

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

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

WHAT THE FARMER SHOULD HAVE.

UNCLE SNOOT.

The above topic was called to my mind by some very brilliant writer some time back, saying, "every farmer should have a nice fish pond. A farmer should rather think of doing without a garden than doing without a fish pond." Well, really, that's a brilliant idea isn't it? A nice fish pond full of nice large fish. What a luxury. But as I have not got any nice place for a fish pond, nor any water to fill it, nor any fish to put into it, and as fish don't do well without water, nice clean fresh water, and plenty of it, I have decided to try to get along some way without that luxury. But this set me to thinking about what the farmer should have. One suggests that he should have a large nice hog pasture, full of fine thoroughbred Berkshire, or Poland China hogs. Another thinks he should have a nice herd of registered Jersey cows; another thinks he should raise sheep, another thinks he should have a nice large garden, and should raise lots of vegetables; another thinks he should have a nice orchard and vineyard, and a nice lot of small fruits, such as blackberries, etc.; another thinks he should have a nice poultry yard, and should raise lots of chickens, and always have plenty of chickens and eggs. Well, all these things are nice, and not at all objectionable; in fact, are very desirable, but the handiest and most convenient thing the farmer can have about his home, is a good, large, healthy, bank account. With a good strong bank account on hand, a man can sleep better, his liver don't get out of fix so often, his face stays in better shape, he looks more bright and cheerful, and then his neighbors always speak to him so politely when they meet him, and then whether he ever saw a colonel or not, they will pretty soon begin to call him Colonel, and talk about what Colonel so-and-so says. The preacher will walk clear across the congregation with a big smile on his face to shake hands with the Colonel, and have a little pleasant chat with him, and then when he goes to town, the merchant greets him with: "Hello, Colonel; why, how do you do, sir. I am glad to see you. How is everything getting along out in the country, Colonel? Say, Colonel, I don't see why you don't rent out your farm and move to town, where you can have the benefit of good schools and good society?" And the merchant looks at him with such an air of pity, as though he was sorry that a man of such superiority should have to live among country trash, that the old fool is almost persuaded to rent out and move to town. But don't you do it Colonel, all that silly gabble about better schools and better society is all bosh. The schools are no better, and a great deal of the society is, to say the least of it, questionable. Do you stay on your farm, Colonel, and look after your bank account. A bank account, in order to live and do well, must be fed but not watered. Men can water railroad stocks and other corporation stock, but you can't water a bank account, and yet there is about as much justice in it, but Colonel, you have not yet reached the point

that you can laugh at law and scorn justice, as railroad corporations and other big monopolies do. I don't care if you have got a bank account, compared with these fellows you are yet very small potatoes, and of course you are expected—yes, forced to observe the law. If you will stay at home and keep your bank account up you can be very large among small people. I tell you there is nothing like a good healthy bank account. Try it.

Our friend, B. F. Hawkins, at Midlothian, Texas, wants light on the subject of Red Rust-Proof oats. He says that years ago, when we began sowing the red rust proof oats, that they were much better than now, that the grain was

or bladder. I used the catheter, a small quantity of urine only escaping. I prescribed nit potas (saltpetre), and paregoric, thinking the bladder was at fault, but also sent an ounce of glycerine with instructions to use it in the bowels with a syringe at once, being just at night. The nitrate of potash and paregoric however, was given during the night with temporary relief. The symptoms recurring next morning the glycerine was used, and the bowels unloaded, with complete abatement of all the trouble.

A few days ago I had a colt one-half day old, affected in the same manner. I at once gave one-half ounce of glycerine by injection, which acted in less than

likewise, corn exposed to rain and wind has escaped, while that in dry cribs was ruined by this weevil.

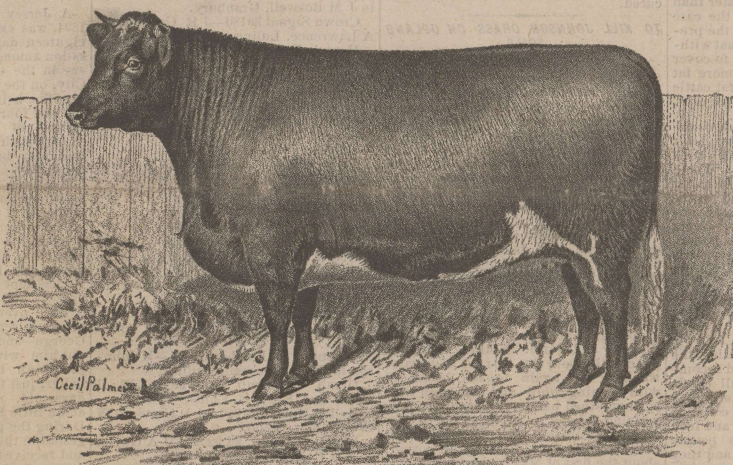
Much useful knowledge remains to be discovered in combatting the ravages of this terror to Southern grain growers.

Our main hope is on the careful researches now being made by our experimental stations. These little phytophagous enemies destroy millions of wealth each year. Their point of attack is the heart of all vegetation. They spoil grains, nuts and fruits of every kind. When we overcome their power to spoil producers will share in one of the greatest triumphs of science.

Considering the great loss caused by this insect it is strange that so little is done to avert the evil.

This weevil (*Calandra granaria*) is about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch long, pitchy red color and does the greatest damage to stored grain. The female buries herself among the grains, bores a small hole, deposits her egg and seals the aperture with a glutinous secretion. The egg soon changes to a larva, eats the grain and transforms to the complete insect in about 50 days. Many thousands are produced from a single pair in one season. The infected grains are easily detected by floating in water. The evil is prevented by carbon bisulphide.

Put the liquid in small bottles or cups leaving a small hole at the top to allow evaporation, and distribute these receptacles in the bins about twelve inches below the surface of the wheat. The vapor is heavy and sinks to the bottom, destroying all insects and doing no harm to the grain. This is the cheapest known



Shorthorn Heifer Elvira of Browndale 5th at one year old. Bred and owned by H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn.

larger and of a sandy color; that now the same oats, after having been sown here on our black waxy soils, year after year, the grain is smaller and nearly white, and that the oats are more subject to rust than they were years ago. While at Palestine, I went out to the farm of our B. F. Rogers, and while there mentioned the oat matter to him, and he agrees with Mr. Hawkins that the red rust proof oats when they get them from the black lands are not so large, and the grain is nearly white, but when sown there the grain is much larger, and of amber or sandy color. What we wish to know is, are they as free from rust as they were years ago when first introduced? Will our Mr. Cavitt tell us what he knows about them?

Waxahachie, Texas.

CONSTIPATION IN COLTS.

B. F. PASSMORE, M. D.

A few weeks ago a neighbor and relative sent for me saying he knew I was not a horse doctor, but he would like for me to come and look at a young colt about one day old, and to bring a catheter, as the colt was unable to void his urine. When I arrived I found the little animal suffering intensely, bated in perspiration, lying down and jumping up alternately. While standing he assumed the position of urinating and made an intense effort, seemingly to pass urine by severe straining. Nothing, however, being passed from bowels

five minutes. The feces was in round lumps, and so impacted in the bowels, and in such consistency as to have been impossible of exit. The hardness of the matter was wonderful, and almost incredible to one who did not see it. A freer action, after the glycerine, was induced by warm water enemas followed by complete relief. Believing that this constipation in young colts may be misleading as to diagnosis, and that it will benefit others, induced me to state these two cases.

Passonia, Miss.

WEEVIL.

E. W. KIRKPATRICK.

This is a common name for the Rhynchophora group of Coleoptera. This group is divided into several families and thousands of species. Our little slender black wheat weevil belongs to the curculionidae family and is called *calandra granaria* which lives entirely on vegetable food and never flies. It is said by scientists that this little beetle deposits its egg in the grain at an early stage of growth and, living upon the grain as larvae and pupa, emerges at a mature state. This beetle is very destructive to grain in warm countries like Texas. In the northern states it is hardly known.

It has been noted by some that wheat, when stored in rail pens lined with straw, is free from weevil, while wheat stored in close bins has been destroyed.

remedy.

McKinney, Texas.

A SUGGESTION.

F. J. POER.

I note with pleasure the announcement of the closing exercises of the A. & M. College, at College Station, Tex., which prompts me to make a suggestion, i.e.: Can't we have a gathering together at College Station, say one or two days in August, of the farmers, fruit growers and stockmen? I am confident that if cheap rates could be secured, many farmers would attend at that season, owing to the fact that most of them will have laid by their crops, and a few days "off" could be spent both pleasantly and profitably in obtaining new ideas from the officers of each department, and from observation; hence, become more familiar with the workings of this great and grand institution.

We are living in a progressive age, and to keep abreast with the best methods and modern improvements, we would not go amiss in making one annual visit to the A. & M. College. Hope the above suggestion will meet the approval of every progressive farmer, stock raiser and horticulturist in the State.

Tyler, Texas.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is improving and growing to such scientific and useful proportions, it should have a circulation of at least 16 to 1.—E. W. KIRKPATRICK, McKinney, Texas.

P432258- weevil



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TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is the official medium of the organizations given below:
State Horticultural Society—H. M. SPRING-FELLOW, President, Hitchcock; E. L. HUFFMAN, Secretary, Fort Worth.

State Swine Breeders' Association—W. H. PIERCE, President, Denton; A. A. PITTSBURGH, Secretary, Dallas.

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Texas Jersey Cattle Club—J. D. RUDD, President, Waskom; J. O. TERRELL, Secretary, Terrell.

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

The tariff bill, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along.

The United States Senate will not be an "August body" until month after next.

How is every dog to have his day when there are so many more dogs than days?

MEASURED by gold, all agricultural products, and almost everything else, are 50 per cent below par.

THE difference between a Democratic protective tariff and a Republican protective tariff is one of degree only.

THERE is nothing so inconsistent as consistency, when it requires one to adhere to his foolishness after its true character has been disclosed.

If any farmer is not able to pay his debts, let him call upon his hogs for help, and he will not call in vain if he treats them as he should.

The surplus rainfall of the past two weeks was a real Godsend to some people who were suffering severely for something to grumble about.

The United States Senate, from present indications will soon have a big job of white washing on its hands. It will have to be put on thick to hide the black.

Who is it among farmers that is in debt to the Israelite for food and raiment? He that spendeth his time and substance in the cotton field and neglecteth the corn and hog.

TARRANT county farmers boast that they have the best roads in North Texas; that the tax of 15 cents on the \$100 is not felt; that they have plenty of money in the county treasury to pay all expenses in roadmaking and that county con-

victs do the work, and Ft. Worth furnishes most of these. This is an example worthy of consideration.

If Texas was as densely populated as New York, she would contain 32,425,160 inhabitants. If as thickly settled as Massachusetts she would show up a population of 71,494,820.

FARMERS are not making much noise about politics, but are sawing wood, keeping one eye on the saw and the other on the candidates; but they will be at the county conventions.

The appearance of the "first bale" of cotton, at Santiago, is announced in a telegram to the News as occurring on the 19th, two weeks earlier than the earliest heretofore recorded.

ONE A. & M. College is of more benefit to the state than two great literary universities. Crops cannot be cultivated in Latin, manufactures in Greek, nor roads and bridges built according to the canons of belles lettres.

OHIO has a larger number of farms (251,430) than any state in the Union; Illinois comes next, with 240,681; Missouri third, with 238,043, and Texas fourth, with 228,126. The next census will put Texas largely in the lead.

HAVEMEYER, of the sugar trust may have been indiscreet, but he was not far wrong when he told the Senate investigating committee that he considered bribery entirely consistent with the prevailing political customs of the country.

If one man has \$1,000 worth of agricultural products and desires to sell, and another has \$1,000 in gold and wants to buy; then if a law is passed which increases the value of gold one-half, what is the difference between this transaction as a whole and ordinary robbery—except the sanctions of law.

MR. LELAND O. HOWARD, has been appointed entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, in the place of Prof. C. V. Riley, resigned. Mr. Howard is one of the first entomologists in the world, and has been employed in the Department of Agriculture for fourteen years as first assistant under his eminent predecessor.

A DALLAS evening paper says the President is "the champion of a financial system that will save the producers of the South from the curse of a depreciated currency." What the producers of the South want is a financial system that will save them from the curse of depreciated products. You can't bamboozle the producers of the South with the bug-a-boo of "a depreciated currency" when a dollar in money is worth more than two bushels of wheat, or sixteen pounds of cotton. It is queer how solicitous some people are that the purchasing power of money be preserved. The purchasing power of products—the universal vehicle of final settlement—is not worthy of consideration.

COAL TAR is one of the most wonderful of substances. Besides the numerous coloring materials, gums and gasses afforded by it, a large number of therapeutic derivatives have been formed, a number of which are in common use in medical practice, and these are being rapidly increased. Among those we come in frequent contact with are antipyrine, phenacetine, antifebrine, chloral, hypnot, sulphonal, dermatol, sulphaminal, orexine, phenol, naphthol, salol, phenoline, iodoform, and many others, which are being experimented with. It really seems that science will soon be able to call for what it wants and will be responded to by the black, offensive mass that flows from the gas furnaces and coke ovens.

THEN AND NOW.

The writer can remember when, in Texas and throughout the South, a farmer could make an abundant living and not half try. This caused a high degree of negligence to prevail, and farmers worked when they felt like it, or visited, or hunted, or fished, or frolicked, so that when they went into the field, as they occasionally did, it was merely for recreation. The soil was prolific, the prices were good, and wants were few, so that at the end of every merrily spent year the farmer found himself richer by the natural increment of his estate. Few considered great wealth worth the labor and worry to obtain it. Their motto was "dum vivamus vivamus," and their aim to get through life with as little physical and mental friction as possible. They had not then learned to worship the golden image stamped upon the coins of the realm, but thankfully received the blessings of Providence, day by day, and lived as near as possible up to their privileges. But times have changed; there is no longer any place for the sluggard, except on the outskirts of the procession. Population has increased; civilization has invented innumerable wants and the opportunities for gratification, though they have not decreased, have wonderfully increased in difficulty of attainment. Whereas a man could farm with his hands while occupying his head and heart with the amenities and pleasures of life, now he must struggle for existence with every attribute with which he is endowed. "Behold, old things have passed away and all things have become new," and man must adapt himself to the new order, or get out of the way of the locomotive of progress when the bell rings. Life, under the conditions of the past, may be likened to a well stored sailing vessel on a placid sea, tacking with every change of the wind, only requiring that the helm and halyards be properly handled, and the port and harbor was reached at last, with certainty, safety and little cost. Now it is like the stately steamer, that must have all the appliances of art and science; the boilers must hiss and strain at every joint; the ponderous engines groan with every stroke of the piston; the man at the helm and the man at the binnacle must be vigilant and sleepless; all previous records must be broken or the ship must sink. The first may be the more pleasant voyage, but we are passengers at sea on the latter craft, and cannot go ashore if we would. "Life is real, life is earnest," and as it now exists, we must exert ourselves. Old methods are good no longer; the battle of life calls for the improved weapons of warfare. It may be a dear price to pay for worldly success, but it cannot be purchased cheaper. The great armies of idlers are those who refuse to pay the price. Agriculture is especially blessed at this time, if we take things as we find them. Success was never so perfectly assured, nor its rewards so great as now, if we only accept the conditions which require that every faculty be engaged; that we strive with diligence according to the lights before us. There were never more prosperous farmers than at present; there was never a brighter prospect than is now before them, no matter what croakers say.

THE FOOL AND THE PHARISEE.

REV. R. C. Cave made a fool of himself in a speech at the recent unveiling of the Confederate monument at Richmond, Va., and the Southern Woman's Historical Society, of St. Louis, passed resolutions indorsing his foolishness. Thereupon the Louisville Courier Journal takes the reverend Southerner to

task, showing the absurdities of his utterance, and mildly remonstrating with the ladies who let their loyalty to the "lost cause" run off with their discretion. Then comes the Milwaukee Sentinel, a Republican Pharisee of the straightest sect, with a lengthy article approving Col. Watterson's utterances, which is all right. The Courier Journal's article was a timely and able one, and merits the approval of all thinking people. But before closing its comments the Sentinel betrays its ineradicable prejudice against the South, or its ignorance of facts—which? It says:

"Mr. Cave and the women of the Southern Historical Society represent a sentiment that still prevails among a considerable number of Southern people, but which, we hope and believe, is dying out, so that, by and by, in every State of the South, men who believe in the principles and policies of the Republican party may vote for Republican candidates without incurring the threat of being treated as social outcasts."

One of the most difficult things in nature or art is to wring from a political paper a confession of ignorance in a matter of fact, and yet ignorance is the mildest construction that can be put upon the above ridiculous implication. Is it possible that a paper of the standing of the Milwaukee Sentinel does not know that in every State in the South Republicans hold their conventions, and that cities vie with each other for the honor of entertaining them, just as is the custom in Wisconsin and elsewhere; and that Republicans drum up their cohorts and "vote the straight ticket" just as in Wisconsin, and just as other political parties do, and that social ostracism for political reasons is unknown. Fools of any party are liable to make themselves odious by their political methods, but it is news to us if this is confined to the South. Republicans in the South will be greatly surprised to learn that they cannot exercise their party functions anywhere in the South without let or hindrance.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ABOUT GRASSES.

BY GEO. H. HOGAN.

W. F. BLOUNT, M. D. Quarantine Station, Galveston, Texas: The beautiful specimen is an *Eragrostis* evidently, but the seed heads growing so thickly would nonplus Dr. Vasey himself unless he had become accustomed to the variability of the same plants in different locations of our grand country. From the coloring I should say it was *E. oxylopis*. But from the description given it may be a variety. At any rate, if Doctor B. will just give it a fair trial he cannot go far astray, because the stock eat and are fond of it. This is enough to make it valuable, for a "rose will be just as sweet under any other name." Therefore let him test it and see what it will do. I would like much to hear from the Doctor about this grass later. Am only certain that it is an *Eragrostis* and think its variety of *E. oxylopis*.

S. W. PARISH, Calvert, Texas: The sample sent is the *Andropogon argentea* of the botanists, commonly called sedge or silver sedge. It has not as much nutrition as some of our prairie grasses, but then it is one of the very best of the sedges and should never be exterminated for cotton or even corn, unless the owner of the land has acres that he does not know what to do with. This grass with its near kinsman the *A. furcata*, when harvested with our so called mesquites is the main stay of our farmers near Forney, Texas, where they absolutely refuse to give way to the march of the so called king Cotton, for they can hold him down to the tune of twelve dollars per acre on two weeks work per annum as against 13 months per annum on cotton. There I've said it and if anyone wants to "lay on McDuff" why, just let him come. But pardon the digression. This grand hay grass is not related to the Texas Blue grass in any way, and as for authority on Texas grasses, if he cannot find it anywhere else, by writing to his congressman he will be able to obtain exhaustive reports on all the grasses in the United States free.

EFFECT OF DUST STORMS.

As a matter of interest to sections of Texas where dust storms prevail, we clip the following from a letter of Mr. J. A. Udden, in the California Fruit Grower:

Dust storms are not in all countries regarded as being harmful to agriculture. Von Richthofen says that in the rich agricultural districts in North China, the people regard the dust showers as fertilizers, which determine to a great extent the crops for each season.

When the quantity of dust which has fallen, is small, the yield is apt to be less. This distinguished geologist believes that the "loess," which is formed in this way in China, is identical in nature with what now forms the soils of unrivaled fertility in our Central States. There are some reasons to think that the "loess" of the Mississippi Valley has been formed in the same way as the dust soils are now forming in certain localities in the Southwest.

Considering the nature of the material which fills the air during these dust storms, it would seem that "dust storms" is a more appropriate name than "sand storms." The sand, it appears, is only locally, now and then, moved by the winds, and seldom lifted to any great height. But the fine dust fills the air, and is lifted high up and carried long distances. From microscopic measurements of such dust, collected east of the Rocky Mountains, I have found that the average diameter of these particles does not exceed one five-hundredth part of an inch. Such material would rather be called dust than sand.

The deficiency in phosphoric acid and in nitrogen, peculiar to the dust soils, does not, if I am rightly informed, affect the fertility as much as might be supposed. It may be that this circumstance is due to their peculiar texture which appears to be such as to maintain, better than in some other soils, the proper conditions of moisture needed by the growing crops. This subject has lately been ably discussed by Professor Milton Whitney, of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Are soils known to be now forming from dust showers anywhere in California? Where? How rapid is the accumulation in such places? How many times during a year is the atmosphere hazy with dust, and what is the average duration of such conditions? Answers to such questions as these might throw a great deal of light on the question of the efficiency of the atmosphere as a geological agent. No doubt many of your readers have opportunities to make observations bearing on these points.

NINE WEEKS' WORK.

Superior Court Judge Smith Completely Knocks it Out.

THE WALKER PAINT COMPANY. Loses Its Suit for Fifty Thousand Dollars Damages and an Injunction.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE LOST.

The Decision is of International Interest and Full of Details—Important Decision in the U. S. Court of Appeals.

Judge Rufus B. Smith, of the Superior Court, yesterday morning handed down his decision in the case of the Walker Paint Company against the Anchor White Lead Company.

The case, which was closed some ten days ago, lasted nine weeks, and testimony was offered from various parts of the country, while some of the heaviest legal pounding done in the courthouse for a good long time was that indulged in by the attorneys on both sides of the important suit. Judge Smith dismisses the petition of the plaintiff. The Walker Paint Company sued the Anchor White Lead Company and the Eckstein White Lead Co., in August, 1891, claiming that the defendants were using false analysis of the plaintiff's goods; that the plaintiff did not use barytes in its alleged pure oxidized white lead, and that the defendants were issuing circulars containing chemist's analysis showing the goods of the plaintiff to be adulterated with barytes. Action was brought for an injunction and \$50,000 damages. Judge Smith was rather severe in his remarks. His decision will attract widespread attention, in view of the fact that the case involves much more than shown on the face of the petition. The attorneys in the case were: Plaintiff, Jos. B. Forker, Charles Prior, Frank H. Kinney, Drausin Wulfsin, and Frank O. Suire, for the Anchor White Lead Company, and Elliott H. Pendleton for the Eckstein White Lead Company. Judge

Smith gave judgment for the defendants and dismissed the plaintiff's petition.

The gist of the Court's decision is expressed as follows:

JUDGE SMITH'S DECISION.

In the length of time which this case has taken, ten weeks, in the stupendous proportions which the record has reached by reason of the volume of testimony, depositions and exhibits, in the absolute contradiction in many parts of the testimony, and in the sensational surprise which resulted from the testimony of two of the witnesses, and in the zeal, perseverance and apparent conviction of the respective counsel in the justice of their cause, the case presents features which mark it as a case which may justifiably be characterized as extraordinary. The defendants admitted that they had published the analysis complained of, and their principal ground of defense was that the statements contained in the analysis were true, and that the plaintiffs, as manufacturers of white lead, under their different brands, had during the years 1889 and 1890, notwithstanding their statements to the contrary, used barytes as an adulterant. The defendants further claimed that having had numerous analyses made of the product of the plaintiff, all of which showed the presence of this adulterant, they were justified in publishing these analyses for the purpose of informing the trade and public generally of the fact that the plaintiff's goods were adulterated. Nearly fifty different analyses were introduced in evidence on both sides, and in those made of goods manufactured prior to August, 1891, the presence of barytes as an adulterant was almost invariably shown. The plaintiffs attempted to establish, by the testimony of its officers and three of its employees, that no adulterant had ever been put in its goods, but the Court finds that the analyses show conclusively that such was not the fact.

THE GOODS WERE NOT ADULTERATED.

"The Court finds that the claim of the plaintiff that the defendants tampered with, or caused to be adulterated, any of the keys of the plaintiff's goods is wholly unfounded and unsupported by any evidence worthy of belief. The Court further finds that the testimony of Alex. Matthews is entitled to no credit whatever, and that the testimony of William B. Burke was as deliberate a case of perjury as has ever been attempted in a court. The Court further finds, after excluding from its consideration a number of the analyses, not because there is any question as to their correctness, but as it is unnecessary to follow them, that the evidence shows that the plaintiff did adulterate its goods in the years 1889-1890, as shown by the analyses made by the different chemists which the defendants caused to be published and circulated. Judge Smith, in concluding his written opinion of a very lengthy written document, says: "In conclusion, my finding is that by a clear preponderance of the evidence the defendants have established, and to my mind beyond all reasonable doubt they have proven, that during the years 1889 and 1890, when the analyses complained of in the petition were made, that the plaintiffs were sending out goods of first class which were adulterated with barytes; that the analyses complained of in the petition are true, and that the petition should be dismissed upon that ground. It is therefore unnecessary that I should consider the other defense made by the defendants." The decision, owing to the prominence of the parties involved, is of international importance and interest.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, May 29.

THE BEAUTIFUL ROCKIES.

The richest, the grandest, most awe-inspiring range of mountains in the known world, is the Rocky mountain range, extending entirely across and beyond the state of Colorado. Grand old Pike's Peak at the foot of which is situated the marvelous Cripple Creek gold camp, is here. That great national illustrated weekly family paper, the Rocky Mountain Sentinel, published at Denver, Col., (established 1887), illustrates this grand scenery each week, and tells all about the wonderful West. Also, true stories of love and adventure. This big weekly, containing eight large pages, forty-eight long columns, will be sent on trial three months (13 weeks), for only 10 two-cent stamps. Handsome solid gold rings, set with brilliant Rocky mountain gems, are given free as premiums. Address as above and mention TEXAS FARM AND RANCH when you write.

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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.

ROTATION NECESSARY.

In growing fruits experience has shown that rotation is as necessary as in growing farm products.

Fruit-growers have found that where a new orchard is planted on the same soil from which old, worn-out trees have been removed that the result is never so satisfactory as where planted on grounds upon which no trees have been grown for a number of years.

The theory is held with much reason that certain trees occupying a block of land for ten or twenty years, producing fruit, will in that time exhaust the soil of certain elements of fertility essential to the production of healthy trees of choice fruit.

Since we see this to be true as to wheat, corn, cotton, etc., we should expect a more pronounced exhaustion in the case of fruit trees. Besides plant exhaustion, we find other causes contribute to failure, such, for instance, as fungous diseases and insects, affecting both the health of the plant and the quality of the fruit. With all our warfare against these baleful influences we observe a steady increase of their power for evil, till sooner or later the orchard becomes unprofitable.

It is well understood that the weakened vitality of trees from increasing soil exhaustion is a prime factor, tending as it does to invite the attacks of both insects and bacteria.

It is an admitted fact generally recognized that on new lands from which the elements of fertility supplied by nature have not been removed by long-continued cropping, that trees are thrifty, not affected by various plant diseases, nor seriously injured by insect ravages. Later on these orchards begin to exhaust the element of their support from the soil, and unless there is timely assistance rendered by the owner to preserve the falling resources of the soil, we soon witness a lowered condition of vitality; the trees grow only a few inches annually which before they grew several feet, and the struggle of the starving tree to maintain both growth and fruit production lessens the powers of the tree to resist the invasion of bacteria and the voracious appetites of insect enemies. Decline and decay of the tree is rapid and certain, and this all because we don't know how to feed and keep life in our trees till age renders them unproductive.

The Florida Farmer and Fruit-Grower is welcome to our exchange list. We admire the energy and thrift of our Florida neighbors, and will be glad to cultivate a closer friendship with them.

THE MISSION GRAPE.

This splendid grape, which is succeeding so well on our southwestern border and is of such excellent quality, deserves more attention than has been bestowed upon it in our State. It was introduced hundreds of years ago by the Spanish missionaries of the Catholic Church. The first note we have of it is in the history of Mexico and Lower California. It is supposed to have been introduced by Cortez as early as the sixteenth century—over three hundred years ago. It gets its present name because we find its spread to have been fostered by the early missions of the church. Wherever a mission was founded this grape was also planted. That it was brought originally from the vine-growing region of Spain there can be scarcely a doubt, but no one seems to know what it was called. Thus it has been generally disseminated in Mexico and Lower California. We find it spoken of as a product of the region about El Paso, Texas, as early as 1854. Bartlett said in 1854: "The grape is the most extensively cultivated of all fruits. It resembles the Hamburg grape, though not quite so large, and is said to have been brought from Spain. There are both the white and purple varieties. Large vineyards of this delicious fruit are seen within the town and the district adjacent to El Paso. In July the grapes come to maturity, and last fully three months." The extent to which the growing of this variety (which is known in Texas as the El Paso grape) is witnessed by the fact that quantities are shipped to all the towns and cities of Northern and Central Texas, where it is so esteemed that it sells readily at

twice the price obtained for Concord and Catawba from the North. While this grape will not grow in Northern Texas, perhaps, there is no question of its great value along the Rio Grande and as far east as Austin and San Antonio, including an area equal to the size of an ordinary State, and, as disease is destroying thousands of acres of the finest vineyards of California, it would seem that West Texas might very advantageously undertake grape growing on a large scale. We hope some enterprising citizen of that region will display at Houston in July the products of that favored region.

In a private letter to the editor of Orchard and Garden Mr. E. L. Huffman, our energetic secretary, emphasizes the need of concert of action among our friends to get the legislative recognition of the horticultural interests of Texas that its great possibilities deserve. He truly states that the appropriation to further the interests of agriculture and horticulture are ample, but are misapplied. Those to whose hands these funds are committed seem to think that our agricultural interests are best subserved by using the funds appropriated to boom Texas lands and land agents among strangers. In a word, as now conducted, it is more of an immigration bureau than an agricultural commission. Mr. Huffman tried hard to have the papers and discussions of the Rockport meeting published in the body of our Commissioner of Agriculture's report, and though Mr. Hollingworth appeared willing to do it, higher powers, who care nothing for the development of Texas horticulture, overruled him, so only a very condensed report was made as an appendix. This, however, we accept as earnest of better things to come. We shall continue to agitate till our agricultural department shall be conducted in the interests of farmers instead of land boomers.

THINNING FRUIT.

Mr. Stubenrauch asks some very pertinent questions on this subject, and gives a bit of experience withal, which deserves more than passing notice. We will undertake to make no statement from personal experience, because we have not tested the matter, but as the exhaustion of the vital forces are due more to seed production than anything else pertaining to tree life, it is reasonable to conclude that thinning will conserve the life forces and enable the tree to prepare for the production of annual crops of fruit. Mr. Stubenrauch asks for the experience of others, and we shall be glad to have them for Orchard and Garden.

HOW TO SEND INSECTS BY MAIL.

E. L. HUFFMAN.

The following will tell how to send in bugs and other insects, or to keep them for examination. We will have two men at Houston to look after insects, and we want the insects. This will be no idle business, and to make it beneficial we want insects. Send to me here at Fort Worth up to the 6th of July; after that at Houston. Send the insect and find out what it is, and get the remedy for same. Get the tin boxes at any drug store to put them in.

Beetles, bugs and all insects with hard bodies, should be placed for twenty-four hours in alcohol, or until they are dead. Remove from the alcohol, and wrap in a piece of tissue paper, along with a number written with a lead pencil, which number should correspond with a number in your letter. Pack several of these specimens in a stout tin box, filling up the box with tissue paper or cotton, in order to prevent the specimens from moving about in transit.

Larvæ (caterpillars, grubs, etc.), should be packed with a sufficient supply of their natural food to last them during their journey, no provision need be made for air. Pack in a stout tin or wooden box.

Butterflies, millers, moths, etc., cannot be sent in this way, and should not be packed alive, as they beat themselves until they are beyond recognition. They may be killed in a large mouthed bottle, say a quinine jar, in which a layer of cotton and paper is placed at the bottom and saturated with chloroform, and corked up. In a few hours they are removed, and the body placed in a groove in a soft pine board, and the wings, legs, antennæ, etc., placed in the natural position, and strips of paper pinned over them to hold them till they are dry, a large pin is thrust through the thorax or body, and driven into the groove, by which they are handled when dry. If

they are to be sent by mail, the box should be large enough to hold them without the wings touching the sides, and the pin through the body driven securely into the wooden bottom.

Fort Worth, Texas.

A LIVE QUESTION.

J. W. STUBENRAUCH.

Dr. A. M. Ragland: Does the theory hold good, that if fruit, when too thick on trees be thinned out, it will preserve the vitality of the tree sufficiently to enable it to bear a crop the year following when otherwise it would fail?

Taken altogether, we have this season a very satisfactory crop of peaches. Out of several hundred of Elberta trees of bearing age, fully two-thirds required thinning, to prevent them from breaking with their loads of fruit. With several more varieties it was the same way.

Now, how is this to be accounted for, when peaches, generally speaking, are more or less a failure hereabouts?

When, last year, the trees were found to be entirely too full, we went to considerable trouble and expense to thin the fruit severely. While dry as the season was we found that we had yet left big loads on our trees, though not sufficient to have any of them die from the effect of over bearing. It may be well to state here that our trees are not permitted to starve as to distance, most of them being planted 22½ by 25 feet apart. What have we now to be thankful for? Was it because we thinned out last year, or is it because our trees have the necessary distance, or both?

To secure a crop of fruit in such a year like this is of vast importance. What we have shipped of peaches this season up to date, have brought us at the rate of \$4.00 per bushel at Galveston. It looks as if there might be money in discussing this subject. What is the result with others that have thinned their fruit the past season?

Mexia, Texas.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

Van Deman, in Green's Fruit Grower.

The third general class of cultivated plums is from Japan, and as yet is scarcely beyond the experimental stage in America. But enough has been done to show that nearly all the varieties are successful, and any list of plums would be lacking that did not contain several of them. As the February number of this paper contains an article from me on this special subject, it will not be necessary to say much at this time, but for the benefit of those who may not have read that article, I will venture to repeat a very little and add some information obtained since. It has recently been discovered that as early as 1814, the botanical species to which these cultivated plums belong, was found in a garden at Bengal, India, and then named *Punus Triflora*. It has never been found growing wild in Japan and is supposed to be originally from Northern China. But to the Japanese, we are indebted for nearly all of the thirty or more varieties we now possess, and there are many more choice kinds yet in Japan, awaiting the enterprise of those who may transport them here. Kelsey, is so far the only one which has proven too tender to endure the climate of almost the whole of our country. The trees are very robust in growth and nearly all have an upright habit. Nearly all varieties bear most abundantly, except when the fruit is killed by spring frost, which sometimes occurs because of their habit of early blooming. This is perhaps their greatest fault.

They, like our native plums, vary in color from yellow to very dark purple, but none so far discovered are blue. One type of this species differs from all other plums, in being red fleshed, of which *Satsuma* is the best known and the largest. In quality, many of them are equal to our best plums. Their flesh is very firm, which permits their safe shipment over long distances. Even when fully ripe they will keep in good condition much longer than other plums. In season of ripening, they vary from very early to very late. The first is Berger, which, although not larger than a big cherry, is of good flavor. It ripens in Central New York about July 15th. Some are clings and others entirely free from the stone.

Most American nurseries now propagate the trees of several of the best varieties, and I confidently commend them to those who wish to plant fruits that will prove a delight and substantial addition to a home supply. There is much confusion as to their names, which largely comes from the fact that in Japan, little care is given to varietal

names. They are there largely propagated by seedlings, and these go under class names, almost indiscriminately, along with those propagated by budding and grafting. Hence, we have the Botan, the Snomos, (or Sunomos), etc. Here an effort is being made to determine what is correct, and pass each variety under a distinct name, either Japanese or American. The following list is arranged in order of maturity, each kind being well tested and worthy of approval. At least one tree might be tried as far north as New York:

Berber, Georgeson (yellow, Ogon (yellow), Abundance, Normand (yellow), Burbank, Orient, Chabot, Satsuma (red fleshed).

A general list of plums for family use, comprising all of the classes just mentioned, will no doubt, be generally desired, and I therefore append such a one. Care has been used to select only such kinds (with possibly one or two exceptions) as are kept by most nurseries, that the reader may be able to get them.

THE ERA OF ROSES.

We clip from December Prairie Farmer the following notes on roses:

The new directory of florists, nurserymen and seedsmen, show there are between thirty and forty towns and villages around Chicago that have from five to three hundred thousand square feet each of green house room, giving something like a total of two million square feet altogether. Besides these there are one hundred florists with a Chicago address with greenhouses that will add another five hundred thousand feet to the total, or a good sized farm all covered with glass.

Now, this vast space is mainly for the growth of roses and carnations and the other flower market. Is it any wonder that we have roses, roses everywhere on the streets and peddled from house to house?

Shakespeare makes one of his characters say:

"At Christmas I no more desire a rose,
Than wish a snow in May's new fangled shows;
But like each thing that in season grows."

Would scarcely hold good in our day. From mainly a one-seasoned flower of old, both the rose and the carnation of the kind grown are perpetual bloomers.

The list in the directory, of course, composed of all classes, the names of 1,267 kinds of roses have been gathered together. In the matter of carnations, by far the larger part of some 339 varieties originated in this country, thus fairly beating the world in everblooming carnations.

Of chrysanthemums, no less a number than fifteen hundred have been raised, placed on the market and sold under a name. A goodly share of these are also of American origin, the larger part of course long since forgotten. Neither carnations or chrysanthemums appear to have a long life. Roses are not so evanescent.

PROPERTIES OF THE PINEAPPLE.

Geo. Cowart, M. D., in *Pabor Lake Pineapple*.

Some years since I had a severe case of diphtheria, a noted character, Wisconsin's greatest fatal. My life was despaired of by all his friends, all my remedies with which I had been previously successful seemed likely to fail me. As an auxiliary I resorted to pineapple juice, with a marked improvement almost from the hour of beginning with it. The membrane was practically digested, and none reappeared. The therapeutic value I believed to consist in the digestive principle of the acid. I further tested the pineapple in certain forms of dyspepsia (a tonic), when there was a deficiency of gastric juices. It acted admirably, and many cases were improved or cured under its use.

At the time I reported the case of diphtheria and treatment in a New York medical journal, also my experience with the pineapple as a digestive.

PLUMS IN THE CHICKEN YARD.

A writer in the Indiana Farmer says: Theories vanish by the side of facts in every avocation. I have at the present writing three Robinson plum trees loaded with ripening fruit, and two others with not a plum left. The five trees were set on the same kind of ground seven years ago, and have had the same culture. The same results have been derived for the past three years, the three trees bearing a full crop of sound plums, and the two a crop of wormy fruit, worthless. The three fruiting trees are in the chicken yard; the others outside. The ground in said yard is not plowed, but early in the spring is swept and kept hard and

Household.

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

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Selected by Mrs. R. L. Nance, Wheatland, Tex.

"A right to tread so softly
Beside the couch of pain;
To smooth with gentle fingers
The tangled locks again;
To watch beside the dying
In we, small hours of night,
And breathe a consecrating prayer
When the spirit takes its flight."

A right to cheer the weary
On the battle fields of life;
To give the word of sympathy
Amid the toil and strife;
To lift the burden gently
From the sore and tired hearts,
And never weary of the task
Till gloomy care departs."

A right to be a woman
Intrusted woman's work—
If life should be a hard one
No duties ever slight;
A right to show to others
How strong a woman grows,
When skies are dark and lowering,
And life bears not a rose."

A right to love one truly,
And be loved back again;
A right to share his fortunes
Through sunlight and through rain;
A right to be protected
From life's most cruel lights
By manly love and courage
Sure these are woman's rights!"

CHAT.

None of us can feel lonely, so many good women on both sides. We read from one and we say: "Well, that's the truth," and we read from one writing on the other side, and something she says strikes us as being equally true, and quite as new, and we wind up in the middle of the circle, which seems to have no end, and we retrace our steps to come around again to the same spot. One thing we must stop to say, sisters, "Women have the intelligence to vote—no doubt in our own minds on that point."

STANDS UP TO BE COUNTED.

MRS. H. M. PRICE.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I see a letter from Patsy, and as she asked for the opinion of we women, I wish a voice in answer to her letter of June 2d may be heard. I was given a copy of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH by a friend who knew I was interested in anything that pertains to woman, and I want my name put on the subscription list at once and send me the bill and I will remit the amount immediately.

This is the first time I ever attempted to write on any subject, but my heart is so full of that pertaining to this question, and the writer asked all women to write for or against it, therefore I will take my place on the side of the fence occupied by the women suffragists. I have all the rights that any woman can have at this day, but I don't see why the line should be drawn at all—why there should be a limit. We are all one in Christ Jesus. If I learn, why should I not be allowed the opportunity; if I do my work as well as any man, why should I not be paid as much for it? We need power, and one ballot is power for men; why shall we not as "people" have this power? We, as women, have done what we could since the world began to make things better, cried and prayed; and now we mean to work; the ballot is the way we mean to do good in the future. We mean to pray as we vote. I think it is our duty to vote, to try to do so, and if we succeed, to use it for good. The lady herself says if she could vote she would vote for no man who drank; that is the way with all; we would see that good men held the offices. We need not do the office-holding, but we should have a say in the elections, especially if we be tax-payers. The writer thinks it a burden to vote. It is no labor at all. Any of us can carry a small piece of paper. Voting is only our opinions expressed on paper. We all express our opinion, sometimes when not asked. Voting is opinion registered—that is all; not hard work, is it? Patsy says the colored woman will vote. Are they not as good as the colored men? They, the same as we, are trying to do good. Does she not know that the soul of a colored woman, washerwoman though she may be, needs to be elevated, not put down? It is true, that not more than one in a hundred can vote intelligently. It is the same with the colored men, but I beg that, as women, we know what we are doing (let us read and inform ourselves on this subject), but as a class women do instinctively the right thing, and I do not think any color of woman-

kind would go in droves and vote for a glass of beer. I do not think that the negroes were cursed by the ballot; I do think the negroes have disgraced the ballot. As to a motley crowd, do we not mix with it on the street anyway? We never think woman out of her place earning her own living if she has it to do, but she does as much work as a man for far less pay; why? because she is a woman, and cannot help herself. If she could help make the law there would be equal pay for the same kind of work. Patsy says, "We do not want to vote." You are mistaken. We do want to vote. We think it a call from God that we shall get up and work, and we are going to ask the good men of our grand State to let us do so, and we are praying God to put it in their hearts to endow us with this right. If, as the lady says, the men get less chivalrous because we are doing more good, they will be the losers. I do not think that voting will make us less ladylike. We need not forget that we are women; we need not forget our place in the world, but only do our whole duty. How can we expect a slave-mother to raise free children? and that is what we are—slaves to custom. I, nor any other woman, do not want a man's place, but we do want that (the degrading class of people) could the corrupt politician, or ward "bum," buy or attempt to buy the vote of the good women with the "hard cash" Patsy speaks of? And would they dare to buy the votes of those ready to sell with this wonderful influence against this system of politics?

Would it be any worse for your washerwoman to "kill" your vote than for your stable-man to "kill" your husband's?

This is a great question, but women only expect to have the opposition of the "bums" and low politicians and the whisky element, and when the question is understood this will be about the only opposition against woman's suffrage. Why are politics so degrading that "good" women dare not go to the polls? Who or what made this state of affairs? Only the fact that decent women could not go there and "black-legs" took advantage of the fact to make election day one of profanity, perjury and drunkenness, bribery and fraud; and they know when decent women get the ballot their occupation will be gone, for no matter how our husbands and sons connive at these tactics they will never allow these "black-legs" to insult us with their methods or presence.

Women, it is claimed, must purify the home, and as to this we agree with men, but go further and ask is he at the root of the evil—purify the ballot, and thus save ourselves useless effort at home.

Only the corrupt politician and bribe-giver need fear woman's influence in elections, and we flatter ourselves that they are about the only class who do.

This is a moral question; you know it; they know it, and they fear the issue. Are you for or against them? Stand up and be counted. We are in the fight to win, and woman will and must save this country for which so much blood has been shed.

Fort Worth, Texas.

KEEPING PATSY COMPANY.

MRS. J. H. SAMMONS.

Patsy, you and I are on the same side of the fence, and I too, am open to conviction, but have little idea of being converted. I cannot see how affairs of state could be benefited by allowing women to vote. If they were required to reach a certain stage of intelligence before being allowed a ballot, then there might be some good in it, but they, as a rule, pay so little attention to politics that they are simply not capable of telling what is best, or who will make the best officer. I believe women are truer to their idea of right than men, but they are so prone to depend on some one else to decide the weightier questions for them, that they would not take the trouble to study up on the questions of the day. A woman with family cares has too many other things on her mind to be up with the different parties and their platforms. Native ignorance is almost unpardonable in these days of newspapers, but it exists just the same. I have seen women who, I am confident, did not know but that New York is on the

Gulf of Mexico, or anything else outside of the groove in which they are being dragged along. Would such voting as they could do be apt to be of any particular advantage to the general public? Of course there are men about as ignorant, but they can stand on the street corner and absorb a certain amount of knowledge by hearing other men discuss the merits and demerits of the different parties and candidates. But granted that every woman could and would read and study for herself, are there not thousands of debased creatures who would cast a vote? They would never let an opportunity pass to be at the ballot. Think of the number of women in high life who have written letters of sympathy to that monster, Breckinridge, telling him they will use their influence in his behalf. Would they be likely to help put good men in office? No, I think not. The best way for us to try to reform the world is to require men to be governed by the same code of morals that we are, and to try to influence the ones with whom we are associated, to vote for right for the sake of right, and not for policy. Woman can lead man, but when she undertakes to drive him she finds him unmanageable. Whenever women drag their skirts in the dust of the ballot, elbowing their way among the debased of our own sex, and the libertines of the other, expecting to bring about a reformation, I think they will fall far short of their expectations. I would be glad to see all women vote one time on prohibition, but never on common affairs of state. The more womanly a woman is the more she is respected and admired by both her own and the opposite sex, and I, for one, hope that woman will not be allowed to vote, and if it were left with the women of our sunny Southland, I do not believe it would ever be. I sincerely hope we will hear from a great majority on both sides, for I think this discussion promises to be the most interesting we have had.

Hubbard City, Texas.

"MUST HAVE A SAY."

MRS. LUCIE RAINY.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I have long been an interested reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and now that you of the "Household" are going to discuss so important a subject, especially to us women, I must have my say. I will begin by saying that I for one am not on the fence, but am most firmly planted on the side of woman's rights, the right, best, noblest right; the right to be what God intended her for—a truly womanly woman. Why should we wish to exercise any of the masculine prerogatives? Are not our hands and hearts and minds sufficiently occupied with the many duties that fall to us as woman—wife, mother? Why should we think we can perform these duties acceptably and those of the opposite sex also? Are we such clever creatures that we can take the whole burden of life (which God has so wisely divided between the sexes) on our frail shoulders and carry it successfully? For my part I prefer to remain simply a woman, and strive, to the best of my ability, to do the duties of a wife, and not be an unsexed creature, attempting to play the part of both sexes, lamentably failing in both. We greatly dishonor ourselves by this strife. We acknowledge man our superior, and we wish to reach out and grasp some of these great qualities. Neither man nor woman is the superior of the other, but equal, and God has placed them in different spheres to carry out His great plan of life, and we, as women, can accomplish more good for our country, our families, ourselves by keeping strictly in this place than we can by voting. What said our Washington? "All that I am I owe to my mother." Suppose this mother had been mixing in the politics of the day, had been a justice of the peace, a mayor of a city, or a colonial governor, would she have had time to train him, and impress upon his young heart and mind the noble qualities which made him the "Father of his Country"? I think not; and should we not all be so busy doing the things that only woman can do that we have no time to waste in listening to political harrangues, reading the president's message (from which good Lord, deliver us), going to the polls to vote, holding office, or doing any of those things for which we are unfitted mentally, morally and physically.

We are not taxed without representation, for we are more ably represented by our fathers, brothers and husbands than we could ever represent ourselves. Are not our interests and theirs inseparable?

Would they do ought to harm the dearly loved wife, mother, or sister? On the contrary, they are bearing the heat and burden of the day, struggling and battling with the world to keep these dear ones from hardships. Man does his part in life most nobly; then let us not be less noble, but take our share of the burden and carry it as grandly.

I will answer some of Hester Kirke's queries. "If woman be given the suffrage will we love our husbands less." No, but they will love us less. Will man take woman's place in household and nursery? No, he cannot, he is incapable of doing so, but the household and nursery will be neglected, and where once was happiness and order, misery and anarchy will reign.

The Sisters of the Red Cross and the Salvation Army girls are respected by the vilest of men because they are exercising some of woman's divinest rights; the right to make the world purer and better, to uplift the fallen, to soothe the suffering, to bring souls to Christ. All honor to such women and to the women of the W. C. T. U.

One thing that is the matter with our country now is so many ignorant voters, and if the suffrage is given to woman—the negro woman and the lower class of white women will be the ones who will mostly avail themselves of it; very few of the better class will go to the polls.

Some say woman's influence will purify politics. Ah, that is like a good woman marrying a bad man to save him—instead of helping him, she becomes corrupted. So it would be politics—the association we would be compelled to have would soon soil our womanhood.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan, Hester and all sisters who are on the fence, come off, for it is made of barbed-wire; if you stay on, you may be wounded by some of its cruel barbs, but stand on the side of woman's true rights, and solemnly protest against having this great wrong of woman's suffrage thrust upon us, and naught can ever hurt you.

I see some of the sisters looking weary and our hostess getting impatient of this newcomer's garrulosity, so I will close.

I may be old-fashioned and unprogressive, but I want to vote. My time is much too precious to waste on politics.

Abner, Kaufman County, Texas.

A-1 REASON.

WANDERING HACHILOR.

Dear Household: As I foresee that the equal suffrage question will raise a storm in the Household, I will have my say, and crawl in the storm house until it blows over.

There are many good reasons why women should have the right of suffrage, and as yet, none of our contributors have shown cause why they should not. The idea advanced by Owen that it is wrong for a woman to go around making public speeches is all rot, nor would a vast majority of women wish to do so, if they had the right of suffrage. How many men are there among the vast army of voters who go around making stump speeches? Not one in a thousand. They simply select their man, cast their vote for him, and there the matter ends. It is an erroneous idea that women would make less careful housewives, if they stood on a political equality with men.

Women are the natural enemies of liquor dealers, and, were all other reasons obliterated, that one fact alone would make me an ardent friend of woman suffrage, for until women have the right of the ballot, it is in vain to hope for the passage of laws governing the liquor traffic.

What a happy glorious country this would be were the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors prohibited by law. It is a well proven fact that the liquor traffic, or to call it by its right name, the infernal traffic in human lives, human happiness and immortal souls, is directly or indirectly responsible for two-thirds of the misery, vice and crime prevalent in all civilized countries. It fills our prisons, our penitentiaries, our lunatic asylums, our poorhouses and pauper graveyards. The Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone, said recently in a speech at Liverpool, England, "Let us all carry with us deeply stamped upon our hearts and minds, a sense of shame for the great plague of drunkenness which goes through the land, sapping and undermining the character, breaking up the peace of families, often choosing for its victims, not the men and women originally the worst, but persons of strong social susceptibilities and open in

Cousins' League.

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

As I stated last week I have many letters from the Cousins, some of them written as far back as March, when ice and snow were in the air and on the ground, and like the little seed planted when the earth was cold, they are just peeping out in the TEXAS FARM AND RANCH garden of girls and boys, and I have thought it would be a good plan to acknowledge the receipt of them, without printing them in full, so we can catch up—get our correspondence up to date.

Cousin Fanny asks if those who wish to contest for the book premium must confine themselves to facts. No; you can write a fancy sketch, Fanny dear, so it is original. I am glad that you have decided to enter the list; so far, you are the only one heard from.

We have letters from Ola and Vickie Hastings, Union, Tex.; Willie Wright, Sterrett, Texas; Finis Maples, Aberfoyle, Tex.; Willie May George, Wolfe City, Tex.; Myrtle Parker, Wayland, Tex.; Mollie Mitchell, Waxahachie; Harvard Ford, Nevada, Tex.; Minnie M. Campbell, Henrietta, Tex.; Belle Meredith, Denton, Tex.; Maude and Walter Byrd, Garland, Tex.; Dora Ogle, Garland, Tex.; Dora Linville and Blanche Miller, Waxahachie; Maggie Lyon, Terrell, Tex.; Frank E. Shummon, Moody, Tex.; Mary Lee Jarman, Karnes, Tex.; Tom Henderson, Vinson, Tex.; Lida Garland, Annona, Tex.; Arthur Stroud, Thornton, Tex.; Fanny Rodgers, Oglesby, Tex.; Rosa McDaniel, Haskell, Tex.; Willie McDaniel, Haskell, Tex.; Dessa Phillips, Ample, Tex.; Ida Jane Yates, Blooming Grove, Tex.; Edith Kruse, Iowa Park, Tex.; Mary Clio Thompson, Crab Prairie, Tex.

This brings us to May. I hope none of my dear young friends will feel offended because their letters were not given in full. We wish to get down to the present tense of writing, so the letters will be fresh and inspiring to you and to me.

Charlie Winkler writes a good letter. I have belonged to several literary societies and found them entertaining. We have a great many wild grapes and plums around Dallas. I do not think there will be left one grape within ten miles of the city to ripen, so many are being sold green, both Mustang and Post Oak grapes.

Mrs. S. E. Buchanan: My other letter not yet having returned, I take the pleasure of writing again; maybe I will not get so tired of waiting for this one. Our school closed on the 30th of last month; my teacher's name was Mr. Vernie R. Morris, and we all hated when school closed to see such a good teacher leave, and then we would all had rather go to school than to go to the field and hoe and plow cotton and corn, I think. We had some pretty cold weather down here last week, and part of the week before; it killed all the early corn, and bit the late off down to the ground. It also killed lots of mamma's garden plants. Mrs. S. E. B., did you ever attend a literary society? We have organized one in our community, and I am secretary. We meet once a week, on Friday night. We have all kinds of pieces in our society, such as speeches, dialogues, declamations, etc. The society was named after my father, "Winkler Literary Society." We have about twenty-seven members, and most of them are doing well. I have been breaking stubble for the last few days with our three-horse sulky plow. It is much easier on a little boy than a walking plow, and does not make a person so tired, but the ground is getting pretty hard and dry again. We have had several rains in the latter part of winter, or in the beginning of spring, but the branches have all quit running, and the weather is turning warm like summer, and the people will soon commence planting cotton. We also have a Sunday school organized, and I attend every Sunday. We have three classes: 1st, the ticket class; 2d, catechism, and 3d, Bible class. I am in the Bible class. Mow, Mrs. S. E. Buchanan, are there many wild fruit trees up there about Dallas, or is it too cold for fruit? The woods are just as beautiful as they can be with all kinds of flowers and blossoms. And last summer when the wild grapes and wild plums came in, I gathered just lots of them, and mamma made several jars full of Jelly, and it sure enough tasted good. My oldest brother is going to college yet

at Brenham, Tex. He aims to graduate this year I think. Now, I can't think of any thing else, so I will close with best wishes to all the Cousins.

Will some of the Cousins send me the song of the "Bucking Broncho?" I will exchange any other song I have, if desired.—CHARLES WINKLER, The Grove, Texas.

QUESTIONS.

I will ask a few questions: When did Pocahontas die? Where was Roger Williams born and when? Who killed King Philip? Who wrote the Indian Bible? When was George Washington appointed governor of Virginia? When did Massasoit die? Who sold his books and sachel to get money enough to go to sea?—MARY CLIO THOMPSON.

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1—"Hit certainly am a shame to let old Liz carry me an' de watah millin bofe."



2—"I fink I'll sample de slavah."



3—"One minnit mo', Liz, dat's all."



4—"Dat's it, now trot along—poor old Liz, dey's no mow millin for you to tote now."

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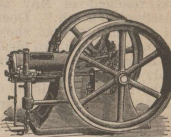
Galveston Business University "Mr. J. F. Smith, Galveston, Texas. My Dear Sir: There were no World's Fair medals issued, therefore no one has received any. Mr. Wilbur R. Smith, of Lexington, Ky., was not in the Business Education Exhibit, and so did not compete with any other exhibitor. Yours truly, S. S. PACKARD, Pres. Business Educators Exhibit at World's Columbian Fair." Anyone claiming World's Fair honors is a fraud trying to deceive you. J. F. SMITH, Principal Galveston Business University.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Does it do any good to take the suckers off corn? If so at what time should it be done and how should Irish potatoes be managed to get them to come up second crop.—W. H. JONES, Clarksville, Texas.

ANS.—1. Would not bother with suckers unless very numerous, and time abundant. The stalks will do better without suckers. 2. We know no better way than to plant in good rich soil, well prepared, and sufficiently moist. It is held by many that exposing the potatoes to a strong light under shade until they begin to turn green, causes them to come up more readily.

Please publish the formulas by which roasting ears can be put up in bulk, and also in cans and give all information to successfully preserve roasting ears, and oblige.—J. W. FOSBY, Granger, Texas.

ANS.—Green corn can be kept for some time in strong brine, but they lose their freshness and flavor. Green corn is cut from the cob and canned as other vegetables but require more cooking and a more perfect exclusion of air than any other. The processes adopted by canneries is too long and complicated to be printed here.

I have a test patch of Milo Maize, and one of Kaffir Corn. Is there any difference between these two plants? The seed and growth look the same to me. What is the most general use made of these crops. Should it be sown thick in drill, cultivated, harvested and put up like sorghum?—GEO. M. T. FOWLER, Straus Mill, Coryell Co., Texas.

ANS.—The two are not the same, though similar, and often by farmers confounded. These, and several other varieties of sorghum are used chiefly for forage. Cultivate and harvest as other forage sorghums.

Will you please answer the following in the columns of your paper: 1. If I set out the best grade soft shell pecans this fall that are one year old, how soon will they fruit? 2. Which is the best month to set pecan trees.—C. E. MUNGER, Pasadena, Texas.

ANS.—1. They should begin bearing in about 12 years. 2. November or December.

SHORT CORRESPONDENCE.

I received your machine and I am well pleased with it.—JACOB VOELKE, Ethel, Texas.

Will some of your subscribers, experienced in planting fall crop Irish potatoes state the best month to plant them and the best way to prepare soil to realize best results. I am a novice in the business and will appreciate any suggestions that will redound to my interest. I have ample straw and fertilizer to prepare my ground.—SUBSCRIBER, Genoa, Texas.

[See article by Hal. McFarland, in this issue.]

A CORRECTION.

Editor Orchard and Garden: The printer has made a mistake in giving my formula. Should have been fifty gallons of water instead of five. Wish the same corrected, as somebody might apply in that shape and do harm. Yours truly,—JOHN NIEDERHAUER, Brenham, Texas.

OAK CLIFF COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to this popular institution which was chartered in 1892, and opened in September of that year, entering at once upon a successful career, and taking a position as the leading college of the Southwest.

There was a great demand for such a college; non-sectarian in character, and of high grade, with first-class accommodations, where the best class of people could find desirable associations and

advantages for their daughters equal to Eastern schools, without having to send two or three thousand miles away. As an evidence of this public demand the school has enrolled over 400 pupils in the various departments, from Texas, Louisiana, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Arizona, Missouri, California, Canada and Illinois.

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The curriculum for the A. B. degree is more comprehensive than that of any other school in the Southwest; while that of the B. L. degree is arranged for those young ladies whose time is limited.

The various departments of music art, elocution, and the business department, including telegraphy, type writing, penmanship, book keeping, and stenography, are in charge of the best instructors to be found in Europe or America. Those wanting first class advantages in every respect could not do better than communicate with the officials of Oak Cliff College.

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION, CLEVELAND, O.

The 13th International Christian Endeavor Convention convenes in Cleveland, O., July 11th to 15th. It will be attended by about 25,000 young people, and will afford a rare opportunity for hearing the most noted Christian workers of the day, and besides, furnish a most delightful summer trip at very little expense. Tickets will be sold July 8th to 11th inclusive, at one fare for the round trip, good to return until July 31st, but if deposited with the joint agent of the terminal lines in Cleveland, on any date prior to July 31st, will be made valid for return until September 15th.

Delegates and visitors from Texas will be assigned to private homes surrounding Madison Avenue Congregational church, which will be their headquarters, at very moderate rates, or if preferred, hotel accommodations can be had for \$2 per day.

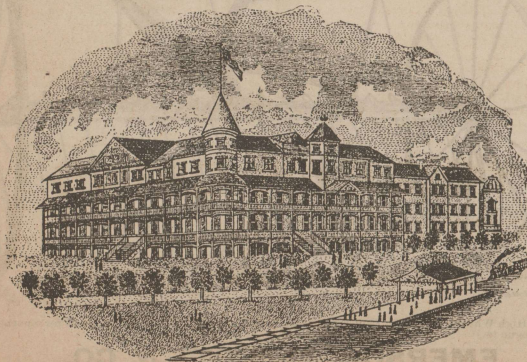
Attractive side trips to Niagara Falls, Toronto, Canada; Chautauqua, and other points, by boat and rail at cheap rates will be arranged from Cleveland. Texarkana is the rallying point for the State. At 7:30 p. m. on Monday, July 9th, the special excursion cars will leave there over the "Cotton Belt Route" for Memphis, and then via the L. & N. for Cincinnati, and via the Big Four to Cleveland, arriving there in time for the opening exercises on Wednesday evening. This is the official route selected by Rev. H. G. Scudder, Excursion manager for Texas delegates and visitors, who will give all necessary information, and will mail an itinerary of the trip, giving details to all persons writing him in reference thereto, at Longview, Texas, or

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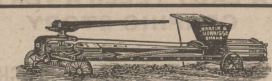


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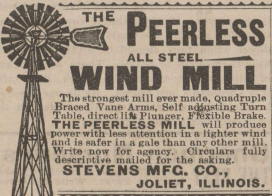
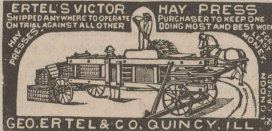
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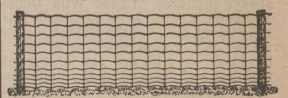
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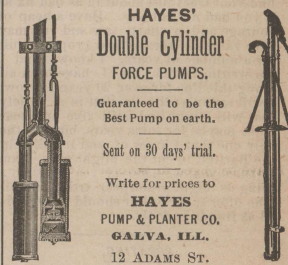
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works are in the vicinity of Roswell, New Mexico. Another immense reservoir has been completed near Seven Rivers, intended to impound 6,000,000 cubic feet. The reservoir will cover 8100 acres, and in some places will be fifty feet deep, having a length of eleven miles and a width of a quarter of a mile to six miles. One filling of this reservoir will be sufficient to irrigate 80,000 acres.

A distributing reservoir some seven miles long and from 1100 feet to one mile wide has been built some six miles above Eddy, New Mexico. The dam holding the waters is 1150 feet long and 50 feet high. It covers 1032 acres and has a capacity of 3,000,000 cubic feet of water. All of these reservoirs are fed by perpetual streams issuing from the Guadalupe mountains and other ranges farther north.

The southern canal, the head gates of which connect with the Eddy distributing reservoir, is now forty miles in length, and 45 feet wide at the bottom, carrying when full seven feet of water. Three miles below this great reservoir, the canal is carried across the Pecos river by means of a flume 468 feet in length, about 30 feet wide and seven feet deep. Continuing southward from this point it crosses Black River in a similar manner, terminating 15 miles further down.

Just before the main canal crosses the Pecos River above the town of Eddy, it is tapped by a branch line nineteen miles long. This canal is fifteen feet wide.

Ten miles below Eddy, a solid masonry dam has been thrown across the river to divert the water into another, the Hagerman canal, and Lake Surprise Reservoir. This canal supplies 15,000 acres of irrigable land.

In Texas is the Highland canal, some 60 miles below Eddy, and belonging to the same series. Thirteen miles of it have been completed and the ultimate length will be 42 miles, and when finished, it will irrigate 35,000 acres of land.

The whole system of conduits or canals, laterals, sublaterals already constructed and in operation will comprise about 1294 miles.

By the construction of the above mentioned storage reservoirs and canal lines, along the Pecos River for a distance of 170 miles, 250,000 acres have been rendered irrigable, and with the completion of the works now under construction, 150,000 acres additional will be made available for agricultural pursuit. About 70,000 acres have been settled upon by farmers and 30,000 of these are now under cultivation. The capital expended by the company upon the several enterprises is fully \$3,000,000.

In Loving county, opposite Riverton Station on the Pecos Valley rail road, the construction of a new canal some 13 miles in length is in contemplation. The projectors of the enterprise are mostly settlers from the state of Colorado. About 13 miles north of Pecos City in Reeves county is the head gate of the Pioneer canal. This canal is 23 feet wide at the bottom and forty-three feet wide at the top, is seven feet deep and will carry 1020 cubic feet of water per second. The acreage to be made available for cultivation when the canal is completed is estimated at 100,000 acres. About 20 miles of main canal and laterals have been completed and some 25,000 acres are now under canal. One branch of this canal is carried across the Pecos river to Ward county, supplying the lands in the vicinity of Barstow.

The following is an approximate list of canals along the river, beginning near Roswell, New Mexico and ending at Grand Falls, in Pecos county, Texas. The Pecos Irrigation & Improvement company's system of canals, laterals and ditches above mentioned aggregating 1294 miles.

Blue Spring canal, 5 miles; Frank's ditch, 1 3/4 miles; Carr's ditch, 2 miles; Wayland ditch, 3 miles; Black River ditch, 4 miles; Riggs' ditch, 4 miles; Lucas ditch, Guadalupe mountains, 6 miles; Slaughter's ditch, 2 miles; Geyser Spring Ranch, 10 miles; Day's ditch Rocky Aroya, 2 miles; other ditches from springs and tributaries of the Pecos in New Mexico, 15 miles.

All the foregoing are in New Mexico. The following being situated in Texas:

The Pioneer System above mentioned exclusive of laterals and sublaterals, 20 miles; Saragosa Irrigation Company, 4 miles; Toyah Creek Irrigation Company, 12 miles; Alamo Irrigation Company, 3 miles; India Irrigation Company, 1 1/2 miles; Honey Grove Land & Cattle Company, 2 miles; other at various points on the Pecos River, at Grand Falls and at various Springs in Reeves and Pecos counties, Texas, about 30 miles.

About forty miles south of Eddy, the

remains of an ancient town and a system of irrigation canals were discovered some years ago by Mr. C. B. Eddy. Similar ancient canals are known to exist also below the Grand Falls of the Pecos in Pecos county Texas. In the Davis and the Guadalupe mountains are numerous small irrigation plants covering a few acres each.

In the vicinity of San Angelo in Tom Green county, there are a number of fine farms irrigating from the Concho river and Dove Creek. These farms have been in cultivation during the past ten years and have always yielded excellent crops.

Other canals exist along the Nueces, Devils River and a number of smaller streams in Southwestern Texas, quite a number having been constructed within the past three or four years, and quite a number of others are now under construction. Along the coast are several large rice plantations which are maintained by an elaborate system of canals.

On the Staked Plains and extending far north into the Panhandle are hundreds of small irrigating plants sufficient in capacity for 1 to 10 acres. They usually consist of a bored well with a 10 or 12 foot wind mill, and a storage reservoir of small capacity, built of the surrounding soil. The results obtained have as a rule been highly satisfactory, though cultivation has been confined mainly to the production of vegetables and fine fruit. They are usually a part of some cattle ranch. Good examples of this mode of irrigation can be seen in the vicinity of Stanton, Midland and Odessa along the Texas & Pacific rail road. The capacity of an ordinary bored well, not exceeding 100 feet in depth, and operated by a 12 foot wind mill is usually estimated at 10 to 12 acres, where a storage tank is used to hold water in reserve.

At Pecos City there are some forty artesian wells, quite a number of which are in practical use for purposes of irrigation. Mr. W. T. Johnson's well, bore 6 inches, depth 200 feet, cost \$400—is ample and sufficient for 160 acres. About forty acres are now in alfalfa, some 20 or 30 more being planted in fruits of various kinds. Another large tract irrigated by an artesian well is that of Judge A. M. Walthall, of Pecos, on which, there is also a fine field of alfalfa and a young vineyard in excellent condition. Nearly every residence in town has a vegetable garden watered from artesian wells. In Bosque county artesian wells are quite numerous and have to a small extent been utilized for purposes of irrigation, but the people in general do not seem to have realized that their wells could be turned to account in improving the yield of their crops.

The foregoing will cover about all there is of irrigation in Texas, though the State affords extraordinary facilities for irrigation in its numerous perennial streams, and artesian supplies. Drouth is no stranger to Texans, and it seems strange that no effort is made to turn to account that which would afford a quick and ready remedy for scant crops and lack of profit in agricultural operations.

F. E. ROESLER.

MORE DOG LOGY.

MEXIA, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

The usual quietness of the vicinity of Mexia was recently again disturbed by more "mad dogs." The town council, seeing that decided steps have become necessary to somewhat abate the dog nuisance, passed a resolution that all loose-running dogs found in the streets be killed. Result, less dogs and danger of being bitten by them.

The dog at best, with but very few exceptions, is but a necessary evil. In this respect, it comes in the same category with tree peddlers, saloons, etc. As long as people want the saloon it will exist; however, do we find anyone who objects to a saloon being taxed?

Dog tax, or no dog tax, the writer would always expect to keep at least one dog, but it would have to be such a one as to be worth paying taxes on.

It is really a crime against our much boasted of civilization to permit the dog nuisance to exist in our fair land, as we have it. We say, by all means, thin out the dog creation by taxing it, and apply the money thus derived to some worthy cause.

J. W. STUBENRAUCH.

Our readers who have been seeking for some remedy for horn-flies, and the other numerous winged tortures to which stock is liable in this climate, are referred to the advertisement of "Fly Flend" in this issue. Testimonials of its efficiency are numerous.

AN OPPORTUNITY

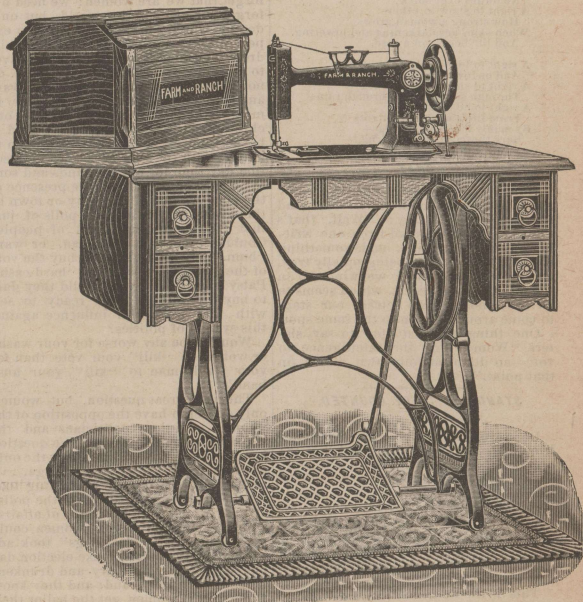
You Cannot Afford to Miss.

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READ EVERY LINE OF THIS.

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

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



A \$60 Machine for \$20, Freight Prepaid.

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

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

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

Remember it Costs More to Sell Sewing Machines Through Agents than it does to Make them.

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

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

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

If you are already a subscriber to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and wish to purchase the machine without regard to subscription, the price would be \$19.50.

Do not confound the New Improved Texas Farm and Ranch with sewing machines generally offered by newspapers, or with those offered at lower prices than named for the new Texas Farm and Ranch, but keep in mind that in the purchase of one of these machines you are buying an article that will compare with any sewing machine in the American market retailing at \$30.

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

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Tex.

Correspondence.

THE POOR OLD FARMER.

CROSBY, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

Oh! no, Mr. Wedel, do not try to escape through so small a knot hole, as a "comparison." You said "who is better fixed than the farmer." I will admit that there are some that are well fixed in the way of cash, conveniences, comforts, etc., but I think that you will have to admit that where you find one farmer who has all of the comforts that the heart could wish you will find a score who would be better fixed if they were in the hands of a receiver. Soup houses in a rural district would be a novelty indeed, but the retail grocery merchant is very common in the South and chattel mortgages are more common in the clerks office of each and every county of the great state of Texas, where farming is done to any extent than fleas in a hog bed, and the beauty of the matter is that the "poor old farmer" gets poorer every year, and his debts increase as if by magic. I am speaking from experience for I have been there. Pardon me for alluding to the German brogue, for I had no idea that you was a German. The words that I used are a part of an old German doggerel on larger beer, though I changed it a bit to meet my convenience in expressing my part of the play. As to thanking my creator for not being a German or anything else, I have no thanks to render. Guess I came here in a natural way and without my consent, or being consulted about the matter, and I am certain that I shall depart in the same natural way. Would it not be about as near the truth to say good management and the experience of others, as say it was the blessing of God that neither you nor I know anything about. In the matter of varnishes, if your statement be true Gods blessings rests on very few of us "poor old farmers." Well, no, I have no ax to grind, nor do I wish any free advertising, justice and truth is my motto. No, we don't know the first thing about God's blessings, for it seems to me that God ignored Cain in his pursuits and rewarded Abel. Should the breech pin of my gun blow out I guess the pin wont get hurt much.

POOR OLD FARMER.

THE TRUCK FARMER'S PARADISE.

ARCADIA, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

I would like to ask if there is a farmer in Texas who does not read TEXAS FARM AND RANCH? If there is such a farmer, then I would like to see him at my office a few minutes. I do not believe there is an intelligent reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, who has read it carefully for one year, that would do without it for five times the subscription price. The letters of Prof. Hogan are worth twice the subscription, saying nothing about Uncle Snort, Huffman, Bad Man, Jeff Welborn, Marshall and others of equal intelligence. When we read an article from Mr. W. S. Marshall on irrigation, water supply and how to elevate it, we know we are getting solid facts from one who knows what he is talking about.

In the last few years irrigation has been employed in Florida and Louisiana, where they have an annual rain-fall of fifty to sixty inches; to great profit, and in this Arcadia country, where we have the finest natural sub-irrigation of any point known on this continent, it has been demonstrated in a small way that irrigation of strawberries and vegetables would pay a very handsome profit. Now in this immediate section, embracing a body of land about eight by ten miles, with Arcadia as a center, we have a wonderful soil for fertility, a black sandy loam two to four feet deep, underlain in a great measure by marl of an average thickness of twelve to fourteen inches. Under this marl comes a red and yellow clay subsoil, and at from eight to twelve feet deep you pass through the clay into a quicksand. This quicksand is a water-supply, and from it the water rises to within four to six feet of the surface in the driest seasons. The water at this depth seems to be inexhaustible, with the under-pressure, as we will term it, which forces the water upward from a depth of fourteen to eighteen feet to within four to six feet of the surface. It is impossible for trees to suffer for moisture where the soil is well cultivated. The soil never becomes dry one inch under the surface, but in dry spells, such as we have for two or three weeks at a time in some seasons, we find that berry vines which

have matted the ground so that cultivation is not desirable will suffer for moisture. The summer bean, cabbage and tomato crops also suffer for surface water in those dry spells. Now what we want down here is for Col. Marshall to advise us as to the cheapest and most effective method for irrigation of our truck farms, and he may rely on it that in no instance will it be necessary to go more than twenty feet for water supply. I will state for his information that a good flow of artesian water is reached here at a depth of 350 to 500 feet. Of course this would be best, but we have many farmers whose holdings range from five to twenty acres, who are not able to have an artesian well. For their benefit we want a cheap plan of irrigation, and we shall look to the columns of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH to find it. On the farm of Col. H. M. Stringfellow, at Hitchcock, we saw a tomato crop that with reasonable weather will yield 250 to 300 bushels to the acre. With a system of irrigation this could be made doubly certain, though this year, thus far, we would not have to use irrigation, the rain-fall being sufficient and well distributed.

Arcadia is improving very rapidly, and the Arcadia country is improving faster than the town. Our population is composed of Americans from nearly every State in the Union, intelligent, thrifty farmers and horticulturists. The health of Arcadia is better than any other section of the State that I have found. We have a population of about 500; the town is a little over two years old, and there has only been one death since its first settlement, and that was an infant. We have one physician, who does the practice for the town and country for miles around, and he finds plenty of time to cultivate a ten-acre truck and fruit farm and keep it in fine condition. A case of malarial sickness has never been known in Arcadia. Our little town is only ten miles from the bay shore, and no obstruction to a perfect circulation of the sea breezes. As a health resort there is no better place on the continent than this Arcadia country. The first paper for Arcadia will be published next week, which will fill a much felt want. Next we want someone to come and put in a small gin and grist mill. If we had a gin 500 or more bales would be ginned here this fall, which is the first start here for cotton growing. Cotton is looking very fine, and we have a considerable crop of it on new ground and between the tree rows in the many new orchards of this country, the corn crop is also good, and the truck crop is extra fine for the area of land in cultivation. Of the field crops that have been tested and proven to be a success here, we name corn, cotton, oats, millet, red clover, scarlet or crimson clover, alfalfa, cow-peas and potatoes. Of the truck crops, cabbage, onions, radish, beets, celery, peas, beans, squash, tomato, lettuce, pepper and everything known in the garden truck line grows to perfection. This is a great poultry country, and hogs do as well here as any part of the South. A fair good horse country, and about the same for cattle. Tell Uncle Snort about the hogs and chickens, and that will bring him down from the Houston Horticultural convention to see us.

The electric railroad projected from Galveston to Houston will pass through the center of Arcadia. This project proposes to give us hourly transportation to Galveston and Houston for freight and passengers. Land along this proposed line is settling up rapidly, and we will have a solid system of truck farms and towns connecting the two great cities in a short time.

The scholastic population of Arcadia (census just taken) is sixty-eight pupils between eight and sixteen years of age. We have a fine public school building, and a most excellent school now in session. People here are giving but little attention to politics. They have better employment looking after the farms and orchards. The Arcadia country is Democratic by a three-fourth majority, but we have a few scattering Republicans and Populists among us.

ALF. H. H. TOLAR.

ABOUT SEED POTATOES.

TYLER, TEXAS, June 16 1894.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Allow me to answer through your valuable paper the many inquiries I have received, as to how I keep and raise a fall crop of Irish potatoes. I leave off a plot of ground in the spring, the size I wish to plant, and keep it clear of weeds and grass by frequent plowing and harrowing till time for planting. I dig the spring crop when

ripe, say 1st of July, and place them in basal boxes, in some cool place, till I need them. The first rain we have from the 1st of August I cut them to one and two eyes and plant immediately, leaving no time to dry, as some do. My ground being flat broken and open furrows three feet apart with a six-inch shovel as deep as the plow would naturally run; plant the potatoes and cover with two half shovel furrows; then take a pole eight feet long and drag lengthways the rows, pressing the dirt to the potatoes. If there is a season in the ground you will be certain of a stand. When they begin to make their appearance, I run around them with side harrow. When the plant is three or four inches high I throw out the middle with a half-shovel running far enough off to throw one inch of dirt to the plant, and your work is done. After the vines are killed by frost, carefully dig them and put them in the same bushel boxes, and store away in some cool, dry place till spring. I make the boxes with three solid heads, and use plaster lathes sawed in the middle for sides and bottom, giving one inch space between laths. This gives me only one-half bushel in bulk, with plenty of ventilation. I have kept them all winter under my bed. It seems a little "off" and not very reasonable to say that an Irish potato dug before it is ripe in the summer will not keep, and after frost in the fall will keep all winter and germinate in the spring, if they are not larger than a bird egg; but it is true, for I have tried it for seven years and find the smallest potato will germinate and make as fine a spring crop as the largest and best matured ones you can find. I am satisfied some of my friends will doubt this, but they will have to prove it, and still I'll have my doubts.

As to the varieties to plant, I use the "McFarland Red" and the "Tennessee Triumph." I find them the most prolific, the best keeping, and the hand-somest potato on the market, commanding at all times the highest market price.

I find this season in this section that the Eastern grown white potato is almost a failure, except in vines and blossoms, while our home-grown seed are a decided success. This, if for no other reason, ought to induce every farmer in the State to raise his own seed, thereby saving thousands of dollars to the State that would be otherwise sent East (never to return again) for seed in the spring, besides getting in return for your money an ever-blooming worthless potato in many instances.

I was sorry to hear that Uncle Snort's "Triumphs" failed to "umph." Some "Yank" must have "had it in" for Uncle Snort. There was a car-load of "Red" potatoes dumped off on the market last year, and quite a number of my friends felt pretty much like Uncle Snort. I have never heard of anyone getting any return for their money and labor except the finest collection of decoration flowers and a full supply of the genuine Colorado beetle. I don't think they will ever sell another car-load of Colorado potatoes on this market for seed. Try again, Uncle Snort, the "Triumph" is all right, provided you get the "umph" with it.

I was induced to try a bulb of the "New Freeman" potato this spring and find it the most prolific white potato I have ever known, but not very large—probably required a stronger soil than ours down here in the brush. It is also a non-blooming variety like the "Reds" I use. My experience for the past six or seven years is that no blooming variety will produce a fair crop of tubers in this climate.

With best wishes for the Horticultural Society and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, I am yours, etc.

HAL. MCFARLAND.

FROM THE TEXAS PANHANDLE.

MATADOR, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I will send my first report from Motley county. We have had just lots of rain this month and grass is growing fast; cattle and horses doing splendidly; Sorghum will be the main crop in its different varieties. My Tennessee Triumph potatoes are triumphs sure enough for large yield and size. The vineless ones are growing nicely. The dwarf Champion tomato is setting fruit ahead of all others; snowball turnip is the earliest and best with us; solid south for cabbage, French half long and long red, for radish; Grand Rapids, for lettuce; are good. I will report other things at a future time. Grapes grafted last winter are growing nicely.

Plenty of wild plums and grapes and canyon currants. These last are ripe now, and make real nice jelly.

I am sorry I cannot attend the horticultural meeting at Houston. I certainly enjoyed their meeting at Rockport last year. I wish them a grand time. I am sorry for Uncle Snort, but he has applied to the wrong professor. Let him call on Dr. Francis, at College Station on his way down to Houston and get his treatment and an hour and thirty minutes soak in that dipping apparatus that was exhibited to the editor during his visit to the A. & M. College and I think he will not need a return ticket, as I think the director at Hades would pay his fare back to get rid of him. I am one of your subscribers who has been on your list almost from the first issue of your paper and still likes it.

WM. WASON.

STATE IRRIGATION—9th PAPER.

Irrigation in Texas and South-Eastern New Mexico.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

The oldest farms in Texas are undoubtedly along the Rio Grande in El Paso county.

The Spaniards under Espejo, who reached the Pueblo of Ysleta over three hundred years ago, found the immediate banks of the river well settled, and covered with farms supplied from irrigation ditches. Up to the time of the American invasion it was estimated that about 150,000 acres were in cultivation on both sides of the river between El Paso and Fort Hancock. Since then so many canals have been built in New Mexico and Colorado that the once very abundant water supply has been greatly reduced, compelling a large portion of the population to migrate. The present existing supply is deemed in favorable years, sufficient for 50,000 acres. The area under cultivation on the American side, according to the State Agricultural Report of 1893 is less than 7000 acres. The floods of the Rio Grande in the early summer, if stored, would probably irrigate a quarter million acres, and due effort is being made on part of the residents of the valley to have a storage dam built across the river, a few miles above El Paso. With the construction of this dam a naturally very rich section of the state could be made immensely valuable and be made to sustain a very large population.

Among the older irrigation works are also those in the vicinity of San Antonio begun under the direction of the Spanish Padres about 1715. With the erection of the Spanish missions began the cultivation of the soil in southwestern Texas. According to local tradition the worthy Padres were expert in rounding up the unfortunate natives and getting an unlimited amount of work out of them in the construction of mission buildings and irrigating ditches. The pay for services rendered was usually bestowed in the form of religious instruction, administered willy-nilly, and occasionally augmented by an extra inquisition, if the forced piety and humility did not agree well with the unwilling convert.

It might be mentioned incidentally that neither the Comanches nor the Apaches had much to do with the building of missions or irrigation canals. This work of civilization was performed at the expense of the unoppressed Indians who yelled "Texas, Texas, Welcome, Welcome" at the sight of the worthy Padres. It was the friendly Indian who was taken in and who has been strictly in it ever since.

The old Rooney ditch at Horsehead crossing may be considered the oldest ditch on the lower Pecos. The other older works being at the military forts, like Fort Davis, Fort Stockton, Toyah creek and other places cultivated for the purpose of furnishing supplies to the military stations. In New Mexico, the vicinity of Roswell has been in cultivation for twenty years or more. Nearly all the other works are of more recent construction.

The largest system of modern irrigation works in the United States is located in the Pecos Valley in New Mexico and Texas, constructed and operated by the Pecos Irrigation and Improvement Company. The northernmost canal of this system draws its water from the Rio Hondo, a mountain stream tributary to the Pecos. The canal is 35 miles long, 30 feet wide and carries six feet of water sufficient to irrigate 67,000 acres. A reservoir of 1,300,000,000 cubic feet capacity is now under construction, and when completed, the canal above mentioned will be lengthened so as to make available the additional supply. These

smooth. Under these trees I scatter bran and screenings, and "biddy" does the work of eating the pestiferous insects.

While looking for the little seeds and specs of bran she garnishes her food with the spicy caw-caw. I know this to be true, for I have the evidence. Now, for seven varieties of plums, I must speak a good word for the Robinson. It always produces. I have Wild Goose, Marianne, English Blue, Lombard, Prunus Simoni, etc., but the Robinson gives me the only crop in this year of '93. I have been out with saw and lumber this morning and propped up the limbs that are hanging almost to the ground with tempting fruit. Even the chicken yard is not a sure defense with other varieties this year, but the Robinson, where plenty of fowls are enclosed and fed will not disappoint the planter.

FRUIT POINTS.

W. Cook, in Fruit Growers Journal.

Let me say a few words to those who have peach trees and will have no peaches on them. This is the time to cut all peach trees back. Cut young trees back one-half, and old trees cut back to the lowest fork, but leave the forks from one to two feet long. Peach wood, like grape wood, never bears fruit but once. So, if you have fruit, you must have new wood for it to grow on. This is a good year to cut peach trees back; and don't be afraid of cutting too much.

Another thing, let me say: Look over your peach trees as they commence to put out buds, and cut out all limbs that show blight—and mind this, to cut 15 to 20 inches in the sound wood below the dead bark. Be careful about this. If you only just cut out the dead wood, before the summer is half gone you will find your trees just about in as bad fix as if you had not cut any. Have a heap of courage and a sharp saw and you may save valuable trees to bear crops of fruit for a number of years. I know what I am writing about, for I have been all along this line for over 20 years. Now, I will say this: the Bartlett is a variety that will blight and still live and bear fruit, maybe for some years, but it's the only one that I know of, and it will help the Bartlett to out the blight out. I am satisfied that we have as yet no such thing as blight proof pear trees, and all who offer such for sale should be regarded as frauds or fools.

SPRAYING.

A. L. Hatch, in Green's Fruit Grower.

It is practicable and pays to spray apples, pears, grapes, cherries, currants, gooseberries and some other fruits to prevent injury from insects and fungus diseases. In most cases we can combine insecticides and fungicides and spray for both at once.

SPRAYING APPARATUS.

For the average farmer a rig about as follows will prove best adapted to his needs of any we know of and is like the one used, as follows:

Take a fifty-gallon barrel and fix it on its side so the suction hose of the pump takes the liquid from the under side; make an opening on top around which place a box funnel covered with cloth strainer made detachable for cleaning; set a tripod force-pump opposite one end of the barrel; have a detachable road from pump handle to top of stirrer that vibrates within the barrel; for hose to distribute the spray use twelve to sixteen feet of one-fourth cloth insertion rubber tubing; the nozzle should be light, without a stop-cock or any useless weight of metal; to support the hose and nozzle and to carry it well into tree tops. When in use attach a light reed fish-pole eight feet long.

For use in spraying grapevines and plants low down, mount the rig on a stone boat to draw with one horse. For orchard use, mount the rig on a low-wheeled wagon, the pump just behind the barrel and all set well in front of wagon-box to leave room for one man to drive and pump while the other sits on an inverted mail keg to hold the spray. Arrange to run water directly into barrel from pump, or stream, if it can be done.

DONT WALK.

You are neither too long, too short, too heavy, nor too light, to ride a TEXAS FARM AND RANCH—best road machine on earth—Bicycle.

DONT WALK.

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

WHY SHE IS CHARMING.

A LADY TELLS A VERY GRAPHIC STORY.

WHAT SHE WENT THROUGH.

There is a Nice and Profitable Lesson for Other Ladies in Her Experience.

I know a lady, and a very charming person, who has had a very trying experience. Like so many ladies who have peculiar pains which they often do not understand, occasional headaches, loss of appetite, blues, bearing down sensations and such troubles, she thought she was only suffering from a cold, which perhaps would pass away very soon, and so it did, but it returned in a short time even worse than before. In this way she lived along for nearly a year, when she suddenly discovered that she was suffering from that greatest of modern scourges, Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Now, the great trouble with her, as with so many other men and women, was that she did not know what ailed her. Here is what she says, in her own words:

"Despite the attendance of skilled physicians, my illness increased, and they stated that another attack of my malady would most assuredly prove fatal. It was at this time, at the solicitation of friends, that I decided to try a remedy which I had heard much and knew but little. I confess I had little faith, because I thought that I was doomed, but almost immediately I felt an improvement, which continued until I was finally restored to perfect health, and I feel that I owe my life entirely to the use of Warner's Safe Cure, which alone took me from the depths of misery and restored me to health. Now, whenever I feel as though any of the symptoms I then had are returning, I take some of the Safe Cure, and immediately feel better; and I must say that I now feel as well as in my girlhood, and it is entirely due to this remedy."

These are the words of Mrs. J. F. Beale, who resides at 863 Lexington Ave., New York. Here is not an isolated experience. It is precisely what hundreds of other ladies have found true in their lives. It shows that if women continue to suffer and let the trials of life weigh them down when they should be joyful, they have only themselves to blame. There is a means of relief, of restoration. It is pure, it is safe, it is a woman's best friend. By its use she can be enabled to withstand the ills of life and secure both health and happiness.

Sherman Nurseries.

THE BEST of everything for the Orchard, Yard, the Lawn or Park. Write for lowest prices. EXPRESS PAID TO YOUR DOOR. JOHN S. KERR, Sherman, Texas.

McKinney Nurseries

SEND FOR OUR NEW LIST,

Telling WHAT TO PLANT and WHERE TO PLANT IT,

AND HOW TO HAVE

Fruit, and Plenty of it, In Any Part of Texas.

E. W. KIRPATRICK,

McKINNEY, TEXAS.

Utter Manufacturing Company,

Rockford, Illinois.

Manufacturers of

WELL-DRILLING

MACHINERY

And Well-Drilling Tools of all

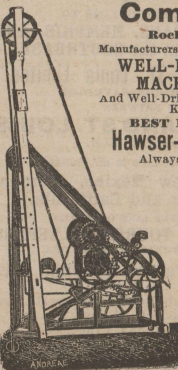
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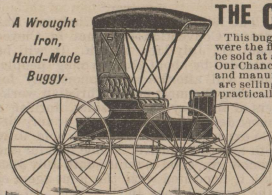
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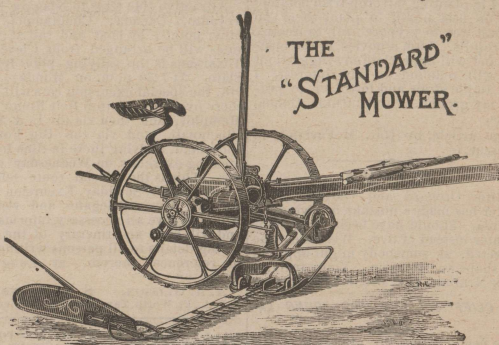
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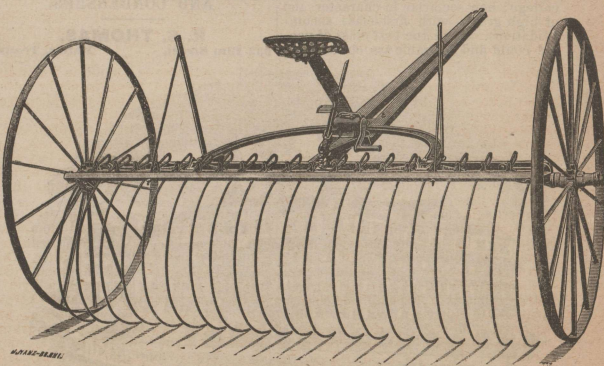
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Poultry.

E. G. Lenfest, of Navarro, Mendocino county, Cal., wants to know where Brown China geese can be had. By addressing J. B. Bain, New Concord, O.

A complete outfit for hatching and rearing poultry, by artificial means can now be had for \$20, including a 300 egg incubator. Address Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill.

Will some one please give a prescription which will exterminate what we call chicken fleas. We are troubled a great deal with them here and would like to know what will kill them without hurting the fowls. They seem to gather around their heads as thick as shingle ticks on a cow, and they are the same way on my pointer dogs, as thick as they can stick over their eyes and I would be greatly pleased to know what will kill them without hurting the fowls or dogs. Hoping to see some remedy in your valuable paper. I will close.—T. E. Rose, Fowler, Texas.

[For "all about chicken fleas" see articles in this issue.—Ed.]

I write you for a remedy for my chickens and to know what is the matter with them. They droop around for a day or two and then have something like warts come out on their heads around their eyes. Sometimes they go blind in the course of 12 to 24 hours. The mouth and throat get very sore before they die and few recover from the attack. Please give me a remedy for this pest and I will be much obliged.—E. M. McCracken, Sanger, Texas.

[Roupe, probably. Separate the sick from the well, and as a preventive, put gum camphor in the drinking water, and keep fowls on dry ground as much as possible. For the sick, swab throat with saturated solution of chlorate of potash and inject the nostrils and slit in roof of mouth with sulphate of zinc, one grain to a teaspoonful of water.]

SLEEPING THEMSELVES TO DEATH.

UNCLE SNOOT.

I have heard many people who have tolerably well-balanced minds and seem to be pretty well up on most subjects say, "It is time now to quit hatching of chicks, because everybody knows that chicks hatched in May always sleep themselves to death." Does it appear at all reasonable that those who have sense enough to get two ideas in a row could for a moment entertain an idea so absurd? and yet I doubt not that some one who reads this will fly off the handle and say, "Yes, Mr. Smart Aleck, I know that chicks hatched in the month of May do sleep themselves to death," and then they can get just lots of proof; there will, perhaps, be some real live, practical poultry-raiser who can write articles scoring Uncle Snoot to the red and can prove positively that May chicks do, at least a great many of them, sleep themselves to death. These knowing ones will not stop and ask themselves a sensible question, "Why should chicks hatched in May naturally sleep more than a chick hatched in April or any other month?"

While I have been running around over the country wife and daughter decided that they would raise some chicks of their own, and that I should have no claim on them. They have had fine success in hatching them, but most of them were hatched in the month of May and, of course, slept themselves to death. Passing through the yard yesterday I saw several little fellows standing humped up and sleeping. I pushed one of them with my foot and said, "What's the matter with you? What are you standing here sleeping for?" He staggered off a few steps in a weak and tottering way, and then looked up at me so piteously, with great tears in his eyes, and said, "These confounded lice are eating me up." I said, "Where did you get so many lice?" "Off my mother," said he. I then picked him up and found enough great big lice on the poor thing's head to eat him up in a day, it seems to me. He then began telling me about the older chicks in the yard being so thrifty and gay and handsome. Said he, "These chicks tell me that Uncle Snoot tended them and that he put plenty of snuff on their mother while she was sitting, and killed all the lice that was on her before they were hatched, and that he never had any lice on them, and they stand around me and laugh at me and call me lousy Jimmy," and then he began crying again, and said, "Those women who pretended

to attend to us did not put any snuff on mother while she was sitting, and she just had lots of lice on her, and when we were hatched they crawled right on to us, and the women smeared a lot of grease on our mother under her wings, and we have got a lot of that on us, and that's as bad as the lice, and, oh, I do feel so weak and stupid and bad." I do feel so sorry for the poor little fellow that I made some kerosene emulsion and put it on his head and neck, which killed all the lice. I then took a soft rag and dried his head and put him back with his mother, but the poor thing is too far gone, I think, to live. I then began musing to myself, "Isn't it unpardonable cruelty, mixed up with a great, big batch of ignorance, to set a lousy hen on a clutch of eggs and allow her to hatch off the chicks without even making an effort to kill the lice that are on her, and then when the chicks are hatched go to smearing a lot of filthy grease on her, which is almost as bad as the lice?"

Why will not people exercise a little common sense in poultry raising as well as in other things.

P. S. Wife is sick in bed, but says she will go for me just as soon as she gets out of that bed. Say, can't you send me off somewhere before she gets up?

Waxahachie, Texas.

KILLING THE PESKY CHICKEN FLEA.

J. W. ORRICO.

For the benefit of "Constant Reader," Bexar county, and probably others, I will tell how I got rid of the chicken or chinch flea as it is sometimes called from the fact that when it gets hold of it does not turn loose as do all other fleas. I take one gallon of warm water, add to it one pint of kerosene or coal oil, to that one large tablespoonful of carbolic acid. Shake well and sprinkle the floor and lower part of wall of hen house and all the places where the fowls wallow. Catch all the chickens that have the fleas on their heads and grease them with any kind of oil or grease. The carbolic acid and oil mixture kills all it touches and the grease kills the rest. In greasing the fowls examine their legs as the little pest frequently fastens underneath the last ring of feathers on the legs and sometimes causes the chicken to walk as though it had rheumatism.

Bryan, Texas.

CHICKEN FLEAS.

B. F. CARROLL.

These little parasites are numerous in this country. They made their appearance here about four years ago, and are now at every farm home in this country, and destroy thousands of young chicks, turkeys and geese. I have tried many remedies to exterminate, and have failed on all, but by a free use of salt and water I keep them down. Carbolic lime is good, and will exterminate if you have money enough to keep it on hand. Coal oil and lard, equal parts, applied once a week to head, throat and face of the chicks will keep them down so the chicks can live. By keeping my chicks from going under my dwellings, granaries and barn, and using lime under roosting coops, is the only way I can raise any chicks in the summer. A quick way to get rid of them: Take two pounds cyanide potassium (poison), dissolve in thirty gallons of water, and with a small hand pump, with spray nozzle, sprinkle all under your house, barn and granary every month, and keep all trash and manure scraped out well and hauled off in the fields, and then throw salt everywhere you find fleas, and keep the salt wet and you can keep them down.

I lost last year over three hundred chicks by the fleas, but this year I am doing better. I have used two barrels of salt up to date, and about four barrels of wood ashes, and about eight pounds of tobacco, and have lost but few chicks, but the fleas are still here.

Blooming Grove, Texas.

PICKING OUT LAYERS.

Farmer's Voice.

How many poultrymen can pick out a good laying hen from a strange flock? Not many can do it; yet it can easily be done after a short study of make up and characteristics, says a writer in Northwest Farmer. There goes a hen with a thick neck, large head, ill-shaped, walks listlessly about, seemingly with no intention or purpose in view. She does not care to scratch, but hangs around the hen house, evidently waiting for her next feed. She gets up late in the morning and goes to bed early in the

evening. That hen may be put down as a very poor layer. The eggs of some of the other hens go to help pay her keep. Here comes another. She walks briskly and there is an elasticity in her movements which shows she has something in view. She is neat and natty in appearance, small head, with a thin neck, nicely arched or curved. She forages or scratches all day long and may be too busy to come for her evening meal. She is at the door in the morning waiting to be let out. She snatches a few mouthfuls of feed and is off to the meadow, looking for insects. Before she gets out in the morning she generally deposits her daily egg in the nest, or returns after a short forage. She is neat, clean and tidy, with a brightness and a freshness pleasant to the eye. That is the hen that pays for her feed and gives a good profit all the year round. The writer has noticed these traits since boyhood and knows that they are infallible. By studying these traits any man may, in a few years, have a fine flock of hens.

THE BROODY HEN.

National Stockman and Farmer.

Is there any other useful member of the animal creation treated as badly as the poor old clucking hen? Although but carrying out her natural and useful instincts she meets with no sympathy, but is the object of abuse on all sides. The cur dog barks at her. The old lady "shoo's" her, aided by the broom. The small boy pelts her, and if she takes refuge in the wrong nest, she is pulled out savagely by whichever end is grabbed first, and then likely dipped in the rain barrel, or tied to a stake and left out all night in the rain. And if finally she is frightened out of her natural course, she is so prostrated that it takes a good while before she is any use. Now, if instead of this ignorant and barbarous treatment the hen is put in another coop and fed all she can eat, she will emerge with flying colors, in from forty-eight hours to four days, not only cured, but strengthened, and in a very short time will get down to her regular egg business.

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This school has just closed its seventeenth annual commencement, and, to-day stands as one of the best schools for young ladies in the South.

The achievements of this institution are phenomenal, unaided by stock or church organizations, it presents a school of seven hundred pupils in the different departments, one hundred and seventy-four graduates, of whom forty are engaged in teaching with credit in the schools of this and other states.

The conservatory of music is conducted by four skillful and experienced teachers of conservatory attainments. The art studio is under the management of an artist whose work done here secured for the artist a medal at "the World's Fair" in Chicago. The art studio is furnished with materials for studies equal to those of the art league of New York City. The Gymnasium, 80x66 feet is furnished with all needed appliances for physical culture, and is presided over by a teacher from one of the best schools of oratory and physical culture in the country. The laboratory and museum are abundantly fitted for illustrating the principles of science and physics.

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special respects to temptation. This great plague and curse, let us all remember, is a national curse, calamity and scandal. What is true of England to-day is doubly true of America, and many families are now bringing up a generation of drunkards. Go to Dallas or any other large city, take your stand where you can watch the back door of a saloon, and from early morn until late at night you will see children from the wee tottler, to boys and girls well up in their teens, with buck-ets and bottles, bringing home the family curse; are the sights they see or the language they hear in these haunts of crime, whose very walls are reeking with the leprosy of vice calculated to make them moral, virtuous citizens? I think not.

Some men will say that Prohibition is infringing on personal liberty, that a man can be a moderate drinker and not a drunkard. Well, I never heard of a man becoming a drunkard all at once. On the coast of Norway is a gigantic whirlpool known as the Maelstrom, an unfortunate vessel once caught in its current is doomed; at first it circles slowly around increasing its speed with each narrowing circle until at last with frightful velocity it is engulfed in the vortex. Thus it is with the victims of the demon of thirst, at first only a social glass, then another, then a nights dissipation, and thus it goes—the silken thread by which king alcohol led his victim becomes a bond of steel from which he vainly tries to escape.

Who of you has not seen standing around the saloon corners in our cities some miserable wreck of humanity, with purple face and bloodshot eyes, his palsied hand can scarcely lift the liquid damnation to his swollen, discolored lips, a wretch despised by men, shunned by women, forgotten by God; that man was once a moderate drinker; that man was once a mother's pride, now he is tottering to a drunkards grave-son to be called before the judgement bar of the Almighty, unregretted, uncared for, unwept.

Were the drunkard the only sufferer from the effects of the depraved appetite we might say let him go, he deserves to suffer. But his mother, sister, wife and children are made the innocent victims, on them falls the sorrows pain and shame and I know of no words in the English language so heavy laden with misery and woe as these, a drunkards wife—a drunkards child.

Yes, as long as the liquor traffic continues to exist woman will be sufferers. I wish to place in their hands a weapon with which to fight the hydra-headed monster Intemperance, for that reason and many others equally good which I will give if occasion requires. I wear the yellow ribbon of equal suffrage beside the white ribbon of Prohibition.

Housley Texas.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE VERSUS HAPPY HOMES.

MRS. M. A. M'CREE.

Dear Household: As I thought I had had my say concerning unhappy marriages, and since have been sitting silently listening to others, who have so ably discussed the subject, I did not intend to say more, but when I see the welfare of my sex at stake, and the subject coming so near home too, I can be silent no longer. I have often wished to be able to help put a stop to the curse that is swooping down upon us, in the form of woman suffrage, which, if not the offspring, is closely related to unhappy marriage. It seems to me that the responsibility rests so heavily upon the mother at home that she has no time to spare in governmental affairs. If she does her duty, she can help more at home by properly training her boys than by assuming a position to which she has no God-given right; and by training her daughters to be true wives, instead of politicians. We, in this gospel-lit land have no excuse. What better instruction do we want than the Bible? While there are other good books, too, if we wish to read them. Perhaps some one will say they do not believe in the Bible. Well, I do not wonder at your unhappy condition then.

Our savior left us a beautiful example just before he expired on the cross. He left his mother in the care of John, "the beloved disciple." When you see a man that is careful with his mother you see one that will care for his wife, unless he (by her own acts), has become embittered against her. I have heard women tell how they had deceived their husbands, and I feared the consequences for them. I prefer telling my husband, and if we have to quarrel, let it come. But I find as we grow older we understand

each other better. And then I think this way: Suppose he was to betray my confidence could I ever trust him again? I think not; at least, very soon. A traitor is loathsome to think of. When parents, both by precept and example, teach their children to think of the welfare of others, and not entirely of their own pleasure, they are training them so they will make pleasant associates and true companions. Teach them that they are first in everything and more than likely, they will let their own parents die, paupers, or be ashamed of them. Wives often spoil their husbands (who would otherwise have made good husbands), by being their willing slaves at first, and the husband soon learns to expect them so to continue. I say, girls, be firm with your lover, as you expect to be with your husband, and you will at least have the comforting thought that you did not deceive him. And it is better to leave room for improvement than to do otherwise.

It is right to be courteous to all, but not too confiding to any, until you have proven them worthy of your confidence, and then you will not have to resort to the ballot box so that you can get justice. I am aware that those who advocate woman's suffrage, claim that to be equal with men she must be allowed the privilege of the ballot box, pulpit, and so on. Oh, how my face burns with shame for such an one, when I happen to be at a place (for I never go for the purpose of hearing one), where a woman so intrudes, she should first shingle her hair and don the man's apparel before taking his place, for she justly loses man's respect. I have never seen a man yet, no matter how much he could praise his wife in other things, who could approve of her making herself so conspicuous as to preach, or make a political speech, unless he was weak minded. It seems to me that it would be just as much a woman's place to make a proposal of marriage to a man as to assume his political duties. How much more becoming is a modest blush from a sweet faced woman, than a brazen stare! And so much nicer the sweet quietude of home than the public hurry and bustle.

I imagine that woman suffrage has a tendency to drive men to desperation, for from whom could they expect sympathy and refinement if not from woman?

Dear Mrs. B. I hope you will pardon my long stay and not count me out. Will send a receipt for chronic rheumatism: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. colchicum seed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bic. colchic root, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. gum guaiac, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. iodine potash, well beaten together, above in one pint of whiskey: let stand for three days, then take teaspoonful after each meal.

Will say to the sisters, if any wish to use a safe vegetable remedy to reduce their flesh, they can correspond with me and I will tell them where they can learn of a reliable remedy. I have used the medicine for six months and have lost about 40 pounds. Two months ago I quit the medicine, and my weight remains about the same.

Crenville, Lampasas county, Texas.

A HAND SHAKE FOR MRS. VANDERHOEF.

MRS. N. J. HOLTZCLAW.

Dear Household. I thought I would knock at the door for admittance for a short chat with the ladies as I admire the Household department. I don't feel like I could write anything hardly worth printing as this is my first attempt to write to any paper. I will not stay long, but I must tell you before I go I think TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one of the best papers I ever saw. I love to read Uncle Snort's letters and Mr. Huffman's, and others. I believe the Household the best part of it. Mrs. Vanderhoeft with her able pen defends Women's Rights in which I think she is just right. Give woman a showing—that is an equal showing—equal rights to all and special privileges to none. I think her letter on training boys good. Well I will be going as it is getting late.

Mincola, Texas.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF TEXAS JOCKEYS.

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Don't forget

That it requires no preparation or coaxing to make

CHARTER OAK RANGES

work. They are always ready, and with them

IT IS SIMPLY IMPOSSIBLE

To do poor baking. You will not be able to find their equal.

Farm and Stock.

The melancholy fact that stockmen have been selling off their best breeders is fully offset by the fact that other breeders have purchased the same.

The difference between two processes of harvesting a corn crop, is the difference between forty bushels of corn, cobs and shucks and eighteen tons of silage.

We are sorry that he was a farmer, but glad that he was not a Southern farmer, who packed a dead calf in a bale of hay and shipped it to market, thus putting a tall cap on the apex of the climax.

Current statistics indicate a shortage in beef cattle throughout Texas and the West. It is also stated by good authority that in the West the quality has also declined. This certainly indicates a better market in the near future. Let cattle-men hold up their heads and keep a stiff upper lip. "All things work together for good" to those who have a good herd.

The farmer goes to town and buys shoddy for "all wool," goat-skin shoes for "Kangaroo," corn starch and sulphuric acid for cane syrup; chicory and soja beans for "prepared coffee" and spices, confectionery, all of which are adulterated beyond recognition; but if he puts a little harmless water in the milk he sells, he is caught up by the police and fined heavily; after paying which, he returns home a sadder, wiser and somewhat madder man.

Navarro county, like most of the state has unusually fine crops this year, and we are reliably informed that the number of hogs proposed for the market this fall and winter will be far greater than ever before. This is generally the case over most of the State. "Mark the prediction (with a big, red mark) that within five years (we say five years to cover every risk) Texas will market more fat hogs than fat cattle; and more fat cattle than are marketed now by fifty per cent.

It is a singular fact that in this country butchers pay more per pound for steers than heifers, while the British bone sawyers pay more for heifers. These latter claim that heifers having smaller bones, and are better developed in the region of the loins, cut to better advantage. The difference in price, across the water is nearly one cent per pound, while in this country the difference is about the same, but reversed. John Bull boasts an inherent power of discrimination in beef, and would fight to maintain it as readily as he would to keep the union jack aloft.

There is one mode of stimulating the sheep business, which we would recommend to flockmasters with full confidence that it would do them more good than any tariff provision that could be devised. It is simply to breed and feed for first class mutton. Assure people that mutton is good for them and they will eat it; furnish them a good article and they will buy it. When the Sibley brigade invaded New Mexico in the winter of 1861-62, the beef supply became exhausted, and Gen. Tom Green ordered mutton issued instead. Accordingly one mutton per day for five men was issued. The men ate the ration, licked their chops and asked for more. The commissary was then ordered to issue one mutton to three men, but the men still complained, whereupon Gen. Greene ordered one sheep to two men—and the commissary was ordered to issue a mutton to each man if necessary. The soldiers managed to pull through with one mutton per day for two men. Such muttons as these are not calculated to stimulate a demand. Suppose our Texas sheep raisers try raising the best mutton breeds, and marketing them in the best condition. We believe such sheep would go like hot cakes at a boarding school breakfast, and that means good prices.

CONDITION OF SOILS.

The Minnesota experiment station has published a bulletin containing the results of investigations as to the deterioration of our common soils, under the present unsystematic methods of cropping. The summary of the bulletin is as follows:

1. The continued cropping of soils to grain crops only, without any system of rotation or other treatment is telling severely upon the original stock of half decomposed animal and vegetable matters and nitrogen. Soils which have

produced grain crops, exclusively, for ten or fifteen years contain from a third to a half less humus and nitrogen than adjoining soils that have never been plowed.

2. Soils which have been cropped until the organic matter and humus have been materially decreased, retain less water and dry out more rapidly than when there is a large amount of organic matter present in the soil.

3. Soils which are rich in humus contain a larger amount of phosphates associated with them in available forms than the soils that are poor in humus.

4. Soils which are rich in humus and organic matters produce a larger amount of carbon dioxide that acts as a solvent upon the soil particles and aids the roots in procuring food.

5. One-half of a sandy knoll, heavily manured with well-rotted manure contained nearly a quarter more water during a six weeks' drought than the other half that received no manure.

6. The supply of organic matter in the soil must be kept up because it takes such an important part, indirectly, in keeping up the fertility of the soil. A good system of rotation, including sod crops and well-prepared farm manures will do this, and will avoid the introduction and use of commercial fertilizers which are now costing the farmers of the United States over \$35,000,000 annually. It will not do to wait until this question forces itself upon us.

7. A rotation of crops will soon be necessary on account of the peculiar composition of some of the soils and the corresponding subsoils, especially those in which the surface soils are richer in phosphates and nitrogen, while the subsoils are richer in potash and lime. By means of rotation and full benefits of the strong points of both the top soils and the subsoil will be secured.

TO KILL JOHNSON GRASS ON UPLAND SOILS.

J. M. CARSON.

On the College farm, a tract of about 10 acres was sown to Johnson grass seven or eight years ago for the purpose of obtaining a permanent meadow, and, notwithstanding manure was applied, it did not make a good yield. The soil is a light, sandy loam, varying in depth from 5 to 10 inches, with a stiff impervious clay sub-soil, into which the roots do not penetrate, which accounts for the poor growth. As usual the grass did not fail to scatter its seeds over the entire farm, soon becoming a serious nuisance. It was decided to get rid of the grass if possible by close cultivation. This meadow was broken broadcast in the early fall with a turning plow and immediately harrowed thoroughly with a springtoothed harrow; was at this time dry and warm. Nothing more was done until about the first of February, when it was again broken broadcast with turning plow and harrowed with springtoothed harrow, thoroughly pulverizing the soil so as to admit of easy surface cultivation with sweep. It was prepared for late planting of cotton; about the first of May by working broadcast and bedding with solid sweep once to the row, at which time the soil was in excellent tilth. Cotton was planted immediately; came up in a few days and grew off nicely. It was given frequent shallow cultivation with Buzzard wing sweeps, the cultivation was continued until about 15th of August.

The following fall when picking the cotton, only a few sprigs of the grass could be found, and these for the most part, appeared on the "sandy mounds" where the clay sub-soil does not come near the surface. The following spring this land was put to corn, but was not so carefully cultivated; it was followed by cotton this year, closely cultivated with sweep. This spring only a few bunches of Johnson grass can be seen.

Texas Experiment Station.

A CHAPTER ON SWEET POTATOES.

A. H. KATHER.

I send you to-day a sweet potato plant of the Yellow Yam variety, that I think is the "coming" potato for the black land of Texas. This is no new variety of potato, but simply an improvement on the old Yellow Yam. This potato was obtained by selecting the largest for seed for a number of years, until it has fully developed characteristics peculiar to itself, and as it has no name known to me, I will call it the Black Land Yam. If you will notice the sample sent, and compare it with the Bunch Yam, you will observe that it is, at its present stage of growth, equally as bushy, but in a short time these numerous runners will branch off and make a foliage three

times as dense as the old Yam. This is one characteristic. Another is its drought resisting qualities.

Last year, this potato planted side by side of the dry weather potato, yielded about the same. I am sure that one year with another, it will yield three times as much as the old Yellow Yam. The tubers are large and smooth, and the quality is the same as the Yellow Yam. In fact, there is not a particle of difference in the quality or appearance of the two potatoes as far as I can discover.

Last year I had six varieties under cultivation, and this potato yielded as many bushels per acre as any variety of the dry land potato.

I send you a few slips marked "No. 1," of this variety, and would be glad if you would give them a trial. I also send slips of the old Yellow Yam for comparison.

I noticed a communication some time ago in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH in regard to the mixing of sweet potatoes. The writer claimed that he had grown red and yellow potatoes together in the same patch, and that he had noticed red streaks in his yellow potatoes. Now, if he has done this, he has performed a miracle, as I never saw or heard of a potato that was red under the peeling. He has got the peelings on the inside of the potato. That potatoes sport rarely I believe, but mix never. It is just as impossible for two potatoes to mix, as for two beets or turnips, that are not permitted to go to seed.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a list of Texas transfers of Jersey cattle for week ending May 22, 1894, taken from report of the Secretary A. J. C. O.

BULLS.

Count of Granbury 26240—S J Thrash to M Boswell, Granbury.
Crown Signal 36180—J R Croom to C A Lawrence, Luling.
Harry's Expert 36477—R N Robertson to T J Lynch, Comstock.
Landree's Diploma 36277—S T Howard to W A Ponder, Denton.
Rena's Joe 36339—R D Dobbins to D Garbade, Witting.
Signal Gilliat 36411—S J Rogers to R R Greenlee, Roanoke.
Springdale's Last Hope 35278—W A Ponder to J T Evans, Denton.
Sunlight Star 36373—R C Richards to W P McDavid, Overton.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Aileen of St. Lambert 84696—Terrell, Harris & Hardin, to W F Coates, Willis Point.
Belle's Rosaline 58349—J A Gwynn to D Garbade, Witting.
Carlee of St. Lambert 84699—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to W F Coates, Willis Point.
Corona of St. Lambert 73611—M Johnson to W L Pomb, Luling.
Dinah of Camp Oaks 58291—W H Parks to A E Davis, Ennis.
Eoline Russell 61080—J D Carter to N W McGhee, Llano.
Fancy May Day 2d 92599—J A Gwynn to S G Ragland, Alice.
Happy Choice 2d 79141—Terrell, Harris & Hardin to W F Coates, Willis Point.
Ida of Woodlawn 93620—A C Erskine to J E Linne, New Berlin.
Kate Richey 54283—S J Thrash to J M Boswell, Granbury.
Maggie March 92833—W B Montgomery to J W Barrett, Houston.
Mayberry's Fancy, 69649—C A Stutz to T Farrell, Jefferson.
Nite 72005—J A Gwynn to D Garbade, Witting.
Stella M 63258—W B Montgomery to J M Boyles, Houston.
Wanda Landseer 95930—J H Carpenter to B F Church, Calvert.

WEANING THE LAMBS.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Especially when it is desired to breed more or less of the ewes for early lambs it may be necessary to wean the lambs somewhat early. So far as it is possible it is always best to have the ewes in a thrifty, gaining condition when bred, and some time after the lambs are weaned will be required if this condition is secured. It is difficult to get a ewe to gaining even when on what may be considered good pasturage while she is suckling her lambs, so that the lambs should always be weaned in sufficient season for the ewes to have time to get into good and thrifty condition.

Before weaning the lamb should have become reasonably well accustomed to eating, so that it will feel the effects of the change as little as possible. A little bran and oil meal on a little ground oats

makes a good feed for the lambs. It is a good plan to commence a week or ten days before the time of weaning and gradually increase the rations until they are given a reasonably full feed.

When it can be done the lambs should be taken so far away that they cannot hear the ewes. A good place for them is in the cornfield if it has been laid by and there are no cockleburrs. The shade of the corn will make it more pleasant for them. Care should be taken, however, to supply plenty of good water conveniently so that they can help themselves.

The ewes should be put on scant pasturage and be fed dry hay with a little grain for three or four days, at least until the milk in the udders dry up; then it is always best to commence feeding every ewe that it is desired to breed to bring an early lamb. Commence with a reasonably light ration and then gradually increase. It is quite an item not to give them too much, especially at the start, so as to get them off their feed, but at the same time the feeding should be sufficiently liberal to get them into a good and thrifty condition as soon as possible.

There is no advantage in having breeding animals of any kind fat, but it is very important to keep them thrifty, and sheep are no exception.

Two or three weeks of liberal feeding, with good pasturage, will help materially to get them into a good condition, so that if considered necessary the ewes may be bred for early lambs. In fact, if early lambs are wanted, it is very essential to breed the ewes in good season and to have them vigorous and thrifty when bred.

Eldon, Mo.

A VERY YOUNG MOTHER.

NATIONAL DAIRYMAN.

A Jersey heifer, which on May 21, 1894, was exactly thirteen months and eighteen days old, created quite a sensation among the numerous cow-keepers in the eastern suburbs of Kansas City, on the above date, by dropping a very fine heifer calf. The writer has in the past four years read of only four instances of such early motherhood, though such early powers of reproduction may be of more frequent occurrence.

There are facts of peculiar interest to dairymen and owners of Jerseys connected with this case.

The owner of the heifer is Mr. Joseph Stevens, who is in business and has a nice home place just beyond the terminus of the Fifteenth street cable line. He has kept a herd of fifteen or twenty Jerseys and Holsteins for seven years. A little over a year ago he bought a yearling registered Jersey bull—Prince George—and on the day of purchase put him with his herd. He was surprised an hour later to find a favorite heifer, just four months and eighteen days old, show a desire for the male, and a little later she was served by him. During the period of nine months of gestation the heifer was closely watched and received careful attention.

The heifer is fawn colored, black muzzle and tongue, a perfect beauty in form, has a finely shaped but undeveloped udder, teats of uniform size, and weighs about 575 pounds. Her plumpness of form indicates that she has a little Shorthorn blood in her, though her dam was a registered Jersey. The calf is of normal size; strong, healthy and apparently possessed of much sense.

GOOD COWS REQUIRE GOOD CARE.

National Dairyman.

A farmer or dairyman may procure on the start a number of animals of individual excellence and of the very best breeds for dairy purposes, and by two or three years of imprudent feeding and housing, reduce their productive abilities to the level of the poorest scrub. The same general laws that influence the physical condition of man seem applicable to the health, growth and productiveness of domestic animals. For example, a man of fine physique and powerful mind and earnest, honest purpose starts out in life, and from the beginning is regardless of what he eats and drinks, of how little or how long he sleeps, of the amount of fresh air and physical exercise he takes, and at 40 years of age he is old and weak, mentally and physically. Another man, possessed of not half his natural physical and mental endowments, by a careful observation of the rules of mental and physical health, is far the superior in working capacities and in the quality and quantity of the results he produces to

Farm Machinery.

A TEST OF PLOWS.

To M. T. Hancock:
To the Texas Disc Plow Company:
To the Keating Implement and Machine Company:

Noticing your communication in the Dallas News of June 12, pertaining to a trial of riding plows, to be held at McKinney, will say that under the wording of our challenge we are under no obligations to make a reply. You had ample time to become acquainted with the facts at McKinney, and to accept or reject our challenge as advertised, and since you did not, we see no reason why we should recognize your communication purporting to be a challenge, but which in fact is evasive, and has so many strings tied to it that it means nothing, and if intended to mean anything at all it is in the nature of a bluff. You say your time is pretty well occupied, which is no doubt true, but as a matter of information we ask, will it take any longer to have the test under our challenge than under your proposed challenge? You say you will deposit \$500 in the bank, we to deposit a like amount, which is a very easy thing for either of us, but you very discreetly fail to name any disposition of the funds, consequently this portion of your publication means nothing. Our challenge contained no offer to bet any sum, and we respectfully decline to go into a field trial or any such plan, preferring, as you say, to let the plowshow for themselves.

We claim to have issued our challenge in the ordinary form for conducting field trials, and it meant, as it still means, what it said, namely, to leave the result with five disinterested Collin county farmers.

Since you have not seen fit to accept our challenge as it appeared in The Dallas News of May 31, we will not accept yours, but will meet you at McKinney, Texas, on Monday, July 2, under the following conditions, and which cannot be construed into an uncertain meaning, and which we believe all practical men will agree with us as meeting the requirements of a first-class general purpose riding Plow: Plows to enter the contest to be any disc or mould-board plow you manufacture or handle, we to have same privilege accorded us so far as mould-board plows are concerned. Judges to be as follows: Two to be selected for us by the county judge of Collin county, you to select two these four to select the fifth, all to be disinterested practical farmers of Collin county. The plows to be tested in both sod land and in old ground, no matter about the length of furrows. Points to be considered, construction of plows, width and depth of furrows, evenness of bottom of furrows, draft and general utility of plows.

We will deposit with the First National bank of McKinney our check for \$500 you to deposit an equal amount, the winning party to take both checks and donate one of them to the Trinity navigation company.

This challenge to be accepted in writing without change not later than June 20. Since you state in your circulars and advertisements that your Disc Plow carries with it an "unlimited warranty," we certainly see no reason why the above is not a fair and reasonable proposition. PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO.

REPLY BY TEXAS DISC PLOW CO.

Parlin & Orendorff Co.:

Answering your communication of the 14th of June: we accept your challenge and will meet you at McKinney, July 2, 1894, with our Hancock rotary disc plow; you to have the privilege of using any mouldboard plow you manufacture or handle, and if you have none to suit you, we grant you the privilege of borrowing one that does.

Your challenge appears to carry fairness with it: what you want, we assume, is for practical farmers to be the judges, and we know that is what we want, and while the judge of the county court may be and undoubtedly is, an estimable gentleman, yet judges of county courts are not usually farmers, and that is the element that both you and we must convince, and the only element we will deal with in this trial. We will therefore name as judges, the four county commissioners of Collin county. It is well known that county commissioners are usually farmers, and are selected by the farmers, from all parts of a county: they are selected on account of their well known and long established good record in the com-

munity in which they live, and they as judges are bound to meet your approval. To make fifth man, let them select any farmer that they may want, to act with them. In case the county commissioners refuse to act as judges, then the county commissioners who may be the county commissioners for the trial, the selection to be made of parties actually engaged in farming—residents of Collin county. We again state: if we are to be beaten, we want it to be by the plow, and not in the selection of judges by some one who is not a farmer.

In your challenge you decline our proposition, that the plows must run 100 yards without cleaning. (We are willing to plow 100 miles without stopping to clean or sharpen a point) yet you tack on "sod" when it is well known that we have always in our printed matter, plainly stated that "we make no claims for sod." We do not therefore consider the injection of "sod" into this contest by you as in good taste. Many of our Hancock plows, however, are now in use as sod plows and are giving satisfaction, and we believe our plow will distance any plow for sod. We would be glad to run the two plows together in sod for our benefit and the benefit of the spectators, but we cannot allow the sod test to count against us in the general result, as we make no claims for sod, other than this: we are compelled in sod to plow deep enough to go under the roots in order to make our work smooth in the bottom of the furrow. We are compelled to tear the sod all to pieces, as the disc principle will do it in no other way, and all farmers who have bought our plow and tried it in sod tell us that all of this is in favor of our plow as it leaves the ground in better fix than any other plow which turns the sod over flat and then afterwards crossbreaking it. The farmers have for so long a time been used to turning the sod over flat, like boards, and then crossbreaking it, that it becomes a matter of opinion as to whether the old way of breaking sod is preferable to the way it has to be done with the Hancock Rotary Disc, and it is too much for us to ask that the farmers decide that our way is the best, in so brief a time as this plow trial would afford them. We will, however, enter the sod test with you, the judges to decide in this sod test as to which plow does the most thorough work in cutting all the ground, ease to the team and to the plowman, without reference to the depth we have to cut except in draft.

We give herewith a copy of our letter written to the parties named by you, viz: the First National Bank of McKinney, and have requested them to inform you that our \$500 is on deposit with them. We ask that you give us notice when you deposit your \$500. We reserve the right, however, to do as we please with the \$1000, when we take it down, and we are not likely to limit our subscription to the Trinity River Navigation Co. to half the amount.

We consider that this settles this newspaper controversy, and shall confidently expect to meet you at the time and place named.

TEXAS DISC PLOW CO.,
C. A. KEATING, Pres't.

JUNE 14, 1894.

First National Bank, McKinney, Texas.

Gentlemen: We enclose check on the City National Bank of Dallas for five hundred dollars. Parlin & Orendorff Co., of Dallas are to deposit a like amount with you.

The Commissioners' Court of your county will judge the merits of the Hancock rotary disc plow, and a point and mouldboard plow that Parlin & Orendorff Co. are to put into the field against it. The winner is to take both checks.

In event the county commissioners refuse to act as judge, they are to appoint the judges at the trial, selecting them from parties actually engaged in farming, residents of Collin county; trial to take place at McKinney, July 2, 1894, subject to our acceptance of their challenge, published in Dallas news June 15.

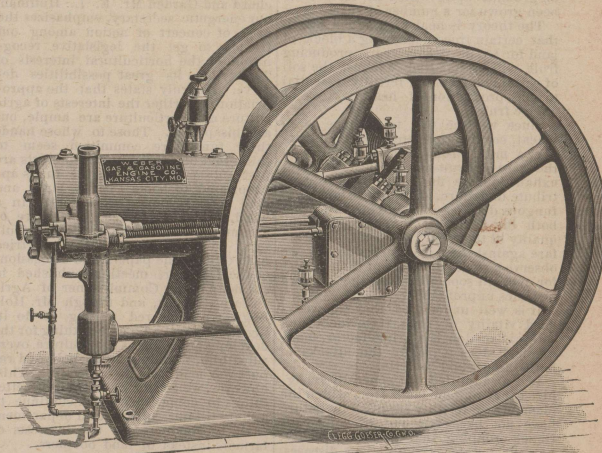
Please do us the favor to notify Parlin & Orendorff Co., Dallas, that our \$500 is on deposit with you. Yours truly,

THE TEXAS DISC PLOW CO.,
C. A. KEATING, Pres't.

I wish to know the whereabouts of John Rosser, age nineteen, slender, dark hair and eyes; disappeared very mysteriously from the Tyler Nursery on April 23d last, taking baggage and his property; occupation nurseryman and vineyard work; recently from California. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother, F. E. ROSSEY, Tyler, Texas, June 6. [State weeklies please copy.]

THE WEBER GASOLINE ENGINE.

For a score of years there has been a general demand among custom millers and others for a simple engine of some description that would be more economical, safer, cleaner and occupy less floor space than the steam engine with its coal and ash heaps, water service, its long and tedious and very costly waits while raising steam an hour or so before actually needing the power thus generated, and the consequent loss of energy after the engine is stopped, with all the attendant vexations, dangers of fire and explosions; in fact, a motor that could be used anywhere, by anyone and for any purpose, and under all circumstances.



ces, which would not require attention while in operation, either as regards supplying fuel or regulating amount of power and speed.

This want is claimed to be supplied in the Weber gas and gasoline engine, which is absolutely automatic in all its workings, simple in its parts and very efficient in practice. We present herewith an illustration representing the Weber gasoline engine.

As in all sizes of the Weber engine, the cylinder bed and main bearings are of one strong and symmetrical casting, to which the entire valve gear is attached. This insures perfect and lasting alignment. The valve chambers and moveable parts are located in a separate casting, which drop into pockets and are attached to the main casting. This feature is especially desirable, as in case of accident, or should they become worn, they can easily be replaced, thereby making the engine practically as good as new, and making it good for practically an indefinite amount of service. Another new and important feature is that of circulating water entirely around the cylinder, cylinder head and valve chambers, preventing them from becoming overheated, thereby increasing the life of such parts ten fold.

The valves in these engines are direct acting poppet valves, requiring no cleaning or oiling. They lift squarely from their seats and cannot wear out. These engines, when desired for long and continuous runs, are fitted with the wiper device, as shown in the cut, for lubricating the crank bearing. The valve gear and governor is encased in an iron housing, perfectly dust and grit proof, and runs constantly in oil, thereby insuring complete lubrication. This feature is very desirable, since a large number of these engines are used for operating flour mills, mining machinery, rock crushers and other places, where they cannot be kept clean and where the flying particles of dust and grit would soon cut and wear out this class of machinery were it not protected. The governor is a very simple and sensitive device, consisting of two weights, properly tensioned, operating on the loose sleeve on the main shaft of the engine cylinder in fluid form, where it instantly commingles with a large volume of air and is ignited. Safety is also secured by providing against any

possible leaks in the pipes between the engine and the tank, and, owing to the construction of the engine, if it should accidentally become stopped and all valves left open, not a particle of gasoline could escape. The following letter is reproduced herewith, showing the high opinion of the Weber gasoline engine from a miller, who has had nearly one-half a century's experience in his line:

OFFICE OF RANKIN ROLLER MILL,
(Capacity fifty barrels).
BOONVILLE, MO., December 18, 1893.
Weber Gas and Gasoline Engine Company,
Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen: Regarding the No. 8, 55 indicated, 38 actual horse power gasoline engine purchased of you, to say we are pleased would

be putting it mild. After a trial of four months, running daily from thirteen to fifteen hours a day, we are prepared to state that the gasoline engine is the thing, especially those built by your firm. We have come to the conclusion that should you or anyone else offer to take our engine out and pay us full amount that it cost us, and put in place a steam plant of the most modern make without charge, we would say, "Nay," as we have had thirty-nine years' experience with steam and have had quite enough of it. We are running three double sets of 6x18 rolls, nine stands of elevators, two single scalpers, one duplex scalper, four purifying flour dressers, one California smut separator, one Victor brush and polisher, four packers, etc., and are making three and three-quarter sacks, or one and three-quarter barrels per hour, running on very common wheat. We consume four barrels (200 gallons) of gasoline per week, or thirty-three gallons per day, on an average, and if you will deduct engineer's wages off cost of gasoline you will find it a very economical engine. The engine meets all of your claims and more too. Wishing you success, we remain,

Very truly,

E. A. RANKIN.
This engine is built by the Weber Gas and Gasoline Engine Company, 405 to 413 Southwest Boulevard, Kansas City, Mo.

INDISPUTABLE.

Why spend \$1 for a bottle of medicine when one box of Beecham's pills, costing only 25 cents, (annual sales exceed 6,000,000 boxes), will cure most diseases? This is because constipation is the cause of most ailments, and Beecham's pills cure constipation. A valuable book of knowledge mailed free, on request, by B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal, St., New York.

CHEAP RAILROAD TICKETS

To Little Rock, Ark., Milwaukee, Wis., Ashbury Park, N. J., and Toronto, Canada, via the "Cotton Belt Route."

On July 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th, account of "United Brothers of Friendship and Sisters of the Mysterious Ten," meeting, tickets will be sold to Little Rock, Ark., and return at one fare for the round trip, good to return July 30th.

On July 6th and 7th, account of National Educational Association meeting, tickets will be sold to Ashbury Park, N. J., and return, at rate of one fare for the round trip plus \$2, limited good to return July 31st.

On July 16th and 17, account Baptist Young People's Union meeting, tickets will be sold to Toronto, Canada, and return, at rate of one fare for the round trip, good to return July 31st, with the privilege of extension to September 15th, by depositing with the joint agent at Toronto.

For further information, address,
A. A. GLISSON, S. G. WARNER,
T. P. A., Ft. Worth, Tex. G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.
Ride a Texas Farm and Ranch wheel

CARVER GIN EXHIBIT

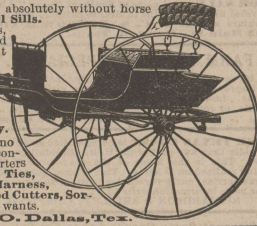
Come and see and be convinced that the **Carver Complete Ginning System** is the **finest, fastest and best improved.** Complete outfit, with **Gins and Carver Elevator System, running each day by electricity** at our building, 172 and 174 Commerce street, Dallas, Texas. General stock Engines and Boilers, Machinery, Belling, etc. **BEN F. WOLFE & CO., Managers.**

THE FAHRNEY HAMMOCK CART

This represents one of the few carts made that is absolutely without horse motion. The **Gear is all steel**, the body has **Steel Sills**. The body also hangs entirely independent of shafts, being hung on four springs, like a buggy. The load is equally divided over the axles, avoiding all weight on horse's back. Thousands have been sold, and everybody more than satisfied.

Warranted entirely free from Horse Motion, and ride as easy as any buggy. If it does not so prove, we will take it back and refund the purchase money.

Ask your dealer for the **Fahrney Hammock** and take no other. We carry over 1000 vehicles of all kinds constantly in stock. Send for Catalogue, free. Headquarters for **Mowers, Hay Rakes, Hay Presses, Baling Ties, Binder Twine, Corn Shellers, Grain Drills, Harness, Threshers, Traction Engines, Steam Plows, Feed Cutters, Sorghum Mills and Evaporators.** Write us for your wants. **FARLIN & ORENDORFF CO. Dallas, Tex.**



Van Winkle Gin & Machinery Co.,

933 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Cins, Feeders and Condensers,
Star Suction Elevators,
Cotton Presses,**

IN FACT, COMPLETE SYSTEM FOR HANDLING COTTON FROM WAGON TO BALE.

Best Outfit on the Market!

GINNERS,

PLEASE NOTE:

- 1st. We are the leaders in the march of improvements of all kinds for handling cotton in any shape or form.
- 2nd. We were the first to originate, experiment with, perfect, patent, manufacture, introduce and build up such a trade for it, the extent of which has never been equaled by any manufacturing concern in this line in the United States.
- 3rd. We have the only original pioneer patents which cover the system of elevating and cleaning cotton by suction, without passing it through the fan.
- 4th. We have the original patents covering the system of running the gin and brush with one and the same belt.
- 5th. We have the original patents for handling lint cotton through one line into one condenser and into double box press.
- 6th. We have various other patents too numerous to mention here, which cover and protect our complete system, from wagon to bale.
- 7th. Ours is the only system which was invented, perfected, patented, introduced, and is still owned and manufactured exclusively by Southern individuals.
- 8th. We have manufactured twenty times as many complete or system ginning outfits as any other manufacturer.
- 9th. We have sold more large ginneries, (from 8 gin stands up to 12 of any kind) than all other manufacturers combined.
- 10th. We have the only system on which insurance companies have given a rate of from 3 3/4 per cent to 5 per cent.
11. We have more gold medals on our cotton gin machinery than all of our competitors combined.
- 12th. We have every gold medal given to any company or individual by any State Fair, at any time for a complete system of handling, ginning and pressing cotton from wagon to bale.
- 13th. We have the only gold medal given by the last Dallas Fair for cotton gin machinery, of any kind whatever.
- 14th. We have taken the first premium in every instance and in every place where we have exhibited and competed throughout the entire South, as well as at Chicago, on our complete outfits, against the principal manufacturers of both North and South.
- 15th. We have had more gold medals and diplomas given us, beginning with the Cotton Centennial Exposition at New Orleans, than all of our competitors combined.

**Munger Improved Cotton Machine Mfg. Co.,
DALLAS, TEXAS.**

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\$1.50 per 100 Square Feet!

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Our Warranty Goes with Each Machine.

The Southwick Baling Press is a 2-horse, full-circle machine.

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Bales tight; draft light. Capacity; Construction; Durability—all the BEST.

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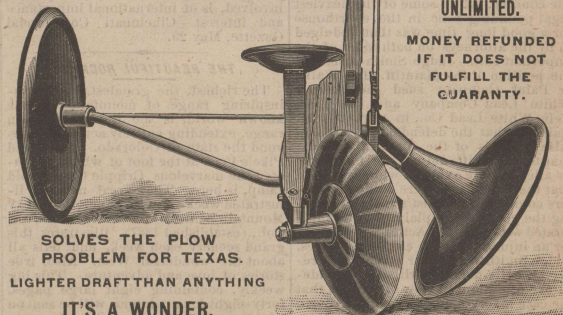
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