good milkers, capable of transmitting the same qualities to their offspring, a fact to be ascertained only by actual test. When a good milker is found the strain may be kept up. Native breeds, when of good milkers, are as permanent as thorough blood, that is, their progeny are as likely to prove good in the same points, as the progeny of blood stock. This is an important subject, one that deserves the fullest attention at the hands of the dairymen and stock beeeders. If such a course was pursued, in a short time, there is no doubt, that we should have an American breed of cattle as celebrated for their milking qualities as some breeds are for their fattening qualities.

A truthful definition of the "Art of Breeding," consists in the selection of males and females intended to breed together with reference to each other's merits and demerits. A breed of animals may be said to be improved when any quality has been increased by art beyond what that quality was in a state of nature.

It is for this reason that we should not breed from an animal, however excellent, unless we can ascertain it to be what is called well bred, that is, descended from a race of ancestors who have through several generations, possessed in a high degree, the properties which it is our object to obtain. "It appears that the most important method of improving the form of animals, consists in the selecting of a well formed female larger than the male." The principle depends somewhat upon the power of the female has to supply her offspring with nourishment in proportion to her size, and the power of nourishing herself from the excellency of her constitution. It has been remarked by skillful breeders that the size of the fœtus is generally in proportion to that of the male parent, and so vice versa, and that if the nourishment is deficient, the offspring has all the disposition of a steerling. If the female is larger, there is a larger quantity of milk, and her offspring is more abundantly supplied after birth.

We all know that it is necessary to have abundant nourishment from the earliest period of an animal's existence, until its growth is complete, to produce the most perfect form and development.

The power to prepare the greatest quantity of nourishment from a given quantity of food, depends principally on the magnitude of the lungs to which the organs of digestion are subservient. It is much more easy to select large sized, well formed females from a variety, than well formed males of a variety that is smaller, as the shape of the chest depends upon the lungs, hence arises that remarkably large chest which is produced by crossing with females that are larger than the males. This has been particularly noticed with horses that have been bred in this way.

In the breeding of cattle there are three objects to be kept in view: The form well adapted to fattening, the form for producing milk, and the form for working oxen. These objects have engaged the attention of the skillful breeder to produce an animal covering more than one form, but experience has not hitherto justified the expectation that has been entertained of combining all these desirable properties in an eminent degree in the same race. That form which indicates properties of yielding large quantities of milk, differs materially from that which we know from experience to be combined with early maturity, and the most valuable carcass, and the breeds which are understood to give the greatest weight of meat for the food they consume, and to contain the least proportion of offal, are not those which possess in the highest degree, the strength and activity required for labor. A disposition to fatten and a tendency to yield large quantities of milk, cannot be united in the same animal. Experience has shown that the Holstein-Fresians for milk, Shorthorns for beef, Devons for working oxen, are good types of the three forms to be kept in view.

Baltimore, Md.

MRS. KIDD ON CLIMATIC FEVER.

The treatment for climatic fever, first published by Mrs. Vaide C. Kidd, of Sealy, Texas, in the Jersey Bulletin, has been tried and approved by many handlers of Jerseys in Texas. The treatment which we give as an extract from her article in the Bulletin, is as follows:

"Those who would save their cattle must be vigilant and not afraid of early rising; the first symptoms is a stiffness on getting up in the morning—very noticeable; now follow your animal to his or her feed box and observe very closely how it eats; instead of mouthing the feed, it will be licked up and not eaten greedily, as a well animal will do; these things seem small in themselves, but right here is the time and place to begin treatment; if you expect to save the brute, dont delay, until the weakness in loins is to be seen, which will be the third or fourth day from the first symptoms; unless the bowels are very loose, commence with a full dose of physic; after it is set, give the following kidney drench every six hours: Spirits nitre dulc., one drachm; acetate potash, two drachms; water, one pint; mix. We found twice a day about right; this drench is for a medium sized animal; give oftener for a grown bull, and I should say less of it, and as often for a calf. If the case is a severe one, rub over the loins with turpentine and grease, repeat as often as the case may demand, (if it takes the hair off dont be alarmed, it will grow again), and give a tablespoonful of condition powders twice or three times a day; keep bowels open, etc., keep up condition powders for a good while, and continue to drench at longer intervals as long as needed; sometimes when the fever lasts for many days, quinine may be given with good effect, but we used it very little, and never in the first days of the fever."

Mrs. Kidd also gives the following as her favorite "cow physic:" Three-fourths to one and one-fourth pounds Epsom salts (according to age and size of animal), and two ounces of best ground ginger. Pour over this three pints of boiling water. When at 105 F. give gradually as one dose."

KEEPING SWEET POTATOES—RACING AT THE FAIR.

GEO. GRAHAM.

Being much interested in the sweet potato question, and seeing the debate lagging somewhat, I venture my experience.

The management of the sweet potato is easy and the treatment simple, and therein, I fancy, often lies the failure sometimes to make, and often to keep when made. There are but two ways of destroying this superb esculent:

1. Cold; not absolutely freezing it. Frost destroys, and it is just a soft, limp mass, unfit for anything as soon as the thaw comes. Exposure to cold without freezing, whilst it does not entirely destroy it, makes it black and stringy, and though before being cooked it may appear all right, yet the cooking reveals its worthlessness and it is unfit for human food.

2. Heat; storing it in a place too warm. In short, cooking it in bulk in bank or cellar. It then rots rapidly, and in cases like that of Bro. Rawlins, disappears. This is not what happened to his; he was too kind and made its surroundings too comfortable for its sensitive nature.

I have had experience for the last fifteen years, from the coast to Dallas, and west to Brown county, in cellars and banks, and unless the cellar is properly built and perfectly arranged inside, I prefer banking out in the open field where the root is grown. And my experience of this season amply justify this conclusion. I planted in May and June, from slips and vines—the latter made the prettiest potatoes—in sandy land, Brazos upland, black jack and post oak. Kept them clean with hoe and sweep, and late in the fall, after three touches of frost, the last completely killing the vines, I cut them off at top of ground and several days afterward plowed them out, throwing them upon the ridges, where the bright sun and brisk wind dried them, and before the sun set I had them in banks and covered by their own vines, upon which I piled the earth by degrees, leaving an ample air hole in top on south side, which vent has remained open all winter until the blizzard of January 23-26. I closed these vents on that occasion, and on opening my banks last Sunday, I found my treasure inside all right. Mine are the yellow yam; when cooked, soft and sweet; vines somewhat slender, with scolloped leaf; will easily make 200 bushels per acre in suitable land.

Now a word about racing and gambling at our State Fair. I notice the sentiment is to suppress these and drive them out of the Fair, but is this not force, coercion? Says B. F. Wedel: "The racing, like gambling, will not down without the strong rebuke of the good people." Who are the "good people" who must judge the fraternity, and if they are good, would that quality not be better manifested by doing the gamblers good? Instead of forcibly ejecting them, show them a better way; convert them, make them Christians; then gambling ceases per se. Again another criticism on Mr. Wedel. He says: "The good people had no hand in the crucifixion of our Lord, but left him in the hands of a mob." I read in the narrative of that dire event that the leaders and chief were the chief priests, scribes, pharisees, lawyers and rulers of the people—in short, the elite of the Jewish nation. Mobs are not composed of such quality as that. Moreover, it is recorded that the common people—stuff mobs are composed of—heard him (Christ) gladly. And in another place it says, "They"—the chief priests, rulers, etc.—"would have put him to death, but they feared the people." Without doubt the "mob" were Christ's friends, and he was put to death by Roman soldiers at the instance of Jewish aristocracy.

Waco, Texas.

SWEET POTATOES AT THE TEXAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

JEFF WELBORN.

I wish information on the clause (where speaking of the bunch yam) where it says: "Since they grow in bunches and stand up well, they can be cut with a mowing machine and put up like regular forage."

They doubtless mean just the leaves. But they surely will make the impression that the vines stand upright. Do you mean that you just mow the leaves off and leave the vines? If the vines grow upright in bunches, please tell me where I can obtain seed at any price. My

Farm Machinery.

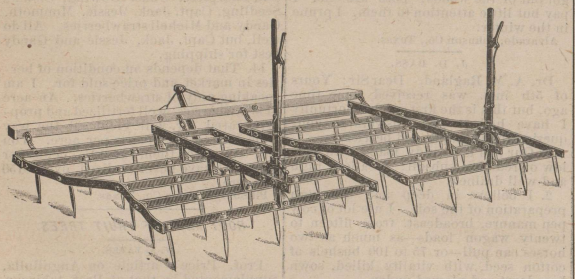
RUSSIA OUR CUSTOMER.

Hardware.

Since 1876, Russia has been a large importer of agricultural implements from the United States. This was brought about by some visitors from that country becoming interested in the quality of American machinery, and carrying home specimens, and a steady growth in the trade has been the result ever since. In hay presses, no other sort is used than those of American manufacture. The American reaper, mowing machine, binder, horse rake and drill, have all quite supplanted the English article. The plow has made very little impression, however, it being considered too expensive. Russia has quite a large manufacturing in metal goods, that of wire and wire nails being important. Its metal industries date back to a time previous to that of Peter the Great.

OSBORNE PEG-TOOTH HARROW; STEEL FRAME, LEVER SET.

By means of its levers it can be used as a straight pulverizing harrow, or as a slanting-tooth smoothing harrow. The beams are made of steel angle bars, five beams in each section, and five teeth in each beam. The frame is so constructed as to give strength and stiffness, and also prevents the teeth from tracking each other. By means of a simple locking device, the beams or tooth bars are easily removed and replaced without taking the frame apart, or otherwise disturbing the harrow, and is altogether a harrow which is unequaled for convenience, simplicity and durability. The harrow is made in two sections, with 50 teeth; three sections, with 75 teeth; four sections, with 100 teeth. For further information address D. M. Osborne & Co., Dallas, Texas; St. Louis, Mo., or Kansas City, Mo.



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The Improved Monitor Incubator is one of the highest standard incubating machines made, and with the improvement recently made it is a device now absolutely perfect. This incubator has a test of many years' experience. Artificial incubation is a proven fact. It is doing a vast amount of work in the increase of agricultural wealth all over America, and indeed throughout the world, for the incubators made by A. F. Williams, Bristol, Conn., and known as the "Improved Monitor," are used in almost every civilized country on the face of the globe.



For the convenience of Dallas county farmers, we have arranged for the Standard Cultivators and Standard Combined Corn and Cotton Planters to be handled by

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Humphrey & Son, Mesquite.
J. D. Curfman, Garland.
Ueckert & Zacha, Reinhart.
W. R. Turnipseed, Farmers Branch.
G. T. Hale, Duncanville.
J. C. Timmons, Cedar Hill.
McCarty Brothers, Lancaster.

Duplicate parts can be had by applying to either of the above named dealers. EMERSON, TALCOTT & CO., Dallas, Tex.

Henderson Times: How many people in Minden community or in Rusk county read TEXAS FARM AND RANCH? It is the leading paper in the state, and fast becoming, if not already so, the leading paper in the nation on farming. It only costs $1 a year—and a weekly paper. Every issue contains some article that if read and practiced, would cause an income of from $5 to $50 per year on the investment.

THE CITY OF CONVENTIONS.

From Dallas News.

WACO, TEX., Feb. 9, 1894.—The grand rank and grand encampment with 600 representatives, grand and past grands, arrived in Waco last Monday. These gentlemen had read of the hot wells and came eager to see if accounts were true. They found the case, like the Abyssinian queen put it, "the half had not been told." Every one of the Odd Fellows left Waco to proclaim to the world that the water of the hot wells will meet everything for which it has been advertised. You have nothing to do but to find an Odd Fellow and he will tell you that you had better go to Waco if you want to be cured without resort to apothecaries.

When the Odd Fellows are gone the Knights of Pythias came, those of the uniform rank, and these sir knights, after arriving felt by personal investigation in the bathing institutions like the Odd Fellows, perfectly, and that no exaggeration had been made, that the water of the hot wells is indescribable in its efficacy, past belief and only to be understood by actual participation. Ask any commissioned officer, brigade, regimental or divisional of the uniform rank Knights of Pythias of Texas and he will tell you the water of the hot wells of Waco will heal all the infirmities for which it is noted, and many that have never been mentioned, that its curative power is not yet fully understood, that the limit is still unknown. The artesian wells of Waco are true geysers. The water is not ejected through the fissures caused by volcanic action, but the holes are drilled with steel and diamond. In this case art and science have assisted nature in giving to the world stores of thermal water, exactly the same as the water emitted through fissures in Iceland and Mexico, and in Asia and in the state of Arkansas. Possessing every quality of the world's most famous geysers, which began spouting without man's assistance.

The Tailors' Association of Texas will reach Waco Monday. We are sure they will find that the water will cure them and will meet all that has been said for it.

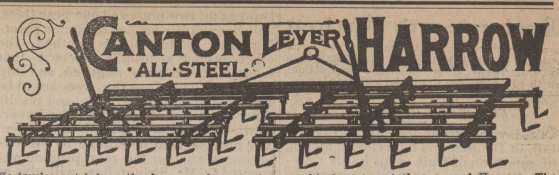
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Always in stock.



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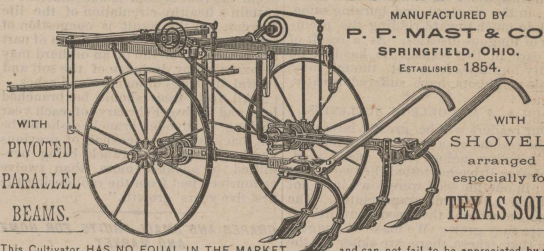
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CANTON LEVER ALL-STEEL HARROW



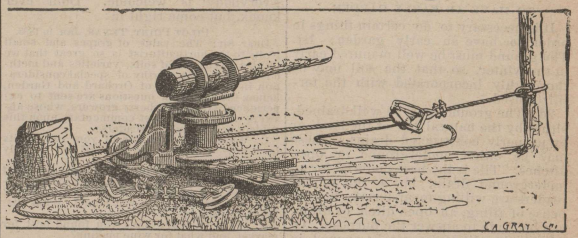
No implement brings the farmer a larger return on his investment than a good Harrow. The CANTON LEVER HARROW is the BEST of its class. By means of the Lever it can be INSTANTLY RELIEVED OF TRASH and made to cut straight or slanting as desired. Constructed so as to ADJUST ITSELF TO UNEVEN GROUND. Farmers everywhere enthusiastic in their praise of it. All sizes of Harrows both Wood and Steel Frame. Prices from $9 to $30. Ask your dealer for them and write us if you can't get them from him, mentioning this paper for special prices.
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MANUFACTURED BY
P. P. MAST & CO.,
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
WITH PIVOTED PARALLEL BEAMS.
WITH SHOVELS arranged especially for TEXAS SOIL.
This Cultivator HAS NO EQUAL IN THE MARKET, and can not fail to be appreciated by any Farmer who sees it. We also manufacture the
BUCKEYE DRILL, BUCKEYE SEEDER, BUCKEYE CIDER MILLS and HAY RAKES.
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The Worlds Champion Grubbing Machine



This machine is simple, strong and durable in all parts. It clears up an area from 150 to 300 feet in diameter, according to length of cable, at one setting, and can be moved with team and reset in two to five minutes. The stump in cut represents the anchor that holds the machine to place. The hitches for cable, lock for spool, lever for throwing in and out of gear, giving and taking up slack, are all simple and sure. It is provided with a three-fourths steel cable, 27 tons strength. It will pull green timber up to 12 inches diameter without any cutting of roots, and in some soils much larger. Like other work, much depends on the men and their chance to get at the stuff to be pulled. It makes a pull in 1 to 3 minutes. In open timber one of our men pulled pulled 59 trees, from 4 to 10 inches in diameter, with a single hitch in 2 hours, an average of one every two minutes. We have appliances for all kinds of pulling. For prices and terms apply to
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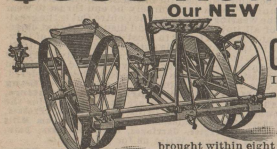
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Electric Generators and Motors, Ventilating Fans and Electric Supplies of Every Description.

Improved Ohio Sulky Cultivator



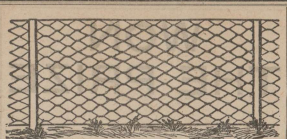
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Seed for spring planting are absolutely pure, and grown from large select seed of the spring crop, and have been grown here a number of years without change of seed, and have improved each season. They are in every way perfect, and will give a perfect stand cut to a single eye, and will produce the earliest, largest, and best flavored potato in existence. They do not bloom, seed and die in the middle of season, as Northern potatoes, thus storing the food in seed that should go to the tuber, but grow as long as food and moisture lasts, consequently will double any Northern potato in yield in our long seasons at the South. Sold this season by mail only, at 25 cents per pound, prepaid, or four pounds and both of my books for $1.00. One pound will produce two bushels for August planting, and never again need you be out of the best seed or eating potatoes. Write immediately for circulars of highest improved Cotton Seed, Goobers, and earliest and most prolific Peas, to **JEFF WELBORN, New Boston, Bowie County, Texas.**

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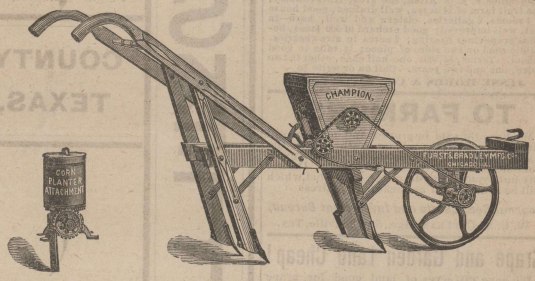
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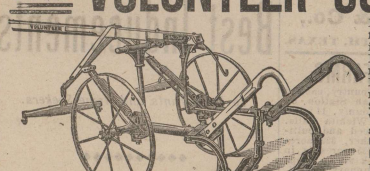
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This cut shows the old and reliable Champion Cotton Planter with the Independent Rotary Metal Corn Drop Attachment. We carry in addition to the New Champion Combined Planter with Cotton and Corn Drop in one Box. The Corn Drop used in this new Planter is the same as the Drop used in the popular Independent Rotary Metal Corn Drop Attachment for the old machine. Write for prices and descriptive circulars to

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Contains every essential feature necessary to a first class **Combined Riding and Walking Cultivator,** and never fails to win the enthusiasm of the purchaser. The **VICTOR** contains all of the very latest improvements that skilled mechanism can produce, and is **fully Guaranteed** in every particular. The cut shows it with rigid gangs. We furnish them with the parallel movement when desired, same as shown on the Volunteer.

Examine our goods before you buy. Any implement upon which is stamped our name is fully warranted and can be bought without the least hesitation.

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