

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

VOL. XIII. No. 31.

DALLAS, TEXAS, AUGUST 4, 1894.

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

THE COLUMBIAN FIRST PRIZE POLAND-CHINA HERD.

S. E. Shellenberger & Co., Camden, O., were remarkably well to the front in the Poland-China competition at the Columbian, and our illustration on this page is a representation of their sweepstakes herd over one year old, bred by exhibitor. This included the two-year-old boar, J. H. Sanders, and the yearlings, Fashion I X L, Fashion I X L 1st, and Queen's Fashion, all three of them by Latest Fashion, a boar that is making no little reputation for himself as a sire.

English channel and took up his abode among the flints abounding in the South. From the continent also came the mammoth, the woolly rhinoceros, and other fauna now restricted to tropical regions, and these were chased by man, as is proved by the remains of these animals, which are found side by side with the human bones.

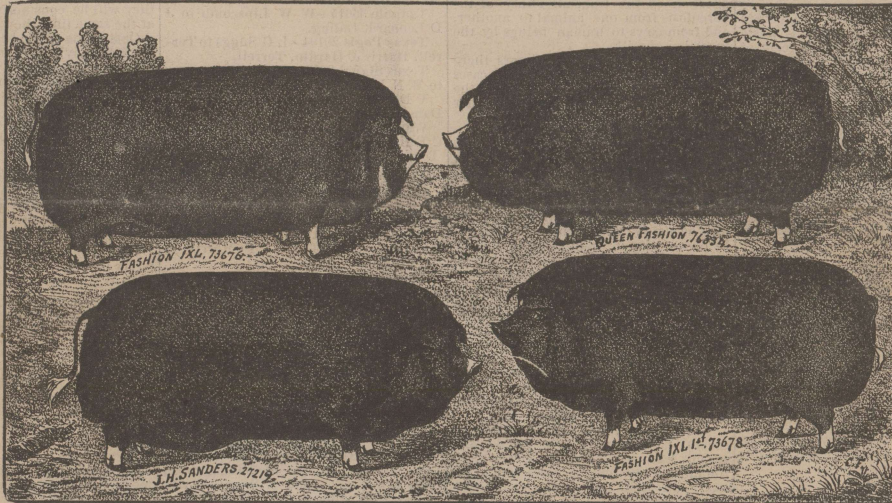
After the hunters came, the cavemen, who evidently possessed some ingenuity, and were taking the first steps of humanity towards civilization. In the caves with the fragments of these ancient people are generally found articles manu-

turning in the air, but with a clash reversing the action of his fore wings and instantaneously calculating the distance of the objects, or he would dash himself to pieces. But in what conformation of the eye does this power consist? No one can answer.

Ten thousand mosquitoes dance up and down in the sun, with the minutest interval between them, yet no one knocks another headlong on the grass or breaks a leg or a wing, long and delicate as they are. Suddenly a peculiar, high-shouldered, vicious creature, with long and pendant nose, darts out of the rising

however, by a wretched little sand-piper, which preceded him, continually uttering his tell-tale cry, which at once aroused all the birds within hearing. Throughout the day did this individual bird continue its self-imposed duty of sentinel to others, effectually preventing the approach of the hunter to the game and yet managing to keep out of the range of his gun.

Agricultural Epitomist: Whether wheat will be a profitable crop for a farmer does not depend entirely upon the price which the grain or the straw



The boar J. H. Sanders owns Corwin U. S. as sire and Grand I X L as dam, and he gained first in his class and the championship for boar bred by exhibitor. He also headed the herd which won first in the open competition, the sows in which were Graceful F., first prize two-year-old, and the yearlings, Fashion I X L and Shell's Lula.

OUR REMOTE ANCESTORS.

Agricultural Epitomist.

Dr. J. G. Garson, lecturing at the Royal Institution on "Early British Races," endeavored to sketch out the method by which the British islands were originally peopled. The information imparted by the lecturer has been gathered up from river drift and other deposits in various parts of the islands, where occasionally evidences of the existence of primitive man are found. Some of these deposits go to show that man existed in the pre-glacial era, though the evidence is somewhat doubtful. But, according to Dr. Garson, when the ice cleared off from the Northwest of Europe, Great Britain and Ireland were part of the mainland, and their territory stretched a considerable way northward and westward into the Atlantic.

The Rhine and the Thames ran together up the plain which is now the North Sea, and emptied themselves into the ocean beyond the Shetlands. Glacial man crossed the great valley of the

factured with more or less art, and in some instances evincing considerable skill, having regard to the rude tools and implements with which they worked.

Dr. Garson showed his audience a large number of skulls and other fragments of paleolithic, neolithic and round barrow men who were formerly inhabitants of Great Britain. There was a marked distinction between the formation of each of these, the skulls of the first named being conspicuous for a remarkable frontal development and a receding lower jaw; those of the second were strongly dolichocephalous, with long, narrow faces, and those of the third not differing much from the present generation. From the bones of these ancient Britons it is assumed that they were of very diminutive stature, and when contrasted with corresponding bones of people now existing, there certainly appeared to be some justification for the assumption.

QUEER THINGS IN ANIMAL LIFE.

Philadelphia Times.

The greyhound runs by sight only. This is a fact. The carrier pigeon flies his hundreds of miles homeward by eyesight, noting from point to point objects that he has marked. This is only conjecture. The dragon fly, with 12,000 lenses in his eyes, darts from angle to angle with the rapidity of a flashing sword, and as rapidly darts back, not

and falling cloud, and settling on your cheek, inserts a poisonous sting. What possessed the little wretch to do this? Did he smell your blood while he was dancing? No one knows.

A carriage comes suddenly upon some geese in a narrow road and drives straight through the flock. A goose was never yet fairly run over, nor a duck. They are under the very wheels and hoofs, and yet they contrive to flap and safely waddle off. Habitually stupid, heavy, and indolent, they are, nevertheless, equal to any emergency.

Why does the lonely woodpecker, when he descends from his tree and goes to drink, stop several times on his way and listen and look around before he takes his draught? No one knows. How is it that the species of an ant which is taken in battle by other ants to be made slaves should be the black or negro ant? No one knows.

The power of judging of actual danger and the free-and-easy boldness that results from it, are by no means uncommon. Many birds seem to have a correct notion of a gun's range, and are scrupulously careful to keep beyond it. The most obvious resource would be to fly right away out of sight and hearing, but this they do not choose to do.

A naturalist of Brazil gives an account of an expedition that he made to one of the Islands of the Amazon to shoot spoonbills, ibises, and other magnificent birds which are abundant there. His design was completely baffled,

will command in market. In many cases there are incidental benefits in growing this crop which, though not always noted, should be taken into account when the question of profit is to be decided. Though the present low prices are far from encouraging, we believe that there are large sections in which these incidentals will turn the scale from loss to profit. But it will not do to attempt to meet low prices by reducing the cost of production below a legitimate point. The sowing of inferior seed, or the putting of good seed into poorly prepared soil cannot be made to pay. If a profit is to be secured, the plants must be given every possible advantage, and all the processes of cultivation, from the plowing of the land to the harvesting of the grain, must be directed toward securing a liberal yield. To diminish the labor of preparation, or reduce the quantity of fertilizing material because the price of grain is low, will be ruinous. When prices are depressed paying crops can be grown only upon land from which a large yield per acre can be obtained. Therefore, instead of slighting the work given to the wheat crop this fall, special pains should be taken to make it thorough and effective.

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

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

CONGRESSMAN HUTCHESON is an innovator from Houston. He has introduced a joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to give Congress control of trusts, thus reversing the present order completely.

PRESENT indications point to the largest corn crop ever produced in this country—or any other. This means bread, meat, horse power, milk and money; also glucose, whiskey, and other things, both good and bad.

We have received from the Department of Agriculture a package of reports on road-making, covering about all the features of the problem from finance to finished roads. We will review some of these more at length hereafter.

"LACK of confidence" is the cause assigned for dull business and scarce money. Why is there a lack of confidence among capitalists? Is it because they know each other too well—know that each one is crouching like a panther to spring upon his victim and fleece him? Thieves have little confidence in each other for the same reason.

THE Dallas Fair Association has closed a contract with Prof. Attwater, of San Antonio, to exhibit his rare museum, at the Exposition this fall. This is one of the finest collections in the country, of natural history specimens, agricultural, horticultural and geological curiosities. Since this collection was last exhibited at the Dallas Fair, it has been largely augmented, by the addition of many new features.

THE tariff bill is still vibrating between uncertainty and a bare possibility, the House contending for free coal, iron and sugar, and the Senate holding out for protection for these powerful interests. Gold continues to leave this coun-

try for Europe, just as monometalists said it would if silver coinage was continued; and the political and financial muddle is muddier than ever before. Property and products continue to depreciate, while gold alone goes up. It looks very much as if politicians were leading the people on a fool's chase.

LAST week the manager of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH received a crate of splendid Crawford peaches, fully equal in size and color, and far superior in flavor to any produced on the Pacific coast. They were from the irrigated fruit farm of Stubenrauch Bros., Mexia, Texas, who seem to know how to coax favors from nature denied to others. Thanks.

Nor long ago Bishop Watterson, of the Catholic church instructed Catholic societies to refuse membership to saloon keepers, and to expel those already in. The aggrieved knights of the white apron appealed to Mgr. Satoli, apostolic delegate, and he affirmed the acts of the Bishop, so that hereafter these societies must try to get along without saloon keepers.

THE melon crop of Texas is immense, and this fruit was never so cheap and abundant. In all our large towns they are sold from wagons for prices that do not pay for hauling. In many cases it would be more profitable to feed them to stock. When a wagon load of melons sell for one dollar it is time to consider whether they cannot be more profitably used in some other way.

Congress has already commenced to mutilate Bailey's bankruptcy bill. Before a bill stands any show to pass, the lawyers in Congress must get it in such shape that no two judges can interpret it alike, and none of them understand it. But Congressman Bailey is a young member. When he has more experience he will learn that a plain common sense law, one that can be easily understood, has no place among our statutes.

We have received a neat and convenient volume on Entomology, by Prof. Lawrence Bruner, Professor of Entomology in the University of Nebraska. It is in two parts—An Introduction to the Study of Entomology, and an exhaustive treatise on Insect Enemies of the Apple Tree and its Fruit, with a few pages devoted to Remedies for Injurious Insects. Published and for sale by the Nebraska Farmer Co., Lincoln, Neb. Price, 75c.

THE commissioners appointed by the President to investigate the recent labor troubles in Chicago and elsewhere have organized and are ready for business, and will meet at the post office building at Chicago on August 15th. Both parties to the controversies so prominent of late are notified to produce their testimony, and after a full hearing remedies will be suggested to Congress, and Congress will probably do a great deal of talking on the subject, but refrain from any definite action that will tend to settle the old, or prevent new troubles.

THE fourteenth annual meeting of the National Farmer's Congress will be held at Parkersburg, West Virginia, on October 3d to 6th, 1894. The body is composed of delegates from the states and territories, appointed by the Governors, one for each Senator and Representative in Congress. Each State Bureau of Agriculture is also entitled to one delegate. The object of this Congress is to discuss social and economic questions affecting farmers, and to take such action as is calculated to embody the conclusions in reforms. B. F. Clayton, of Iowa, is President, and John M. Stahl, of Illinois, is Secretary. If Gov. Hogg has appointed the delegates for Texas, we have not been informed of it.

LOP-SIDED REFORMERS DO NOT REFORM

When there is such a showing of discontent throughout the country; so much bickering, vituperation, turmoil and violence, it may be interesting to feel around among the rubbish and find where the farmers stand or whether they be there at all or not. This class outnumbers all other producers combined, and that they are staid and respectable people will not be questioned. For this reason it may be safely held that any great movement for reform or change, in political, social or moral life, that does not largely embrace farmers is weak in the middle, lacks strength at both ends, and needs stiffness in the region of the spine. It may as well be acknowledged at the start that there are some disgruntled farmers—ruralists who are subservient to "blue devils," and who grumble and find fault with matters and things in general; but they are harmless. They do not go up and down the earth like roaring lions, "seeking whom they may devour somebody," but content manfully for the great American privilege of grumbling when things don't suit them, and things generally don't. But when you (or anybody else) find even grumbling farmers banding themselves together to promote social disorder; to violate or resist the laws of the country; to destroy property; to interfere with commerce, to take life, or to suddenly and violently disrupt the government, you have performed the miracle of discovering a thing that does not exist and never will. Imagine (if you can so far stretch your ideality) the farmer eliminated from the body politic—what would you have left but the two extremes of society, as represented by the Pullmans and Carnegies on the right and the Debses and Coxseys on the left. In such keeping, how long would it be before the American Eagle would be stripped of his last tail feather, and the Goddess of Liberty be dethroned and dragged through the mud at the tail of a beer wagon, and torn limbless in the fray. It may be, and that before long, our emblematic deity must be rescued from the hands of those who would do her violence, and again enthroned in the hearts of her friends, and farmers of the country—the 17,000,000 tillers of the soil—being the only body of friends she has who are both able and willing to save her, will be called on to do the good work. Elsewhere there is no hope. Neither the plutocrat nor the pauper, nor the time server, nor the torch bearers have either the power or inclination to perpetuate her rule. These do not want good government; what they do want is governmental favors at public cost. There are in this country a solid body of 17,000,000 farmers, who want efficient, honest, economical government, and no special favors to any class. With a fair chance they can hoe their own row, and when necessity demands it, they can hoe the rows of a good many others. These 17,000,000 are the hope of the country, and a well grounded one, and if the emergency ever arises they will be found equal to it.

LOOKING THE WRONG WAY FOR COMFORT.

Grumbling is a disease. We take it as we do measles, la grippe or bad habits. It floats in the air, lurks on the street corners, and the cross-roads and the forks of the creek are centers of infection. Physicians tell us that disease attacks the human system chiefly during sleep, when the body is off its guard. That is also the way with this everlasting chronic grumbling. When we are wide awake to the facts of the case, we see how groundless are our wallings, and really how much we have to be thankful for. It is only when we are so far off

our guard as to permit pessimists to pour their plaintive wails into our ears, that we give way to absurdities and make fools of ourselves. Fellow mortals who till the soil and raise 7 cent cotton, 40 cent corn, and 50 cent wheat, do you not know that a pound or a bushel of these products will pay for as much that a farmer must buy as ever before, and that farmers have more of the comforts of life than farmers ever had before? "But," says the grumbler, "we want more than we ever did." As long as people permit their desires to outstrip their ability to gratify them, there will be dissatisfaction. It is the old, old story of discontent, rather at the prosperity of others than at our own adversity. We look the wrong way for comfort. We see the millionaire in his nickel-plated carriage, and complain at the wide chasm that separates him from us. If we look in the opposite direction and see the struggling thousands behind us, we have abundant grounds for gratitude and contentment.

RECENT observations have resulted in electing Mt. Logan, near Mt. St. Elias, to the position of premier peak of North America, being 19,500 feet above sea level. This towers 1,200 feet above Mt. St. Elias.

LAWLESSNESS and plutocracy do not receive any more consideration in this country than criminality and poverty.—Houston Post.

And yet the Post recently published, without a word of disapproval, the particulars of a conspiracy hatched in its own town to resist the laws of the state by a few representatives of great corporations, while in the same issue demanding the severest measures against poor laborers who had similarly conspired.

THE tariff question is not so small a matter as some suppose. The amount of revenue to be raised from this source is roundly estimated at \$250,000,000. Now if that was all the subject involves, it would hardly be worth making a racket about. But it is estimated by statisticians that for every dollar that goes into the treasury four dollars go directly to the protected industries, which makes the tariff tax foot up \$1,250,000,000, of which \$1,000,000,000 goes to manufacturers. All this the people must pay and do pay.

THE farm editor of the Fort Worth Gazette is making a target of the Texas A. & M. College and Experiment Station, and is popping away at it with the pertinacity of a heel-fly after a speckled ox. If, after this series of "billious attacks," the College should continue to be the most popular educational institution in the state with the masses, and the state and the nation should continue to foster it, and it should continue to give practical industrial education to the young men of the state, it will not be the fault of the farm editor alluded to; nor will it be the first instance wherein prejudice has colored discretion a dark green.

HENRY CLEWS, the Wall street banker, in his Financial Circular of July 28th, in discussing the financial effect of the tariff dead-lock on the sugar schedule, says: "The sugar trust may deem it prudent to show some consideration for the country, and may instruct its supporters to grant concessions; * * * leaving the remedy to be sought in a subsequent effort to modify the terms temporarily conceded." It is a pity that Congress can't attend to the public business of the country without instructions from trusts and combinations, but such seems it cannot. Washington and Wall street are too near each other geographically for one thing, and too near in financial sympathy for another.

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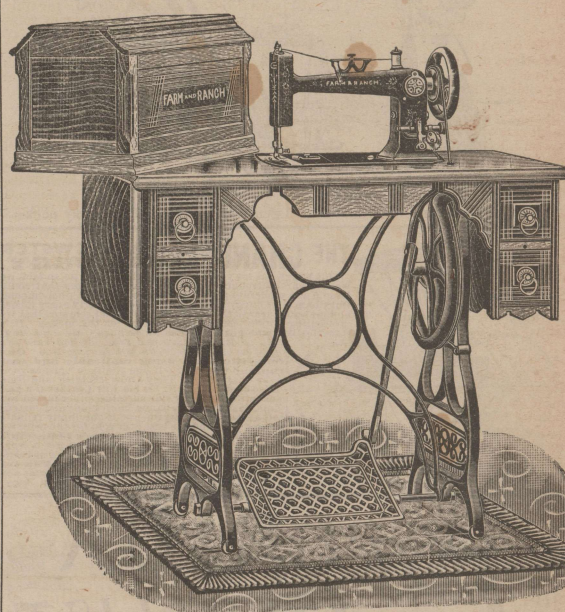
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Edited by Dr. A. M. Ragland, Pilot Point, Denton Co., Texas, to whom all communications for this department should be addressed.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The most remarkable feature of the meeting of the State Horticultural Society was the entire absence of flowers. Not a bouquet or pot plant was there to break the monotony of bare walls. We can account for it in one way only—that Houston has no flowers.

One of the best things done by the horticulturists at Houston was the appointment of a commission of experts on diseases affecting fruit trees. This commission is composed of men of scientific attainments with Prof. F. W. Mally at its head. We bespeak for these gentlemen the hearty co-operation of every member of the Society. Write them relative to any disease that you may observe upon your fruit trees, and send them specimens of diseased leaves, roots, or branches. By doing this we shall be able to aid very materially in obtaining results that will be worth thousands of dollars to the fruit growers of Texas and the Southwest.

A FALL GARDEN.

The value of a garden is differently estimated by many. Some—and that a very large class, an immense majority—only plant a garden once a year, in the spring, when nature wakes from the restful slumber of winter; when swelling buds unfolding flowers, and the song of birds proclaim the advent of spring; they hasten with hoe and rake to prepare a garden; and later, with generous sunshine and showers, they have appetizing viands to set before the longing eyes and whetted appetites of wife and little ones. This is well, but why should we end at this little spurt at a spring garden, when by just a little forethought and well-timed effort we can have these health giving fruits and vegetables the entire year. A fall garden is not quite so easily produced as one in spring. Nature, dear old dame, is a little more coy, and must be petted more to obtain her blessing; but if we press our suit with earnestness and intelligence we shall succeed, not in the fall measure, perhaps, so easily obtained in spring-time, but our results will be worth the effort we make.

POTATOES.

For a number of years wide-awake gardeners of the South have been steadily developing a system of potato growing which gives us two crops in a season instead of one. We have found a serious difficulty in keeping our potatoes growing in spring and ripening in hot summer weather. The great bulk of the crop is lost by rotting in the ground, or after digging. Now it is shown by actual experience that a second crop planted the latter part of July or August can be grown, and with marked success. This method, as far as we are aware, originated some 15 or 18 years ago, among the market gardeners of Tennessee. We bought seed of the Early Rose grown in the fall, near Nashville, Tennessee about 15 years ago. Since then the potato that has acquired such notoriety—Bliss' Triumph, now better known as the Tennessee Triumph—was brought into notice as a variety more suited than any other tested for fall growing. So much has been written about it during the present season, we shall content ourselves with saying it is an excellent thing to plant in the fall garden.

BEANS.

Most excellent snaps may be grown for fall use by planting in August such early maturing sorts as Red Valentine, Mohawk, Golden Wax and Dwarf German Wax. If possible, an application of well rotted manure should be applied before turning the soil, though when the ground was well fertilized in the spring this is not absolutely essential, for beans do not make a very heavy draft upon the ground, and as the leaves and stalks return to it, they exhaust the land only to a limited degree. Put in plenty of seed so as to be sure of a stand, as there is not time for a second planting if we fall in the first. Cover deeply, so as to retain moisture sufficient to germinate the seed. The Dwarf butter bean—Henderson dwarf Lima—is the only one we can recommend for fall planting, may be planted with every prospect of a successful result. It stands drouth without a whimper, and can be relied on to make lots of beans in the fall before killed by frost.

BEETS.

A fall crop of this valued esculent may be grown just as readily as Triumphs,

and are just as hardy. They will continue growing till December in ordinary seasons. When there is a good season in the ground, soak the seed 12 or 14 hours, then plant, covering 2 or 3 inches. Cultivate to keep soil moist by keeping a surface mulch of loose soil. The beet makes fine feed for the cows, and can be put up in the field in hills, like turnips.

TURNIPS.

This is our most important fall crop, one that nearly everybody plants. To get good results, the soil should be well fertilized. To be good, turnips should grow rapidly, as thus grown they are crisp and sweet. When grown on poor soil they are hard, small and knotty. To get choice turnips, good seed are absolutely essential. Cheap seed from irresponsible growers always disappoint the grower. Often the result is a failure for the season. Seed buying is a matter of absolute faith. You must trust the dealer's word, and he in turn pins his faith to the jobber or grower. "Be sure you are right, and then go ahead." The most successful summer or early fall sowing is done in drills, which should be far enough apart to allow of cultivation, say 20 inches, or 2 feet, so the weeds may be kept in control. It is a very tedious job to hand weed a turnip patch. Drilled in, we can use the plow and hoe for this purpose. Later, broadcast sowing does very well, as the weeds are usually killed by the first frost, allowing the turnips a clear field. The varieties best suited to early sowing are the globe, or deep rooted sorts, which stand drouth better, and require a longer time to mature their crop. We recommend White Egg, Early Redtop Globe, and Southern White Globe; for later sowing, Flat Dutch, Purple Top and Purple Top Munich are best. Turnip seed may be planted as late as October and yield a fair crop ordinary seasons. Radish may be sown any time from August 15th to September 15th when a favorable season can be had or some means of irrigation is obtainable, and in most cases provision can be made to do this either from a well or surface tank, the water being raised by a windmill. The time is rapidly nearing when every man who has an acre patch will be supplied with means to irrigate garden and orchard whenever needed.

In our notes on the Houston meeting we gave the names of the members of the committee of conference to arrange a joint meeting with the Florida Horticulturists in 1896. We erred in giving the name of E. W. Kirkpatrick. We should have said Wm. Watson, of Brenham. We make the correction, and trust no harm is done by the clerical error.

Would you kill a mockingbird to save a bunch of grapes? No, sir; we would plant a few Hicks mulberry trees in our grounds, and say to the birds: "This is for you; now please don't bother our grapes and blackberries." We have them nesting all about our vineyard. Grapes ripen right around their nests, under the noses, but they respect our rights and look after the worms on our cabbage patch, and we are happy in their company and love their delightful minstrelsy. Will have something further to say on this subject soon. We have a chip on our shoulder, and wish somebody would knock it off.

EXTRACT FROM STATE REPORT ON FRUITS.

Third division, North and Northwest Texas, includes that portion of the state north of the timber line of Eastern Texas, and extending westward to the Colorado river, and northward to the Indian Territory and Colorado—thus covering an immense region with diverse climatic conditions. The great black waxy belt, the richest agricultural lands upon the continent. The fine fruit growing region, extending from Paris northward along Red river more than 150 miles, and the famous timber region, covering a considerable portion of the counties of Cooke, Montague, Denton, Wise, Clay, Jack, Tarrant, and Johnson. This belt and the Red River country are considered by many the finest apple lands of the state. When these are fully developed, and varieties adapted to its peculiar soils and climate are provided, we shall see Texas supplying not only South and West Texas with apples, but also sending thousands of bushels north and east. We have excellent reports from the following gentlemen: J. S. Kerr, Sherman; E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney; E. H. Adams, Bonham; T. V. Munson, Denison; James Nimon, Denison; S. P. Benton, Bowie and R. Drumm, Fort Worth.

Mr. Adams writes me that the follow-

ing apples are successfully grown by him: Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Red June, Yellow Transparent, Striped July, Summer Queen, Seek-no-Further. Above are summer varieties. For fall, the following: Buckingham, Carter's Blue, and Snookhouse. Winter varieties as follows: Ben Davis, Jonathan Bradfords, Shockley, and Pettigrew's Choice. Peaches of all varieties do well. Plums: Wild Goose, Wayland, Weaver, and Golden Beauty are recommended. Pears—Clapp's Favorite, Duchesse, and Kieffers do best, and are quite a success. Le Conte is worthless. Very little experience with grapes. Concord, Ives, Delaware, Worden, Hartford, and Martha do reasonably well. Blackberries—Early Harvest, Dallas and Kittatiny do well; also the Lucretia dewberry does especially well. From the excellent report of Mr. J. S. Kerr we make the following extracts:

"Great progress has been made in the adaptation of varieties and classes of fruits to our soil conditions. The statistics of our commissioner of agriculture show an average product per acre of about \$41 for fruits and garden products, a greater average than any other product of the soil. Fruit and truck growing offer most potent and practical means of diversifying husbandry, and of throwing off the onerous yoke of 'King Cotton.'"

"In the cross timbers, and what is known as the fruit belt along Red River, the soil conditions are especially adapted to fruit and truck farming. Here apples are successful and most profitable, while most other fruits do well. The black waxy prairies are unsurpassed in richness of soil, though not so well adapted to these products, yet properly and judiciously managed, more diversified farming would prove profitable. There is scarcely a farmer but should give more attention to fruit and garden culture, and in a majority of cases this neglect is the most culpable. Not only so, but the absence of shade and ornamental trees about the homes deprives them of that restful, homelike attractiveness so necessary to comfort and pleasure. Our people fall in a great measure to realize that a cottage in a small, well kept yard with a few thrifty trees, flowers, and a friendly vine or two, with a bit of green grass, is a more attractive home than many a stately mansion without these surroundings, and these environments can be had in most cases from nature's 'wild wood' for the digging, and a little timely care, which itself refines and benefits him who gives it. Many of our cities are in advance of our farm homes in this particular. Besides attractive homes, the streets are planted at infinitely more cost than is required on the farm where they can be cultivated."

"Thanks to broad gauge municipal authorities, and in many instances large hearted individuals who provide the public parks, the great refiners of public taste and sources of untold enjoyment."

E. W. Kirkpatrick, writing from a home in the waxy lands of Collin county, says:

"The keystone of the chief corner and arch of the temple of our greatest resource has thus far been neglected. The great majority of our people are wasting their lives without planting fruit trees. A few generous spirits have created a great wealth of beauty and luxury, and some are reaping a rich harvest of profit in addition to the beauty and luxury. A few have planted too much for the local market, and not enough to reach foreign demand. Our climate, soil, shipping facilities, and geographical position give us the sale."

"A key for unlocking the greatest wealth ever enjoyed by any people. Our northern cities furnish the best market ever known, and we stand in chief command."

Peaches—Are the most beautiful and best flavored of all fruits. The Chinese strain are most valuable. Such as Sneed, Mamie Ross, Rogers, Family Favorite, Gen. Lee, Chinese Ching, Elberta, Thurber, Sylphide, etc.

Plums—The Japanese are gaining great favor, such as Mared, Ogon, Botan and Botankio. Of American varieties everybody should plant Wild Goose, Ark Lombard, El Paso, Weaver, Golden Beauty.

Japan persimmons—Of ten varieties tested I only find three or four able to stand the winter of this district—Hyakume, Kuro Kume, Mino, and one unnamed. Japan persimmons are at once the most beautiful, the richest and most profitable of all fruits."

James Nimon, Denison, says: "Commercial fruit growing has made but little progress in this locality for a number of years past. The system of ship-

ping by express and selling through commission men has not been remunerative enough to encourage extension of the business. The following strawberries are best here: Crescent, Michel's Early, Parker Earle, Capt. Jack, Buebach, and Triumph.

Blackberries—Dallas, Early Harvest, Erle and Kittatiny."

Speaking of grapes, Mr. Nimon thus writes of Mr. Munson's new grapes: "It has been my privilege to watch the development of this new strain of varieties from their incipience, and I say it, not for the benefit of Mr. Munson so much as for the information of those interested in grape culture, they are certainly destined to mark a new era in grape growing, especially in the south. The introduction of native blood gives them a constitution better fitted to the requirements of our soil and climate than it is possible for any other strain of grapes now grown to possess. They not only have the desired constitution, but in nearly every instance productive-ness and quality are greatly enhanced."

Mr. R. Drumm, of Fort Worth, writes that the following apples do well: Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Red June, Horse, Summer Queen, Carter's Blue, Winesap, Missouri Pippin, Bradford's Arkansas Black, and Shockley.

Pears—Early Harvest, Bartlett, Kieffer, Duchesse, all do well.

Peaches—Alexander, St. John, Early Rivers, Mountain Rose, Crawford, Old Nixon, free and cling, Thurber and Stump the World.

Plums—Caddo Chief, Wild Goose, Robinson.

Mr. S. P. Benton, of Bowie, gives the following list of fruits succeeding with him:

Apples—Red June, Red Astrachan, Southern Mammoth, Southern Limberting, Ben Davis and Shockley.

Peaches—Alexander, Mamie Ross, Salway, and Heath.

THREE ROOT DISEASES OF ORCHARD TREES.

F. W. MALLY, M. D.

The writer does not at this time propose to contribute any facts or discoveries new to science or horticulture relative to the above diseases, but has yielded to the request of our efficient Secretary and other members to discuss the current data pertaining thereto. Nurserymen and orchardists, in these days, have the benefit of the results of the experimental agricultural and horticultural stations of all the states and territories, together with a most efficient corps of workers in the various divisions of agricultural science in the National Department at Washington, from all of which sources there arises an accumulation and multiplication of observations, experiments, results and opinions until it becomes almost imperative that there should be a period of assimilation as well as creation. In other words, a discussion of the known facts and their practical application. In this paper only three root diseases will be treated, and these in their order, namely: Root rot, root gall and root tumors.

ROOT ROT.

Nomenclature of the Disease.

There have been such a multiplicity of terms applied promiscuously to each or even all of the diseases in question until the reader of, and even the contributors to agricultural, horticultural and other journals are thoroughly confused concerning these ailments. It will not be out of place, therefore, to discuss briefly the proper naming of these diseases and recommend a basis for guidance in future discussions.

The term root rot has been applied to certain symptoms of fruit trees almost simultaneously with the study of a virulent root disease of cotton in our state as well as in Florida and Mississippi. The specific fungus *Ozonium auricumarum* producing this disease in cotton has been demonstrated to run a similar course when attacking certain fruit and forest trees. The disease, when first observed in cotton, was variously called "cotton blight" or "root blight." These designations are manifestly inappropriate since true blight of any kind belongs to an entirely different class of diseases produced by very different parasitic germs. Previous to the study of the *ozonium* fungus disease in this country, diseases producing similar symptoms had been carefully observed in France. Prof. Viala, in his contributions on "Les Maladies de la vigne," page 334, names the disease "Pourridie," and defines the term as "the alteration of the roots which proceeds from the direct action of parasitic fungi, and should not be extended to those special causes in which rotting of

the feeding apartments, where they are liberally fed by themselves. A combination of slop such as I have recommended for the sow fed warm and sweet is suited to the wants of the pigs.

No farmer can be a successful hog raiser who relies on corn alone as a diet to build up the frames of growing pigs. The sow and pigs should have the run of a good range of pasture, and may properly have some corn when on clover pasture. Their food should be given at the regular time, and only as much given as they will eat up clean with apparent relish. The feeding troughs should be kept sweet and clean. No period of storing should be permitted in a pig not intended for breeding. At weaning (I follow the practice of allowing the pigs to wean themselves) put the sows to themselves and the young sows to be kept as breeders to themselves. All that are intended for the market should go together and all be fed according to the purpose for which they are wanted.

There are a few simple cheap things which seem to be well adapted to the hog's system, and that should be supplied. Charcoal, wood ashes and fine gravel or sand I have always found suited to their wants.

In closing let me say there is no iron clad rule that can be laid down that will fit every case in the management of brood sows and pigs. To insure success, watchful care and proper treatment must be brought to bear upon the herd. Train yourself to be quick to notice the evidences of thrift or decline, and to observe the things that need attention, and know how to treat them. Always be kind and gentle, and if possible never worry or excite the brood sow. Incline yourself to believe that much depends upon practical experience in the safe handling of sows and pigs, and with the abiding faith that you are on the road to success, go ahead.

"Mrs. Sauters—I am dead set against giving women the constitutional right to vote.

"Mr. Sauters—I would never have given you credit for so much sense, my dear.

"Mrs. Sauters—Well, a woman would use about the same judgment in voting for a man that she uses in selecting one for a husband; and just see what a failure she generally makes of that!"—Puck.

"Man of the House (in a loud and angry voice)—Confound it! Shut that door, you, out there! Shut that door right away!

"Servant (appearing with dignity)—Do yez know who yez is hollerin' at?"
"Man of the House (collapsed)—Oh! excuse me, Bridget! I thought it was my wife."—Puck.



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

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

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

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

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50 HEAD of high grade, full blood and registered **JERSEY CATTLE** at prices to suit the times. J. C. MURPHY, PARIS, TEXAS.

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W. H. PIERCE, Denton, Texas. Breeder of Large English Berkshire Swine. All stock eligible to record in American Berkshire Association. Correspondence solicited.

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THREE SOWS and 1 boar pig, eligible to registry in A. P. C. Record Co., 5 months old at \$25 each. Am closing out swine. Also my breeding female at \$1.50 to \$2.50 each, to me no use for young chicks. Address J. W. SMITH, Jacksonville, Tex., at once or you will miss the bargain of your life.

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Poland China Swine.

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

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Crown Wood Dale Berkshires as champions of the world. For catalogue and other information address N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.

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Household.

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

CHAT.

We publish in this issue a long communication from "A Young Man." He is more enthusiastic upon the subject of equal rights than any previous writer, man or woman. Following Mrs. Wells' letter of last week, they make a strong plea for the cause. A Young Man certainly esteems and sympathizes with our sex. We will be glad to hear from him again.

Dougherty Girl does not say much, but that little is very pleasant. We are very much pleased to know she enjoys the Household so much, and we will be pleased also to have the recipe referred to. Good recipes are always in order and always appreciated.

Mrs. D. stands up to be counted, and is satisfied with her position and condition in life, save that she cannot help away to her native heath to enjoy its balmy breezes and lovely flowers. About "women voting as their husbands would," we are not sure. Many would be influenced by right as they viewed the question; some by might, if the weaker vessel really, and some (let us whisper this) would vote the opposite way from pure contrariness. Some who esteemed peace in the Household above any personal feeling or prejudice, would meekly follow John and do as they were bid. But there are a great multitude of good women who would vote as they pray, and doubtless if the time ever comes, will do so.

Alief supplements her former communication with a few remarks explanatory. We agree with her that should the ballot be placed in the hands of woman, she will be equal to the occasion.

Mrs. A. O. M. answers Mrs. Fry's inquiry on the subject of butter making, and we are sure to one is more competent to advise upon the subject. We have had the delight of eating A. O. M.'s butter, and never saw more beautiful or more delicious butter. Last January it was yellow as gold, and sweet smelling as clover and very fine in flavor. A. O. M. also asks that we give space immediately to the following, which was omitted from her recipe for Rosa's Sweet Pickle. "In giving the recipe for Rosa's Sweet Pickles, an important part was omitted. The fruit should be boiled in the vinegar with the flavoring about fifteen minutes, then put in a jar and sealed up. If at any time the vinegar begins to bead, heat it again and pour over the fruit. Have kept pickles made this way for two years.—Mrs. A. O. M."

Thanks to Mrs. Kruse for a good recipe for sweet pickle.

Mrs. J. A. R. describes a home of plenty and happiness. As she says, it is very easy to raise everything one can possibly wish in our climate and soil. Strange how many homes lack so many of the necessities, to say nothing of the luxuries of life, when they are so easy to be had.

Hattie Harmon sends us a most readable and charming letter descriptive of the Fourth in Chicago and of the beauties of Jackson Park. The address desired will be forwarded in a private letter, which has been in our mind some time.

UP TO BE COUNTED.

MRS. D.

Mrs. S. E. Buchanan: Miss Price says, "Stand up and be counted." So here I stand, but not on Miss P's side; and I'm not on that "barbed wire fence" either, nor shall I attempt to set forth any good arguments for my side of the subject. Mrs. Sammons has said it for me just right. I, too, would like a vote on prohibition, and except on that I think the result would be unchanged if women voted, for they would, with a few exceptions, vote as the men of their family voted. Dont you think so, Mrs. B.? At the risk of being called "too weak for anything," I ask Miss Price when, where and what sort of power women would gain by the ballot, for I don't see the point at all. As for women being slaves to custom, they would be that if they had forty votes. The men are slaves, and they have been voting ever since the thing was invented.

I guess no one will take the trouble to criticize my few scattering remarks. At least I hope not, for I can't bear criticism. I was raised in Texas, and think it is the grandest country I ever saw. I should like to spend the summer on the beautiful prairies where the breezes

blow and the flowers bloom; but alas! I must go, or stay where duty calls. Love to all the Household ('cept the men). Canfield, Ark.

SHORT BUT SWEET.

DOUGHERTY GIRL.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I have been a silent reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for some time. The happiest moments of my life are when I call at the office and get the paper and begin reading the good letters from the dear sisters. We have a beautiful country here; beautiful scenery and everything to make life pleasant. I will bid you and the Household good-bye. Dougherty, I. T.

INFORMATION SOUGHT.

A WANDERER.

Dear Household: Will you let a wanderer into the bright and happy circle of sisters this morning? I am lonely and I thought I could stop in and pass away the lonely moments listening to the sisters chat. I want to ask a question: Have you, dear Mrs. Buchanan, or any of the sisters tried compound extract of sals for canning fruits and vegetables? If you have, and it has proven successful, please answer through the Household. Much success to the Household.

SWEET PICKLES.

MRS. J. R. KRUSE.

Recipe for pickling watermelon, canteloupe and piemelon rind: Peel the rind free from green and pulp, let stand in salt water over night, drain free from water, then cover all with the following: To each quart of the best vinegar add 3 pounds of the best brown sugar, 4 ounces of stick cinnamon and 2 ounces of cloves. Bruise the spices, tie in a muslin bag and boil with vinegar for five minutes. Then pour over the rind, letting it stand twenty-four hours. Remove liquid, and after heating it, pour it over the rind again and let stand another twenty-four hours, after which boil all together for a short time, or until you can stick a broom splint through them easily. Iowa Park, Texas.

OUR EXPERIENCE.

MRS. A. O. M.

Will say to Mrs. Fry that at "our" house there has been trouble about getting the butter from the milk, and from experience it is attributed to the feed. When the cows had their daily ration of cornmeal, with the cotton seed, bran, etc., and were salted every time they were fed, the butter would come and gather nicely; otherwise much work would be required to get the butter from the milk. In the spring the cows had a nice barley pasture to run on, and if they did not have their meal regularly, the trouble was worse than when the cows did not run on the barley, so we attributed all to the feed, and try to regulate this to prevent the trouble. Hope others will give us the benefit of their experience.

Italy, Ellis Co., Texas.

IN REPLY.

ALIEF.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: Nothing was farther from our thoughts than "being hard upon our own sex." We agree with you "that women are not responsible for all the shortcomings of men," and we, too, have seen children grow up and stray off into forbidden paths. There are exceptions to all rules, and sometimes the departure from the pious training was in a measure attributable to an evil association, or to passions and appetites inherited. It has often been said, "Like father, like son," and it will be hard indeed for the queen of the home to train loyal subjects, if the one occupying the place of king be not truly an example worthy of the imitation of the subjects. Our aim in writing was to get the sisters to look at all the phases of woman's suffrage, be sure they were on the right side of the fence, then they "can shoulder their brooms" and let the world know just where they stand. There are many evils abroad in the land now that could in a measure at least be remedied if all the Christian women were united in their efforts to suppress everything tending toward evil. For instance, the Sunday excursion. Can you wonder that the son and daughter enjoy these when father and mother bear them company? We only allude to this to illustrate our meaning and give food for reflection. We, too, would gladly aid in the casting away of the saloon and all vices attendant thereon, and do everything possible to have instead social purity and prohibition, but

cannot see that woman's suffrage would bring this about. The work in the temperance cause is resulting in good, as we have prohibition in many places now that two years ago were strong anti-let us then work in our homes, in the Sunday-schools, etc., as in days past, doing all the good we can, leaving the ballot alone, and if it comes to us, we will be equal to the emergency. Italy, Ellis Co., Texas.

MILITARY DUTIES AND WASHINGTON PARK.

HATTIE HARMON.

Yesterday, June 16th, was the 117th anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes as an emblem of American liberty, and the school children and Chicago militia carried out programs in the different parks of the city. Personally I attended the exercises in Washington Park, and it is such a beautiful place. I wish the Household members could have been present. Several thousand children participated here, and the cavalry, artillery and infantry (first regiment) did themselves and their officers credit in the parade.

The 9th of June this regiment was called out to protect the citizens of an Illinois town from the depredations of striking miners, and within a few hours from the call "to arms," nearly every member, to the number of several hundred men had reported for duty. Every personal interest was instantly laid aside, which was as it should be, to defend, if necessary, with their lives, the honor of the state, and to preserve without a blemish the glorious stars and stripes. Nothing affords me greater pleasure or more quickly arouses my enthusiasm than witnessing a military parade. The martial air, the steady foot fall of the infantry, the waving of flags and glittering of bayonets swell my heart with a pride that I trust may never decrease, and I again repeat what I have asserted from childhood, that, "had I been a man, I should have been identified with a military organization."

As this first regiment was passing, a lady at my elbow said: "There's Frank." My heart gave a leap, and my eyes sought the ranks, for Frank is my own brother's name, and he belongs to the Iowa National Guards, so of course he could not be here.

It is a pet hobby with the male sex, as a refutation of women's rights, that our sex could not endure the hardships of the battlefield, and that we would be overcome with fright. The latter charge is, in the language of Pitt, "too trifling to be confuted," in view of the many parallels that would balance accounts with the other sex, and the old threadbare story of the "woman and the mouse" to the contrary notwithstanding. In regard to the first charge, permit me to quote from a lecture delivered by Helen Gardner, in this city last year, which, although on the child-bearing topic, applies admirably here. She says: "The willingness to go down to the gates of death, to face the possibility for long, weary months, to know that suffering, and to fear that death stands as a sure and inevitable host at the end of the journey—to know this and be willing to face it for the sake of others, is a heroism, a bravery, a self abnegation so infinitely above and beyond the small heroisms of camp or battlefield that the comparison is almost sacrilege."

Which mother of the Household but would place herself in the fore-front ranks of battle, if thereby she could benefit her loved ones? Is this battle for social or domestic equality, woman's rights—call it what you will—so different? It is posterity we wish to benefit. Did the American colonies heed Great Britain's sneers, and sit idly down, fearing they could not maintain a successful government? Oh, no; they made the experiment, and with what success we all are familiar. But will you please pardon me; I did not intend mentioning this subject, but it came in so nicely with the militia I could not resist.

After having heard the speeches and music, and watched the drilling, we wandered about the park in the shade of natural forest trees and shrubbery, sat on the banks of the beautiful artificial lakes, where boats rock at ease, or glide lightly over the sunlit surface with their happy occupants. The water lily ponds, with floating foliage and waxen flowers were a delight, and great beds of pansies exhaled their delicate fragrance. Handsome designs in growing flowers were arranged against a sloping background of green, with the designs and letters slightly raised above the surface. Circles, crosses, stars, anchors, butterflies, striped carpet, spray of fountain, the scintillations represented in

colored flowers (you understand that all these designs are growing plants). There are also great vases nine or ten feet in height, a globe with the continents outlined in colors, and a sun dial represented by half circle, and letters for the hours, a leaning shaft resembling a log of wood casts a shadow on the dial, denoting the time of day. These latter designs are first formed in a frame shape and covered with echervia (hen and chickens), or brown clover, as the case requires.

Perhaps Stella will tell you of Union park, but fearing she will not, I mention "Uncle Sam on the Hawaiian question," which has recently been finished there. It is in echervia and clover, with the usual striped trousers, high hat and outaway coat of Uncle Sam's caricature. In front of him in a canoe is a Hawaiian baby, done in brown clover.

I am always cheered and benefited by a visit to the parks.

Chicago, Ill.

HOW TO BE HAPPY AND LIVE AT HOME.

MRS. J. A. R.

Dear Sisters: This is my birthday. Of course, you do not expect me to tell my age, but I will say that I am eleven times a grandmother, and that will make me old enough, I am sure.

If anyone on earth has cause to be happy, I think it is I. My children are all grown and happily married, and live in easy visiting reach. I think my children just perfection, two boys and two girls. I would not have them changed in a single particular. All except one are engaged in farming, and all are leading honorable and upright lives. The only drawback to my happiness is the thought of dying and leaving my dear ones. I do not fear death or the future, as I have never injured a living soul, but I fear I will not meet and know them "over there."

Will we know each other there? It would not be heaven to me otherwise.

Every one has his or her own way of enjoying life. My greatest pleasure is in living at home, and in visiting my children and grandchildren.

I have one of the most beautiful of homes, nestled among the mountains of Bell county. We have, perhaps, the largest spring of water in the county. It is about 300 yards from the house, but we have the water piped into the yard. Besides, an irrigating ditch brings the water in ten yards of the house. We have water sufficient for irrigating three acres, and raise all the nice vegetables we need for family use. We do not raise anything but potatoes and tomatoes for market, as we live too far from town to sell small vegetables.

As this is my birthday, I want to tell you what I had for dinner. Bacon and snap beans, peas, squash, beets, Irish potatoes, canned tomatoes, peach cobbler, strawberry and dewberry pies, corn bread, biscuits, butter, sweet milk and coffee. Now I think this is a dinner fit for a king, though fixed up in humble farmer style, and eaten off a board table. But the great beauty in this dinner is that it was all raised on the place except the sugar and coffee. I do not tell this in a boasting way, but to show what we can have at home if we only try. By the way, we would have had blackberries if the nurseryman had not fooled us. Last year we bought some plants, said to be of superior quality, but when fruiting time came, they proved to be only common dewberries. The nurseryman says it was an honest mistake, and we believe him, as he certainly could not afford to risk his reputation sending out such fruit. I will not expose him this time, but he must not treat us that way any more.

I have no trouble in canning fruit or vegetables, and my plan is a very simple one, requiring no silver spoon or other expensive "fixings" that the farmer's wife never has. I cook in a granite pan. Tomatoes I scald and take off the peeling, replace in vessel and bring to a boil. After cleaning my cans I place them in boiling hot water, and fill to overflowing with tomatoes, and immediately seal. When cold I give the top another turn, and the work is done. Snap beans: I cook nearly done, fill the cans as full as I can, pack them with spoon handle, then fill up with the juice they were boiled in and seal up. I have had poor success canning corn and hope some sister will give a simple recipe for canning it.

I would be glad to see all the sisters, especially Mrs. Thedford. I might know her. I was raised on a sand hill in Smith county. It has been thirty years since I saw the old place. I am told that a railroad is running through

Cousins' League.

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

I am sorry you were disappointed, Allie, in not seeing your other letter in print. What a fortunate and happy little girl you are to have your own pony and phaeton.

Fannie Massie is a busy little body, and writes quite a nice letter. I do not think a little girl eleven years old too old to play with and enjoy playing with dolls. But you might add to your pleasure by dividing your dolls with your little invalid neighbor. Self-sacrifice brings a sweet reward, when it makes another happy. What think you Fannie? Suppose you try it in this instance.

Bisten Reasonover, Nora Edwards and Goldie Hunt, Allie Binkley, Fannie Massie, Ellen Pumphrey, Daisy Oldfield, Sallie P. Dawson and Linn Reed are all welcome into the League. Some of their letters have been on hand a long time, but I am trying to give every one his or her place; so some sweet day, perhaps we shall have more room for our cousins.

Dear Cousins: I am a little girl nine years of age the fourth of May. I have no pets but a very sweet little niece. I am not going to school now, but expect to start soon. My mamma has twenty little turkeys and I feed them every morning for my mamma. Perhaps I have written enough for this time.—GOLDIE HUNT, Granger, Texas.

To the busy League: I am a stranger to you, dear cousins, but I must introduce myself. I am a country girl twelve years old. We have so many things I could tell you about but will wait until I see this in print. I have three brothers and one sister, all younger than myself. Jim Hogg is the name of my little brother. Oh, how sweet and smart he is (age eighteen months) Grandpa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Love to all the cousins.—SALLIE P. DAWSON, Milligan, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I am a Louisiana girl thirteen years old. I live in the country six miles from Lake Providence. I like the country better than the town. I have a sister fourteen years old, her name is Ida. We don't go to school but have a governess named Miss Ella Lanier. We have five pet pigeons. I have a white cow named Beauty. Sisters cow's name is Rhody. I have two little kittens, named Flossy and Amy. I can sew and do almost any work about the house. Aunt Sallie, did you ever see sheep sheared? Papa is having his sheared now.—DAISY OLDFIELD, Lake Providence, La.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I will once more try to write, although my other letter was not in print. If there isn't any waste basket, there must be a mighty large sack. I am fourteen years old and weigh ninety-one pounds, and can do most any kind of work, can cook any thing I want to, can wash, iron, milk, wash dishes and make up beds, can pick 300 pounds of cotton in a day. I haven't any pets but a sweet little sister; she is the sweetest baby in the world; she has black curly hair and has black eyes and fair complexion. I have five brothers and three sisters. My oldest brother is ten years old and my oldest sister is sixteen years old. When papa goes to the office and comes home, the first thing is "Did you get TEXAS FARM AND RANCH?" In fear of the big sack I will close.—ELLEN PUMPHREY, Williamson Co., Texas.

Dear Cousins: I thought I would write a few lines. I am fourteen years old. I can wash and iron and cook. I work in the field all the time. We have been having lots of rain. Our tank and our cistern both are full. I love to go to school. Our teachers name was Miss Sarah Laughlin, and I like her very much. I have company to-day. They are laughing at me because it is my first letter. I will close for this time, good bye.—NORA EDWARDS, Granger, Texas.

Dear Cousins: I am a little girl eleven years old and I wish to join the Cousins League. I have no pets except a little dog and he is very cute. I have been living in Throckmorton all my life. I can wash dishes, sweep and play on the piano. Papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and I am always glad to read the cousins letters. Our school is out now. A subscription school is being taught, but I am not attending. I have little errands to run, to feed the little chickens and turkeys and going to the store and post office for mamma and papa. But

my busiest time is playing dolls and teaching play school. Mamma says I am too large to play dolls. There is a little invalid girl living near and mamma says she thinks I ought to send them to her. I think it would be making a great sacrifice. What do you think of it cousins?—FANNIE MASSIE, Throckmorton, Texas.

Mrs. S. E. Buchanan: Will you allow me to join the Cousins League? I wrote a letter once before, and it did not come out in the paper, and if this one is not published I will not write any more. I will be thirteen Tuesday, and I can do any kind of the house work that there is to do, and outside work too. I have a little pony and phaeton which last Saturday I went to Waxahatchie school by myself or anywhere else.—ALLIE F. BINKLEY, Renner, Texas.

Dear Cousins: I want to join the consins League as it is raining to-day, and I am lonesome. I am thirteen years old and go to Sunday school every Sunday. I have a pet colt and a saddle pony. Papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and the first thing I read is the cousins letters. I have two sisters, but no brothers. The nearest town is five miles. I went to Waxahatchie last Saturday to see my grandma, and had a pleasant time. My papa is a farmer. The most cotton I have ever picked was 260 pounds. I will close for this time. BISTEN REASONOVER, Palmer, Texas.

Mrs. S. E. Buchanan: I am a little girl ten years old. I can sweep the floor and make up the beds. I love to milk the cows. I have one pet and that is my little sister.—LINN RUDE, Georgetown, Texas.

To Aunt Sallie: I will write now, my sister has already written. I am a little town girl 11 years of age. I have two pets, a little parrot and a little brother. The girls are beating the boys in their letters. Don't you think so, Aunt Sallie? I can do all kinds of housework and wash, cook and scour and wash dishes. My oldest sister is married. I am in the fifth grade. We have a new church and we have preaching the second Sunday in every month. I got a large wax doll. My papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and I like to read the 'Cousins' League.—MICKIE HARVEY, Hallettsville, Texas.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1. What place does millet occupy as a hay food for milch cows? 2. Sorghum? 3. What do you think of bran as a food for milch cows? 4. Is there anything in the opinion that a cow should not be allowed to eat while being milked? If so, what? 5. Is a nest-egg any inducement for hens to lay regularly in the same place?—FORD DIX, San Marcos, Texas.

ANS.—(1) Millet is one of our best forage crops, but it must be cut while in bloom or the stems become woody and indigestible. If weather is unfavorable, it is liable to a species of mildew, and is then unfit for food—even dangerous. (2) Sorghum, properly cured, is excellent forage. (3) Wheat bran is one of the indispensables of dairy food. (4) There is nothing in that opinion. (5) A nest-egg will often prevent a hen from changing her nest. That is about all there is in it.

I would be glad to learn through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH how I will know when Spanish goobers are ripe or should be harvested.—S. L. BOWDEN, Granbury, Texas.

ANS.—Immediately after first frost the peas should be harvested. If frost is delayed and the season dry, the peas will mature earlier.

Will you kindly inform me whether the California, or burr clover, grows in the coast north, will do well in North Texas, and where I can procure the seed? I believe it is a winter grass. I wish your paper success, as it is a great source of information to farmers who read it.—T. HAMPTON, Denton, Texas.

ANS.—We know no reason why burr clover should not do well wherever alfalfa grows. It is not as good for pasture or hay as alfalfa, but has the advantage of growing during fall and winter and ripening in the spring. It would be well to try it anyway. We have seen some fine samples from 200 miles southwest of Dallas, where it grows well.

Will young sorghum cane, about 1½ feet high, kill cattle when they eat but a small quantity? Case 1—A Mr. Beard had a yoke of oxen, and into a cane patch, ate a small amount, and both died in a short time. Case 2—A fine milch cow, got into a sorghum patch, ate the blades, but did not damage the cane. She was dead in about three hours and was swollen very much. I know from experience that the sprouts in the fall will not kill stock. Hope to hear from several of your correspondents.—JOHN W. EEDS, Rocky Point Co., Texas.

ANS.—It is probable that the cattle mentioned ate more than was supposed—if the sorghum caused their death. Animals should be fed lightly at first with any green food. It is best, however, to cut the fodder for them, as after wilting it is not so likely to do harm. This writer has used green and dried sorghum for several years for forage, and never suffered any damage. Others all over the country do the same.

Will you kindly give some information, through your valuable paper, as to planting flat turnips for stock, when to plant, how to plant, and what is the best for cows and hogs? Any information will be appreciated.—BARRY HESTER, Corsicana, Texas.

ANS.—See Notes and Comments, on page 10, this issue.

VETERINARY

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

Please give general treatment for blind staggers.—SUBSCRIBER, Dallas, Texas.

ANS.—Feed your horse on good sound feed, such as hay, oats and corn, and you will have no blind staggers. The old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," was never better illustrated than in cases of blind staggers.

I have a horse that has a deep gash in his forehead and looks as if he has been cut with an ax, but it isn't that. It always runs and seems to be some kind of a disease.

Also I have a horse that has a very sore back. I have tried a great many remedies and none seem to do him any good.—C. E. SETTLEBART, Houston, Texas.

ANS.—This is a case for the personal attention of a qualified veterinarian. The bone must be diseased, and will probably have to be cut down or scraped before it will heal up.

2. You are not very explicit in describing the kind of sore. If there is a raw sore, you will have to touch it mildly with nitric acid once a day till you burn it down below the level of the surrounding skin, and then apply oxide of zinc ointment to it. If there is no sore and just lameness, apply cantharidine ointment to it.

My stallion seems to be troubled with itching; is continually rubbing his tail, until he has rubbed all the hair off, and seems to want to be rubbed if most of the time. Please give remedy.—W. M. KACALAP, Sector, Texas.

ANS.—If you have chickens around, see that the cause is not chicken lice. If not, apply a little coal oil to the parts where he rubs and wash off in twenty-four hours with soap and water. If this does not stop it, try one drachm of bi-

chloride of mercury, dissolved in one ounce of alcohol, and moisten a small part at a time, once a day, until you get over all the parts that are itchy, and you can go over the same parts again in four or five days.

I have a mare 5 years old that has a shrinking away of the flesh of one of her hips, or rather the rump behind the hip bone. She has not been worked any since winter, not hard then. She has a colt sucking her. I have barked turpentine in it a few times. Please tell me what to do in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and oblige.—V. P. ROWLETT, Abilene, Texas.

ANS.—Apply equal parts of ammonia, turpentine, liniment of cantharides and olive oil to parts once a day. The muscles will fill out after a time.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ABOUT GRASSES

BY GEO. H. HOGAN.

R. B. POINTER, Hempstead, Texas.—The No. 1 is a Panicum proliferum after Lambert, generally found in shady, sandy soils with plenty of water just below, but as to its nutrition I am unable to say. It is such a close relation to the dreaded Panicum anceps or wire grass, I should be afraid of it unless I had tested it with my stock, both as hay and green food. I wish friend Pointer would try it and report.

His No. 2 is Paspalum Floridum and a grand grass. It is always nutritious, whether green or as hay, relished by everything on the farm, and where it succeeds can hardly be replaced. By all means give it a show.

DALLAS LIVE STOCK MARKET.

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

Choice fat grass steers.	\$ 2.00 @ 2.25
Common to fair grass steers.	1.75 @ 1.85
Choice fat grass cows.	1.75 @ 1.85
Common to fair grass cows.	1.25 @ 1.50
Yearlings.	6.00 @ 9.00
Bulls.	2.00 @ 4.00
Stags.	1.25 @ 1.40
Choice veal calves.	3.00 @ 3.50
Common to fair veal calves.	2.00 @ 2.50
Milch cows.	15.00 @ 25.00
Choice fat hogs.	4.25 @ 4.40
Common to fair hogs.	4.00 @ 4.20
Stock hogs.	4.00 @ 4.50
Pass feed hogs.	3.50 @ 4.00
Choice fat muttons.	2.00 @ 2.25
Common to fair muttons.	1.75 @ 1.90
Goats.	1.00 @ 1.50

All classes of good stock continue to be very scarce, and the few that are marketed find ready sale at top prices. Stock and fat hogs are also scarce and find ready sale, stock hogs selling as high as 4½ cents. The outlook for all classes of stock is good.

Corpus Christi Caller: Bill Blocker, the big Travis county stockman, was in the southwest metropolis last week. Mr. Blocker is in the market for a long string of feeders and thinks that owing to the low price of feed this year cattle feeders will make some money if they don't have to pay too much for the cattle. Says he is offered meal at \$12 per ton this year which cost \$18 last season. Owing to the large corn and cotton crop he thinks the number of cattle fed in Texas this year will exceed the number put on feed last year. While there will not be so many cattle fed in big bunches still many small farmers will feed a few steers this season instead of selling their surplus crops.

WANTED. One hundred head of poor (in flesh) steers, either two or three years old. Must be a bargain. Address: W. D. DAVIS, Sherman, Texas.

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TEXAS Sandwich

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The TEXAS FARM AND RANCH—best road machine on earth—Bicycle is as far ahead of others in quality as it is behind them in price.

First Assistant Postmaster General, Frank H. Jones, sent the following matter to all postmasters, with orders to post the card containing it in their offices and call the attention of their patrons to it, that their mail could be returned.

"Don't mail your letter or valuable package without having your own address written or printed upon the left hand corner. This will ensure its return to you if not delivered, and will prevent its being sent to and opened at the Dead Letter Office, Washington.

This U. S. Official Postal Guide warns that over 5,000,000 pieces of mail matter go to the Dead Letter Office annually, containing

many thousands of dollars; part can be returned to the senders and part cannot. If all letter writers would stick their PRINTED ADDRESS on their envelopes the Dead Letter Office could be abolished."

The above statement of the Post-Office Department proves the great value of Gammal Addresses to every man, woman and youth who writes letters. Think of it! Over 5,000,000 "dead letters" sent to the "Dead Letter Office" annually containing tens of thousands of dollars, etc., simply because the writers' addresses do not appear on the envelopes. This is a matter too important to be overlooked.

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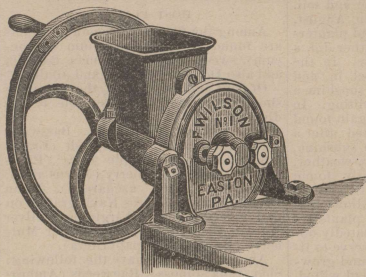
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Adjusted by one thumb-screw in a moment to grind from fine flour to hominy. Adapted for grinding corn, wheat, coffee, spices, or grain of any kind for domestic use or feeding purposes. Corn-meal, hominy and Graham flour produced fresh and pure in your own home. Grinds 1 pound of coffee in 1 minute; flour or meal a longer or shorter time, as the mill is set to grind fine or coarse. Has large, chilled-iron burrs, 4½ inches in diameter, which are ground perfectly true. Steel shaft and fly-wheel 20 inches in diameter. Can be quickly fastened to the edge of a table or counter. The workmanship on the mill is first-class, all parts being made to duplicate.

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



No. 1 POULTER'S MILL

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

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

Black Hawk Sheller & Separator.

Not a toy, but a machine which does the work, and all a farmer needs for shelling corn for home use.

IT WON'T CHOKER. SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. IT IS DURABLE AND CHEAP.

We will furnish this Sheller and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year for \$3.25, or we will send it f. o. b. Dallas for \$3 cash.

I should have acknowledged receipt of the Corn Sheller and Bone Mill purchased from you some time ago. It came all O. K. I have thoroughly tested both, and if I could not get others like them, I would not take one hundred dollars for them. Every poultry fancier ought to own a Bone Mill. I grind all the corn my stock eats. And the Sheller—it is a perfect daisy. Can easily shell a bushel of corn in five minutes.—J. C. COLLINS, Belton, Texas.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

quart of milk incorporated in the pound of butter is 87 per cent water. There is no question that if the albuminoids, casein, sugar of milk and fibrine, or in other words the thirteen pounds of solids in one-hundred pounds of milk could be combined in a product that would keep as a good article of butter can be kept, it would make an ideal food, for there is hardly any article of food containing more protein than casein, the cheese element of milk, and scientists in the United States and Europe are studying the problem with the hope of ultimate discovery of a process whereby a good article of butter (or food) can embody all the solids of milk, thereby increasing the product from four to thirteen pounds from a hundred pounds of milk. It would be a most happy discovery for the southern farmer and the southern resident, to whom good butter is a luxury seldom enjoyed.

Geo. W. Hastings.

ADVICE FOR UNCLE SNOT.

ABILENE, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Will you allow me to give Uncle Snot, though a stranger, a little advice? Since I have been taking TEXAS FARM AND RANCH his friends have been like Job's, they have troubled him till he talked of going to hades, and still they kept after him. Now, Uncle Snot, don't go to raising proxies or go to hades. Better raise small potatoes. If your friends throw dirt at you, it will rub off; if broken glass keep your mouth shut, if dry lime, keep your eyes shut; praise the good qualities of the Jersey cow and the yellow legged chickens, and you will triumph at last. If they should compel you to go to hades you might go by Washington, as you say that is a near cut, and try the lime cure for politics—not in a dry state. Try it on Willie Breckenridge first. As I have had over forty years experience with lime I will give you a good way to apply it: take a box 2½ by 6½ feet, 2 feet deep; fill one-third full of water, put in one bushel fresh burned lime; stir well and while still hot dip patient. If that should fail you might try glass in pound-ed or broken doses. If you succeed you had better get a patent on it before you leave for hades, or I fear that Coxe's Army or the Devil will side track you before you get back. I think a patent would be valuable. If you get it be sure to provide for that boy with a mashed finger, for I think that a serious matter. I know a man in Missouri that is drawing a pension on a wound of less importance than that. But in conclusion I will say, don't go, Uncle Snot, don't go. R.

I GAVE HER THE DODGE.

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Wife has for some time past been holding the reins in one hand and the whip in the other, and I have been doing the prancing act, though I did not "go off in a prance," for, as I said, she has been holding the reins and the whip, and every time I kicked she struck, and I guess that is one reason that I am so much opposed to strikes. It may be all right, for my pastor seems to think that if my wife did not have a good deal of grit, pluck, push and good sense, I would soon be hanging on to the ragged edges of poverty and general no-accountness. I don't believe that there is any such word as that, but that is the way they have fixed it. But there is one thing that I am very sure of, and that is that there are a great many other men in this country who, if their wives held the reins in one hand and a good quirt whip in the other, they would soon be wiser and better men. There would not be so many weeds left in their corn and cotton fields to go to seed, nor along the fence rows and roadsides. No, they would spend more time at home and less time running to town on every pretext, and thus spending so much valuable time in worse than idleness. Women's rights! Yes, I am in favor of woman's rights. Every woman should have the right to see that her husband stays at home, attends to his own business and makes her a good living, and if he don't, she ought to have the right to board him, and then just keep right on boarding him till she makes a man of him.

"Slipped the bridle" the other day and took a run over to Crisp, in the southeast portion of the county, on the Texas Midland railroad, and I tell you it made me feel like taking off my hat and hollering 'Rah for Texas! The corn crop everywhere along the line, and in fact all over the county, is as good as the most greedy farmer could ask for, and the cotton is as fine as I have ever

seen at this season of the year. Some one has said, "You can't hold a good country down," and that is about right. We have made lots of wheat, oats and corn, and we will have lots of fat hogs and fat cattle, and we are going to live fat and happy if the Congress of the United States continues to act the fool, and if the people continue to curse Cleveland, and a few sore-heads continue to cuss Hogg. The wise thing for the farmer to do is to now begin to feed his hogs, save his fodder, put up his hay, break his stubble land, and break it deep; cut down every weed on the place; be good to your wife; tell her that she is the prettiest and sweetest woman in the world, if you know you are lying, for if you don't think so, you ought to; go to preaching and try to do what the preacher tells, if you think he knows; if you don't, do as your wife says, and if you don't get to heaven it will be your own pure meanness. UNCLE SNOT.

THE PAN, NOT THE HANDLE.

WICHITA FALLS, TEX.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

The impression seems to prevail that Wichita county is located in the Pan Handle of Texas. Properly speaking, Wichita, Archer and Clay counties should be classed and referred to as being in North Texas. It would be just as consistent to place Dallas and Tarrant counties in the Panhandle or West Texas as to locate Wichita and adjoining counties in either the Panhandle or West Texas.

Wichita Falls, which is the trade center and distributing point for this section, is only about one hundred miles (on a direct line) north of Dallas and Fort Worth, while the south line of the Panhandle is over one hundred miles north of here.

The Panhandle, proper, begins at Childress and the north line of the Panhandle is over three hundred miles north of here. This county is on a line with the counties of Grayson, Lamar and Cook, and by referring to any correct county map of the state it will be seen that Wichita and Clay counties front on Red River and should be included in North Texas and the Red River Valley country. The elevation here is 1,000 feet above sea level, which is only a hundred feet higher than Dallas. This elevation insures a healthy climate, and at the same time it is not too high to expect and to have good seasons. In fact it is safe to say that this elevation and latitude is within the rain belt. The variety of crops grown and yield per acre for the past ten years is the best evidence we can offer to confirm this statement.

My object in writing this letter is to have the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH informed as to our location, as we are only a little over six hours ride from Dallas, and five hours from Fort Worth. We want the benefit of it. We don't want to have people looking at us at quite so "long range," or so "high up." It makes quite a difference whether the elevation is 1000 or 3000 feet, and as we are only about 1000 feet above sea level, we don't want credit for three times that; and as it don't benefit the people of the Panhandle to include this and adjoining counties in that belt of country, and we don't want to mislead any one by having them think we live in the Panhandle or West Texas, when we don't, TEXAS FARM AND RANCH will confer a favor on all interested by calling the attention of the public, especially those in search of homes, to this matter.

This portion of Texas is no more like the Panhandle country than night resembles day. It is misleading to class both together, and it should not be continued. The Panhandle country and West Texas are just what some people want, while others are best suited in this section. By separating the two sections, no one will be disappointed, and all benefitted.

We have now had over ten years to judge of the merits (advantages and disadvantages) of the different sections referred to, hence, we are able to classify them, and this should be done in the interest of the homeseeker. The farmer and stock raiser would both be benefited by such a move. It is due to the people that our State Agricultural Department issue information that would assist the farmer and stock raiser in selecting a location suitable to his wants. This can now be done intelligently, as the state officials have the experience of both farmers and stock raisers for the past ten or twelve years to aid them in their work.

Before the Texas and Pacific railway built west to El Paso, and the Ft. Worth & Denver railway to Denver, there was,

of course, no farming done, hence we knew nothing of the country as a farming country, but now that we have definite information on that subject, the public should receive the benefit of it. It is to the interest of the state as well as the duty of the state's officials that this be done.

There are—as we all know who have lived here any length of time—some parts of Texas that are not at all adapted to farming, and it is to the interest of the people at large and the state, that those coming to Texas, having in view following farming for a living, should be advised of this. We can now (without doing injustice to anyone) draw the line between all time to come, and not have reports going out from time to time from the Rio Grande and other sections like it, damaging the whole state. Once the lines are established, showing the farming and grazing sections, the people coming to the state will be governed accordingly, and can select locations best suited to their interests.

JOHN HOWARD.

SAVING SORGHUM—WONDERFUL PEAVINES.

SEDAN, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

As several are giving their experience in handling sorghum, thought I would give some also. As the cane begins to head, before it starts to ripen, I cut it down, let it lay two days, then rake into windrows. Next day I put into small shocks or piles; it is then ready to haul into barn or stack.

I sent to H. G. Hastings & Co., of Florida, for some of their Wonderful Peas, and planted them on 4th of April on good sandy land. They are truly wonderful—all vine and no peas. Do not know how we will get seed for next year unless we put up the vines and set them out like sweet potatoes. Success to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

M. W. SMITH.

THE AROMA OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

INTERLACHEN, FLORIDA.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I was recently asking my grocer why Swiss cheese could not be manufactured in this country. He said there was no peculiar range, or so "high up," but the peculiar aroma was due to a peculiar grass or weed eaten by the cow in the old country, and not found in this. I imparted this information to one of our leading agricultural editors, who thought the process of manufacture would eliminate any flavor of the food eaten by the cow, but that the aroma of butter or cheese was due to the micro organisms in the milk, and called my attention to Farmers' Bulletin No. 9, issued by the Agricultural department at Washington. From this I learn that there are many species of bacteria in milk, some kinds causing milk to sour, and some which are necessary to the ripening of cream, and which gives the butter its peculiar and desirable aroma, and others to which are attributable its becoming rancid.

Scientists are now at work to discover the good bacteria that gives the butter and cheese its peculiar and desirable aroma, with a view to cultivating the same to be furnished butter and cheese makers in the form of a ferment, so yeast and which will enable anybody who has good milk and who will use ordinary precautions in cleanliness to make good butter.

The ripening of cheese is due to bacteria, and a scientist named Adametz estimates there are in an ounce of cheese 25 to 165 millions, and the number was found to increase during the ripening process. The Bulletin closes with the following prediction:

"We may then, perhaps, predict a time in the not distant future when both the butter maker and cheese maker will make use of fresh milk. The butter maker will separate the cream by the centrifugal machine in as fresh a condition as possible, and will add to the cream an artificial ferment consisting of a pure culture

of the proper bacteria, and then ripen his cream in the normal manner. The result will be uniformity. The cheese maker will in like manner inoculate fresh milk with an artificial ferment, and thus be able to control his product. Perhaps he will have a large variety of such ferments, each of which will produce for him a definite quality of cheese. To the dairy interest, therefore, the bacteriologist holds out the hope of uniformity. The time will come when the butter maker may always make good butter, and the cheese maker will be able, in all cases to obtain exactly the kind of ripening that he desires.

Geo. W. Hastings.

SHORT CORRESPONDENCE.

Will some of the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH tell me through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH what churn is best for the farmer, and if any of them have used the Union churn, and what they think of it. I want to get a churn, and want to get a good one.—JOHN JAMES, Madisonville, Texas.

I am desirous of purchasing a two-year-old pacing colt, promising to be 15½ or 16 hands when grown. As I am a subscriber to your valuable journal, I thought it probable that you could give me the name of some reliable party to whom I could write, tending toward my becoming possessor of the above described animal.—CHAS. FRANZ, 209 West Commerce Street, San Antonio, Texas.

In answer to the query of F. M. Johnson, will state that parties in this county cut the bull nettle some four or five inches beneath the surface, then add a small quantity of salt—a handful—and cover. Old pecan stools are sored in the same manner, only in them an augur is used. Salt is poured in the hole. Pecan stools are often exceedingly troublesome in cultivated lands.—G. W. JENKS, Stephenville, Texas.

Dr. De Backer, a German scientist, has discovered a new "sure cure for consumption," and has published his discovery to the world, though the world, nor the people in it, have not gone into hysterics over it yet. It is simply the bacilli procured from beer, which is hypodermically injected and the tubercular bacilli are destroyed. If this is not an advertising dodge of the brewers it looks very much like it. If a little beer injected under the skin will cure consumption, why will not nineteen or forty daily bumpers, taken hypogastrially, at least mitigate the disease? We have little faith in the beer cure for consumption.

TAME-SPIRITED AMERICANS.

Youth's Companion.

No doubt every boy who has the spirit of liberty in him has said to himself on reading the story of Caligula or of Nero, "What fools the Romans were to put up with the cruelties and follies of their emperors! Why didn't they rise in rebellion and turn out such monsters?"

Truly they did display an astonishing amount of patience. But if any of the boys who grow sarcastic over the meekness of the old Romans live in one of our largest cities, let them ask their fathers what kind of men fill the city offices.

Who are the aldermen? Liquor dealers, perhaps, or prize-fighters, or gamblers, or loafers.

The heads of departments are selected from the ward and district bosses, whose only trade is politics, and who never earn anything unless it is by cheating at elections—and that is paid for by the city.

Why do not the people turn them out? Because they are the slaves of party, as much as the Romans were the slaves of Nero. Their rulers do not murder them, nor command them to commit suicide, as the emperors did; but they rob their subjects openly.

Yet there is not spirit enough in the American people to tear off the party fetters and unite to form a purely municipal party, independent of national politics, to put good men in office and keep them there.

Until they can do that, let them not sneer at the chicken-heartedness of the people of Rome in the first century.

Wm. N. Brisky, Independence, Mo., breeder of Large English Berkshires, writes that he has a fine herd of pigs of the best breeding, carefully handled, and Al in every respect. See his advertisement on page 3.

Correspondence.

MORE BLISS TRIUMPH.

NEW BRAUNFELS, TEXAS.
Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

This is without doubt the best potato for Texas. I plant this potato at the same time, row by row with the New York and the Ohio Early Rose; the Triumph comes up much stronger and grows much more vigorous than both of the Early Roses, and when I came to harvest them I find that the Triumph had four to eight potatoes as large as large oranges, but the Early Rose had them only as large as walnuts. I planted only twenty-five pounds of seed and harvested over three hundred pounds of very large and fine potatoes. The Bliss Triumph is of such good proportions that only a few small ones can be found.

The keeping quality of this potato is better than any other variety grown in our state, and they will keep in a cellar six to eight months the freshest and the cooking quality will get better the older the potatoes get; the color is of a brilliant light red or fine pink, so that they look better and command a much better price than any other variety. I recommend every planter to give the Bliss Triumph a trial and they will be pleased with them. You need not send to Tennessee for seed, as a neighbor of Mr. Graham did, for you can get the true seed of the Bliss Triumph in our own state.

OTTO LOCKE.

A HOUSTONIAN'S NOTES ON THE STATE HORTICULTURAL MEETING.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.
Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

The eighth annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society held at this place is now a thing of the past. In some respects it was a disappointment—disappointing to the fruit growers in that so little interest was shown in the meeting by the citizens generally, and to the Houston people by the small outside attendance and limited number of exhibits made, though it must be said that these exhibits were of excellent quality and considering the bad season for fruit, more than was generally expected.

As an educational factor the meeting was a grand success. The horticulturists themselves were a fine body of men, polished, courteous and thoroughly educated in every branch of horticulture. The addresses delivered and essays read were models of good English and replete with information, showing a thorough knowledge of the different subjects handled.

Among the valuable papers contributed I will mention that of W. A. Yates, of Brenham, on Selection in Propagation. This was exactly in line with some experiments of my own, and I recommend a close study of Mr. Yates' ideas to all fruit growers anxious to improve their products, as I am satisfied if carried out it will result in much benefit to all orchardists. I afterwards had the pleasure of meeting this gentleman and during a few minutes conversation gained a great deal of information regarding the progress of Texas horticulture, especially in the culture of Japanese fruits, such as plums and persimmons. Mr. Yates, though a young man, and somewhat reserved, is a thoroughly posted horticulturist, and I predict for him a brilliant future in the land of southern horticulture. Prof. Malley's diagnosis of root diseases was, in view of past discussions on this vexed question, a timely effort that will be much appreciated by many fruit growers. Prof. Munson's address was of course everything that might be expected from a scientific horticulturist with a world wide reputation, made too, so I am informed, by experiments with native grapes right here in Texas. As future president of the Society, Prof. Munson is undoubtedly the right man in the right place.

Our Whitaker gave the horticulturists some valuable information in regard to the coast country, which same was badly needed in view of the lack of exhibits from this much talked of section.

Dr. Ragland's State report on the progress of horticulture contained a great deal of valuable information and is a good method of getting at the actual amount of work being done in different parts of the state. Other horticulturists contributed very ably to the mass of useful information filed with the secretary.

I would like to have met Professors Price and News of the A. & M. College in order to learn more of the workings of horticulture at the college grounds, but

had to forego that pleasure as those gentlemen's time was taken up in passing upon the different fruits, etc.

I have but one criticism to make regarding the past horticultural meeting, and that is concerning the discussions on resolutions and general business. To an outsider the unseemly wranglings and unnecessary disputes between the horticulturists themselves appeared childish and beneath the dignity of such an intelligent body of men, and served largely to detract from an otherwise perfectly rendered programme. I speak of this in the kindest spirit toward all those members who indulged in this recrimination, and trust these suggestions may be remembered and acted upon in future meetings of the society.

A. L. GREGG.

VIVISECTION.

ALEXANDER, ARK.
Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I cannot express my thanks for the pleasure you have given me (and no doubt the rest of your readers) by the assurance that vivisection of animals is not practiced in the Texas A. & M. College, and I humbly beg the pardon of every citizen of the state individually and collectively for even intimating such a thing, but knowing as I do that horses are dissected alive in other schools in our country, I feared it might be practiced in your Agricultural College. In the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania under the deanship of Dr. Hildekoper the following atrocities took place and was witnessed by the well known veterinary surgeon, Dr. Gadsden who was so disgusted by the exhibition himself, which was held under lock and key, that he complained of it to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The eye witness of the experimentation at the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania is a competent judge as well as a person of veracity, and says that he was ushered into a room with windows far above the ground, to debar the curious from looking in.

The door was unlocked to permit him to enter, and locked again when he was within, he supposed there was to be a regular examination of students, but to his surprise found there were to be experiments of a most revolting description.

A horse was before him tied with a halter. The first pupil was told to drive a seton into the shoulder of the horse, a most painful operation; the second was asked to perform tracheotomy—making an opening into the wind pipe—and a third to drive a seton into the hind flank. By this time the horse had been "hobbled," that is, so tied that it could not move, and the next student was told to dissect the various nerves of the foot. No anesthetic of any description was given the horse, and when the demonstrations were finished and the professor was asked by the visiting what would be done with the animal, he replied: "We leave it here and if it is alive in the morning we go on with other experimentations."

That the word of the eye witness may be the more readily believed, it should be said that Prof. Zuill is a graduate of Alford, near Paris, and that in similar institutions, as many as twelve horses are operated upon each week, and if the horses live to endure them, sixty-four operations are performed on each.

When Prof. Zuill's experimentation was reported to the Philadelphia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it was found that there was no law that would warrant his arrest.

Unless your readers have particularly investigated the subject, probably they are not aware that this fiendish work of cutting up animals alive is not only practiced in medical institutions and colleges, but has been introduced into public and private schools for the purpose of teaching physiology in a more impressive way, they say. H. Newell Martin, of John Hopkins University, Baltimore, has just published a book for the use of schools in which he gives minute directions for vivisectioning animals before classes. A Professor in Brown University, Providence, R. I., has written another text book giving the same information and recommends furnishing children with dissecting instruments to go out into the woods and fields and collect specimens for themselves. At Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; at Westchester, Pa.; Beloit Wisconsin, Rockford, Ill.; the Normal School, Greeley, Colorado; and at the Normal College, Shenandoah, Iowa, a Prof. H. practices vivisection with peculiar ferocity. In conversation with

a lady he remarked that "it would not be long before they could get criminals to vivisect, he was watching it with great interest, and it would be right." These are by no means the only schools in which these horrors are practiced, for it is very prevalent in the New England States. So general in Massachusetts that recently a severe law has been enacted against it, for strange as it may seem, when this fiendish work is done under the name of science there is absolutely no restraint or punishment for the most infamous cruelty. In addition to all these it is common to mutilate horses by docking and it is said that in Lowell, Mass., "nearly all the swell teams are now drawn by horses whose tails have been cut," though this is rebuked by Governor Greenhalge who is firmly opposed to this barbarity. He has issued an order to his staff that they must not appear in his official company on horses that have had their tails docked, and when looking to buy a horse he was told "it was next to impossible to get a decent animal that did not have his tail docked," his excellency replied, "then, I'll walk."

Last February when E. T. McConnell, Superintendent of the penitentiary at Little Rock humbly asked our people to send interesting literature for the benefit of the inmates, a bill was introduced into the Ohio legislature to give up criminals to be dissected alive, and experimented on by drugs "till fully executed." This bill did not pass, but I understand it is not yet disposed of.

It is not to be supposed that these atrocities are not practiced in the South. I have never yet seen a docked horse, though there may be some, and have not been able to find out that there are any schools, public or private where cruelty is taught as science. Some of the highest and noblest in our country have organized an anti-vivisection society to stop this frightful work, and circulating petitions to be offered to the state and general governments to pass laws for its total abolition. We count on the South to stand as an unit on the side of mercy and justice, and help deliver our land from the horrors of vivisection. I do not remember to have ever read a single number of your paper in which there were not one or more articles insisting on the humane treatment of animals, and which if followed would make heaven for these dumb creatures who so much need an advocate to plead their cause. It will give me the greatest pleasure to furnish information on this subject through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH to any one who will address Mrs. W. S. THOMAS.

ARE YOU MAKING ANY PREPARATIONS FOR A FALL GARDEN?

KOUNTZE, TEXAS.
Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Now that spring gardens are gone, and the marketing of melons and what little fruit escaped the late freeze, is nearly over, it is high time the fall garden was receiving some attention. What shall I plant this fall, that will return the greatest profit for the least labor, is the question that many are asking themselves. Much of the answer to this problem depends upon the market in which you are to sell your produce so unevenly. If you have a market in which you can sell cabbage at a fair price, then you had better give your entire attention to that crop. The seed beds should be prepared now, and the seed sown at once, or you may be too late, and thereby give your cabbage patch the benefit of a freeze in the latter part of December, that would forever knock all profits out of sight.

If you intend planting onions (black seed) you should begin to cultivate the soil in which you expect to plant seed, and also to add at each plowing or working of the land, liberal quantities of fertilizer, for there is no crop that is so gross a feeder as the onion, and few that will return as handsome profits for the labor invested. Onion seed can be sown at short intervals during the fall and winter, which will mature at corresponding intervals in early spring, that will bring extra good prices. In the southern portion of this State, gardening will hardly cease at all, while in the eastern part we can have early fall gardens that will yield many meals of crisp vegetables. Garden peas, radishes, lettuce and tomatoes can each be made to yield as much from the fall garden as the spring garden, provided, however, that the plants of the latter named vegetable is made by cuttings from plants that have reached a bearing age. The process of increasing the plant very rapidly, and at the same time obtaining bearing wood, is very simple. I usually make my cuttings for fall purposes, from

the first to the fifteenth of August, and about as follows: Cut off the top of growing plants below the second joint, counting the bud joint as one; carefully remove the leaves at the cut joint, and if the bud leaves are nearly grown, cut away about one half of them. Fill a box six inches deep with clean sand, and thoroughly saturate with water.

Take a lead pencil, or a stick the same size as the cutting and make holes in the sand three inches deep and two inches apart, and insert the cutting, gently pressing the sand to the cutting; or better still, drench with water, thereby completely firming the dirt around the cuttings. The sun must be kept entirely away from them and the bed kept perfectly cool, and the plants must not be allowed to wilt, as this destroys the vitality of the plant. They will root in from three to five days, provided the cuttings were not too tough and woody.

After they have rooted transplant into small boxes, or flower pots, and continue to shade until well established, when you can gradually bring into the sun and harden off, which will require about ten days, from the time they leave the cutting bed to have them ready to plant in open ground. The finest tomatoes that I ever raised, were from a third propagation by cuttings.

WILL H. BARBER.

COLORADO GRASS.

VOLANTE, Travis Co., Texas.
Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I see in your issue of July 14th two inquiries in regard to Colorado grass from A. Jones Taylor, Vernon, and C. C. Pettit, Galveston. Mr. Taylor says he does not want to make a mistake. Now if he will plant Colorado grass he will never make a mistake, as twenty years of experience has taught me the value of that grass, which is the most wonderful hay grass on earth. Mr. Hogan says it nearly equals Johnson grass. It does equal, not only so, but is far superior in every respect. There is no kind of stock but what will eat it, while in the green state it is excellent pasturage for hogs, and either cattle or horses will fatten faster on it while green than they will on corn. Mr. Hogan says he understands the farmers of Travis county plant in corn, cut corn in August and hay in September, and so we do; but it will not do to depend on, on account of drouth. The following is the method we follow here in the home of Colorado grass: We break land just like we were going to plant corn, say first of December (our land being already seeded), let stand until the first of November, about 10th of April, then rebreak with turning plow or double shovel; then log or harrow down and your work is done. I would say to Mr. Pettit that his grass is all right. When seed begin to fall off, cut what grass there is, if sufficient; if not, pasture it. In seeding new land I would break as usual, sow seed first of February, plow under with one horse turning plow, harrow down and let stand. The seed will come up soon as ground becomes warm. The seed will not all germinate the first year, as they do not ripen evenly. Some will ripen and fall off, while others will be in the dough and bloom, and this is the reason why they come up so unevenly. I will try to write another article on this wonderful grass some time in the future.

O. K. ENOCHS.

NOSTRUMS FOR THE INCREASE OF BUTTER.

INTERLACHIN, FLA.
Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

As most of the reputable Agricultural Journals have refused to publish "Black Pepsin" and other nostrums for the increase of butter; the vendors are relying upon the circular and postal card for the dissemination of the fraud. For the benefit of butter makers we will state that in 100 pounds of good milk there are 4 pounds of butter fat, 4 pounds of casein and 5 pounds of milk sugar, albumen and ash and 87 pounds of water.

In poor milk there is less of solid matter and in very superior milk from the finer breeds of dairy cows, the above amounts are increased somewhat. Butter is made from butter fat, and any process which increases the amount of four pounds of butter from one hundred pounds of ordinarily good milk, the article so produced is not butter, but an emulsion, the increase being made up of water, casein, etc., but is not butter. The instructions say; take a pound of good butter and a quart of milk (the milk and butter to be warm) add the black pepsin, and churn together and you will have two pounds of butter." An emulsion has been made, but the

the organs comes indirectly from purely accidental or physical causes." Since his studies in France, Prof. Viale has observed the dying condition of cotton in Texas, and together with Prof. Scribner, now of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, they designated the disease as root rot, which is an adaptation, as it were, of the French term, "Pourriture." It certainly seems advisable, therefore, to be in accord with leading authorities, both in our own and other countries, and that we should adopt this naming. This will suffice for the common name, if we must have one, but it yet remains technically indefinite, in so far as that it does not necessarily specify the specific cause of disease. This becomes an important point to be born in mind since the specific fungi producing any two given cases of root rot may be widely different. That is to say, the specific fungus producing root rot of the carrot in Germany is different from that producing root rot of the vine in France, and both differ from that of cotton in our own country. The term root rot is, therefore, generic as a common term, and should not be associated specifically with any particular disease germ unless specified. It should, therefore, be accompanied with a suitable name to specify it. For example: Root rot of cotton; root rot of alfalfa; or root rot of fruit trees. This becomes an easy matter for us in Texas at this time, since *Ozonium auricommum* is the only fungus thus far identified as a parasite on the roots of cotton producing, distinctively, a rot, and this same fungus has been identified in the case of the apple, when this fruit was planted in infected spots. It will, therefore, avoid confusion if we confine the application of the term root rot to the symptoms produced by the fungus *Ozonium auricommum*, and this gerin should be understood unless otherwise specified.

CHARACTER OF DISEASE.

Upon the roots of the young trees, or other plants after the wilting of the leaves, and dead of the disease, numerous small brown threads are found to surround the tap root and some of the lateral roots. In numerous places upon these roots there will be present small wart like bodies. These are simply masses of the fungus and retain their vitality for a long time. Previous to the wilting of the leaves, and death of the host plant, the threads just spoken of are white. Young apple trees may make a good growth and look promising, but suddenly the leaves wilt, blacken, and the trees die. Older apple trees die more gradually. The external symptoms of this disease in young trees are always manifested in the sudden wilting of the leaves and death of the trees when but a day before it appeared perfect. Prof. Pammel, on page 12, Bulletin No. 7, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, says relative to the rapidity of death, that, "the suddenness with which plants die is governed somewhat by the conditions of the atmosphere and soil. Thus, during dry weather in August, 1888, few plants were dying and planters frequently said that dry weather did a great deal to check the disease. In the latter part of August rains set in, and during the intervals of hot sunshine a large number of plants were wilting. In June and July, 1889, it was again found that more plants were affected after a rainy day, followed by warm sunshine, than during several days of dry weather. Healthy plants are frequently found close to diseased ones, often till late in the season. It does not follow that green and apparently healthy plants are not diseased, as I have repeatedly observed." The following will serve to illustrate: Eight plants were found growing in a bunch, two of these had wilted, and in each case the tap root was covered with the mycelium of the fungus. In two cases the tap roots contained an abundance of the fungus, though these plants had not wilted, but probably would have wilted in a day or two."

INFECTIOUS CHARACTER OF THE DISEASE.

Prof. L. H. Pammel, author of Bulletin 4 of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, considers that it is amply proven that the disease produced by *Ozonium auricommum* is infectious; that is, that it is capable of distribution to new localities in which it will again produce the disease. He found that the dead spots in cotton fields increase in size year after year, and if sweet pota-

toes or apple trees are planted in these spots they also contract the disease.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

Since the *Ozonium* fungus above mentioned as attacking cotton, also attacks various fruit and forest trees, the geographical distribution of this disease given for cotton by Prof. Pammel in Bulletin 4, above cited, will suffice and answer our purpose. Prof. Pammel enrolls the following counties as containing infested areas: "Washington, Grimes, Fayette, Brazos, Waller, Travis, Hays, Limestone, Williamson, Milam, Burnet, Robertson, Grayson, Collin, Ellis and Dallas." Capt. T. M. Scott has found it in Denton, Fannin, Lamar, Tarrant; Mr. W. Wiprecht in Comal, Kendall and Bexar. Dr. H. H. Loughridge in Red River, Hopkins, Titus, Cass, Bastrop, Lee, Trinity, Cherokee, Anderson, Wise, Hamilton, Bass, Bosque and Hill. In Bulletin 7 of the same Station, Prof. Pammel adds Parker and Montague counties. From this extensive and thorough study by Prof. Pammel, it is noted that the entire Gulf coast is as yet free from this disease. Orchardists and nurserymen of the Gulf coast district will do well to utilize every precaution and keep free from this infection by being careful to ascertain whether the nursery from which they buy is from an infested region and whether the nursery stock is diseased, or was grown on soil which was once infested. Outside of our state this disease has been reliably reported from the Indian Territory, Mississippi and Florida.

SOILS.

Concerning these, much has been said both as to kind and drainage. Dr. H. H. Loughridge in his studies of the disease in Mississippi, says that much of it "is due to undrained soils of a heavy type. The worst cases I have ever seen occurred in the tertiary and cretaceous formations of Mississippi, in the stiff, yellow hog-wallow soils. On investigation I always found the tip of the root diseased, and the fungus proceeded or follows the damage to the nutrition and progress of the root is hard to say, but its appearance is certainly connected in a very large number of cases with a reaching of an undrained and impervious soil." Additional evidence on this point is given by Prof. Pammel in Bulletin 7, already referred to, when, after having fully discussed different kinds of soils, as also the theories that acid, limestone or alkali produce the disease, he finally sums up on page 28 in the following language: "The soil upon which the disease occurs is variable. It is worse on the black, cretaceous soils. These are very poorly drained. Wet seasons, and especially rain followed by hot sunshine, is favorable for disease. It occurs alike on the mesquite soil of Hays and Travis counties, the post oak lands of Eastern Texas, the various theories (referring to the acid, limestone and alkali theories) are not founded on scientific facts."

HOST PLANTS.

Among the fiber and vegetable plants are found cotton (*Gossypium herbaceum*), sweet potato (*Ipomoea Batata*), and also *Dolichos sinensis* and alfalfa. Of fruit and forest trees the following should be listed as susceptible to the disease: Elm (*Ulmus Americana*), Basswood (*Tilia Americana*), White Ash (*Fraxinus Americana*), Apple trees (*Pyrus Malus*), Russian Mulberry (*Morus alba*), China tree (*Melia azedarach*), Japan Persimmon (*Diospyros Kaki*, grafted on native persimmon *D. Virginia*), Silver Maple (*Acer dasycarpum*), Paper Mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*).

Among weeds we have the following: *Sida* (*Sida spinosa*), Ragweeds (*Ambrosia psilostachya*), Cocklebur (*Xanthium Canadense*).

Of the forest and ornamental trees the China and Paper mulberry suffer most. The Pear (*Pyrus communis*) is also said to be susceptible, but this has not been satisfactorily determined. Bearing on this, Mr. R. D. Blackshear, of Navasota, in Bulletin 7, spoken of heretofore, in reporting upon some experiments with fertilizers upon infected spots, states the following: "On a space including the experimental plot of ground, nearly all of the cotton has died, not more than five per cent being alive now. About 50 of my young pear trees have died on the same ground, and all from the same cause. Most of the trees have died since the first of July." Prof. Pammel, in making a study of Mr. Blackshear's orchard, did not find the *Ozonium* upon the roots, and was unable to determine positively the cause of the condition of the trees. The pear is, therefore, to that extent, upon the doubtful list of susceptible plants. This

doubt, however is sufficient that all orchardists and nurserymen should inspect their stock purchased, and exercise every precaution in the matter of suitable localities and nurseries from which to buy healthy trees.

The following list of plants is probably susceptible, and have died of some root rot when planted in infested land, but have never been examined microscopically to determine positively; hence the reason for placing them as doubtful, since the fact that external characters which were relied upon may have been wrongly interpreted. The list is compiled from 57 replies to a circular sent out to various localities by the Texas Experiment Station, asking the parties addressed to state what plants were susceptible to, and died from the *Ozonium auricommum* disease: Watermelons, tobacco, cow peas, sweet peas, Irish potatoes, okra, pear, black ash, pecan, bois d'arc, black locust, peach, walnut, roses and cherry.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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Poultry.

A writer in a prominent poultry journal says: "The yolk of an egg consists mainly of a nutritious oil, and if the hen is not in good condition this oil will be deficient." The writer would have made the hit of the season if he had added that the albumen and the shell also would have been deficient, or not at all, if the hen were not in good condition, for it is a fact that hens will not lay at all unless in good condition.

So far we believe there has been no selection of a judge for the poultry show at the Dallas State Fair this fall. The sum allowed for this purpose by the Fair Association is totally inadequate to secure the services of a competent judge from another state, unless it is augmented by the State Poultry Association. The object aimed at cannot be attained for less than \$150. What the outcome will be can only be guessed at.

CURES FOR ROUP.

The following remedies for roup are prescribed by several well known poultrymen:

Pullander Williams says: I use camphorated oil for roup and it will cure any case if taken in time. I keep it in a small can with spring bottom and inject the oil into the fowl's nostrils. It is also good for canker. It is well to add five drops of carbolic acid to each ounce of camphorated oil.

F. B. Zimmer says: As soon as I notice the first signs of a "cold," I give one or two doses of cod liver oil and camphor, and they "knock it crazy." But if it is neglected for a day or two, glythera and good care saves them. Good quarters and good care amount to more than a whole drug store of remedies. Cholera and indigestion I prevent by proper food and care.

H. S. Babcock says: Under the term of "roup" is embraced a variety of diseases ranging from a common cold to a distemper resulting to all appearances in blood poisoning. For a cold nothing is better than warm quarters, with a few drops of aconite in the drinking water, the supply being limited in quantity to insure the taking of medicine. For the more violent form of roup I have found nothing better than the external use of bromo-chloralum, diluted one-half in water, bathing the affected parts and also injecting the same up the nostrils. To this treatment I add a liberal use of sulphur in the food, making the food at the same time stimulating in character. Give fullest ventilation and keep quarters clean, dry and warm as possible without fire.

Canker. Remove the deposits, causing as little bleeding as possible; touch the affected parts with tincture of iodine. Sulphur is often efficacious in such cases, as is also borax.

E. E. Edwards: For roup take three parts of glycerine, one part of turpentine, mix the two well together, having half-teaspoonful of both. Give part down the throat of fowl, rub rest on nostrils. I have treated several fowls this way, it effecting a cure. I treat the fowl when first symptoms appear.

Jones Wilcox: A valuable remedy for all throat and head troubles (roup in all its forms) is to confine the fowls in hen house and fumigate with pine tar and spirits turpentine in equal parts. Put these in an iron vessel and ignite with a coal of fire or match.

About Bees.

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

Southern Live Stock Journal: One hundred and thirty-two bees that had lost their stings were caged. Eighty were alive 48 hours after, and flew away as lively as ever. Bees do not succumb readily to injury, so we think they may live some time after losing their stings.

Honey is an excellent remedy in lung trouble. Make a strong decoction of hoarhound herb and sweeten with honey. Take a tablespoonful five times a day. Honey-candy is an excellent remedy for coughs, colds, whooping-cough, etc. Fill a bellnettle kettle with hoarhound leaves and soft water, letting it boil until the liquor becomes strong; strain through a muslin cloth, adding as much honey as desired, then cook it in the same kettle until the water evaporates, when the candy may be poured

into shallow vessels and remain until needed, or pulled like molasses candy until white.

There will be six complete stories in Scribner's for August, which (following their highly approved custom) will be a Fiction Number.

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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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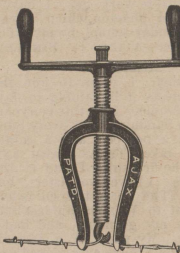
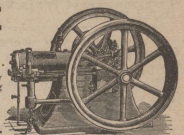
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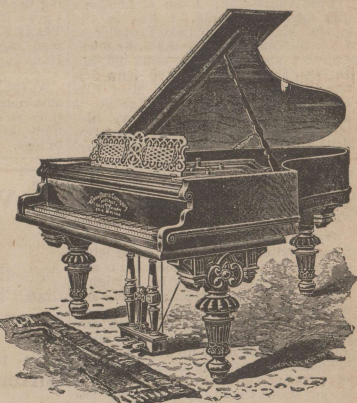
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it, and that the town of Flint is situated on my father's old homestead.

Well, I must close, for fear of wearing out my welcome. When I write again I will tell the sisters how they can raise strawberries if they will only try.

Belton, Tex.

OF AND FOR WOMEN.

A YOUNG MAN.

For some time I have been listening to the discussions of our circle, and now ask permission to step forward and have my little say. I admire the frank and honest expression of opinion we have been listening to, even though many of the speakers differ from me. I trust my remarks may be received in the spirit they are given, and we will all be benefited by the free interchange of thought.

One speaks lightly of the W. C. T. U. Outside the church, I consider this the greatest and most powerful organization the world has yet been blessed with. Their work is so broad and far reaching, comprising forty-three departments, any one of which is worthy of highest praise. They have banded the globe with a rope of three strands—love, temperance and purity. Countless thousands of old men, young men and boys have been given a helping hand and saved from ruin, from worse than death. Multitudes of homes have been saved from desolation. Public sentiment is being educated and rapidly changed, and the rising generation trained in new ideas of life and purity. The most cultivated, noblest and purest women, and men, too, not of America alone, but of the leading countries of civilization, are friends of the W. C. T. U. All honor and praise to its heroic members and leaders.

Another mourns the fact that woman is taking man's place in the professions and the business world. Let her enjoy them; she has well earned them, and is worthy and capable. True worth wins. Why are every day more young women gaining places in our government positions? These are awarded by examination to the one obtaining highest grade. One reason, and only one can be given. They rank the highest, and are, therefore, more efficient.

Young men are becoming, from tobacco and drink, moral and physical wrecks by the hundreds, and girls are getting the clerkships. No intelligent person will deny that young women are rapidly gaining the foremost places in our schools of higher education. They are carrying off prizes and highest honors on every side, in every department—even in mathematics, where men used to claim they were masters. In one of our leading state schools the highest credit ever given in mathematics was to a young lady of seventeen. A leading college president says: "I have never seen better work than I have seen done by some of our girls from seventeen to twenty." This is because girls have better opportunities than boys, I hear some one say. Most parents are inclined to give the son equal or better opportunities, but it is not as often appreciated by him as by his sister. Many and many parents make every sacrifice, and are so anxious for their boys' education, but he is sent to college or high school term after term, and his time and their money wasted, till at last he is kept at home and put to work. This is not general, but true far too often, as any one may know who has been away to school.

Another sister asks: "Are women any better than men that we may expect their vote on moral questions? In the population of the world they greatly exceed the men. If they are no better, we would expect to find at least as many criminals, as many in our jails. Is it so? None can say yes. Be it said to the everlasting shame of manhood, when we do find a degraded woman, nine cases in ten man is to blame, man was the leader to ruin.

Bravo, Mattie Daniel; I admire your letter. A poor little heretofore innocent girl, enticed by man, may take a wrong step and though penitent is banished from society, to go—where? while the accomplice of her disgrace is received

with open arms in a few weeks. It is cruel, outrageous, monstrous.

If a woman breaks the law she goes to jail; she must pay taxes, be sued in court, and why not vote and help make the laws she must obey? Some say she is represented by her men relatives. Hundreds have no near men relatives, and hundreds could represent themselves better than their male folks are at present doing it for them. Others say the leading women would not vote, and at the polls would be such a collection of the vulgar that good women could not get there without being insulted.

In Kansas, woman has school and municipal suffrage now, and the leading women nearly all do vote in the principal cities. One of the election board and one of the clerks at each voting place is a lady. Everything is as quiet and orderly as could be wished, and the ladies have every respect shown them, and pass to and fro with as little annoyance as any other day in the year.

These are facts, not as I have read, no theory, but what I have seen with my own eyes. The women in Kansas do vote, and vote on the right side. Why not in Texas? A recent writer holds up her hands in horror because a lover of the Bible should speak for woman's freedom. None love the word more than I, but I love it all, not a few verses.

Some women, and many men, so fix their eyes on I Cor. 34 and 35 that they cannot see before and beyond. How they gaze at it with loving eyes almost fearing to close the page lest it should be gone from them. Read what Paul says, "we are all one in Christ Jesus, neither male nor female." Read where Paul says, "Love your wife as your own body." Read where, over and over, Paul commends the lady workers in the early church. Read of women prophets, teachers and preachers. Drink in the whole spirit of christianity. Let woman preach. Christ gave her the first commission, "Go tell my brother I am risen."

She cannot keep the story, and is yet telling the dying world of a risen Christ. As she compares her life with that of woman in heathen lands, how dare she be idle when the command is, "go." What more noble or womanly thing could a woman do than preach Christ, who has exalted womanhood, by it in the parlor or the pulpit. And there are thousands of fathers, sons, husbands who never love them so well or think them so beautiful as when they see them thus employed.

When we see the grand and glorious work done, and many receiving Christ in this and other lands through woman's teaching, can we, dare we, doubt that God is leading them, and thus wants them to serve Him?

San Antonio, Tex.

THE THREE FOOLS.

KATE FIELD.

Once upon a time there were three fools—a great big fool, and a middle-sized fool and a tiny little bit of a fool. These three were women contemplating marriage with men whose paths were crooked.

The woman who was a little bit of a fool, married a man who drank. Her friends warned her, naturally, and the general public prophesied, but she risked it. Then began the official programme—cheerful home, good meals, fragrant coffee, bright open fires; after that there was a gold cure and in the end he was reclaimed. He was, really. Moreover, he staid so.

The middle-sized fool married a man whose taste was not so much for wine as for women and song. He liked them best as combined in light opera. It requires a woman of great sweetness of temper and infinite tact to manage a man of this kind, but she did it, and in time he, too, reformed. The road was a weary one for her, however.

But the great big fool married a man who was a gambler. He was a foreign person, having a local habitation, deeply mortgaged, and a name. And the rest of this chapter is very brief and not especially cheerful. It is this: The genuine gambler never reforms.

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EQUAL IN APPEARANCE TO SOLID GOLD. Cut this out and send it to us with your name and address and we will send you by express for examination, one of these new Imperial Golden Jewels and set watch with guarantee for 5 years and if you think it equal in appearance to a \$25.00 watch, we express charges and the watch is yours. To introduce these new watches we will give free in each package a gold plated Chain and pair of Cuff Buttons. Write today. WHAT PEOPLE SAY. Knobel, Ark., April 28, '94. Dear Sirs:—Would say that your watches are hands. They far exceeded my expectations. Thanking you for promptness and courtesies, I am, Yours truly, W. B. Knobel. Chicago Watch Co., 231 Wabash Av., Chicago, Ill.

For the ECONOMY of the HOUSEHOLD and

the HAPPINESS of the FAMILY

a good cooking apparatus is indispensable.

While you are getting one it is as well to get the best, which means the Charter Oak Stove or Range. The use of them will promote the good nature of every member of the family by giving them palatable, easily digested food.

The economy comes in on its lasting qualities and saving in fuel.

EXCELSIOR MFG. CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Farm and Stock.

An unusual number of cows and heifers are being spayed this year, and this will add largely to the beef output.

When a man goes out and beats his cow because his coffee was not to his taste, or because his wife asked him for money to buy a pair of shoes for the boy, the devil don't bother about him, for the intercession of forty saints could not save him.

It is stated by the Fort Worth Gazette that a Mr. J. C. Martin has started a movement to establish a creamery (presumably at or near that city) to consume the product of 200 cows. If the right sort of beginning is made, and the cows are in sight and of the right sort, there is no reason why the enterprise cannot be made to succeed. We hope it may.

Young pigs should not be fed sour milk. At least this is indicated by recent experiments, and confirmed by the experience of some veteran swine men. Sour milk has a tendency to bring on scours, on account of the inability of the young stomachs to digest it, for it rapidly curdles and becomes consolidated into hard lumps. Pigs ten to twelve weeks old are able to utilize this food if brought to it gradually, and when they once master the difficulty, sour milk is all right.

Again we would remind farmers that if they would avoid scours, which they should gather on early. If this work is postponed until cotton picking begins to push us, it is likely to be left undone until late in the fall, after the weather has done its work and weevils are in full blast, after prowling thieves have got their usual quota, and your neighbor's vagrant cattle, horses and hogs have levied their contributions. This waste on many farms will reach 15 per cent of the crop, and on others 10 per cent, and on others more, and still others less. It is only when gathered early and securely housed that the crop is in actual possession of the proper owner and in the best possible condition. To become prosperous, farmers must study and work to prevent waste.

Last week, up in Kansas, Nebraska, and largely over the great West, they had a summer blizzard that parched and withered the crops and prostrated the croppers. It is stated that whole fields of corn have been blasted by the fervid heat. A telegram from Topeka says that the corn crop will be a failure in the western part of that state, and that in Central Kansas the crop has been fearfully shortened. This red-hot blizzard was destructive in nearly every state between the Mississippi and the Rockies. Well, if people will live in such places when balmy Texas offers her perpetual gulf breeze to invigorate the people and fruitful her fields, we can't help it. We have warned them to "come to Texas," and they heeded us not. We cannot snatch them "as brands from the burning."

The American Berkshire Association, for the purpose of encouraging breeders generally to exhibit their herds at the county, district and state fairs of 1894, offers a gold medal to the owner of the herd of Berkshires that makes the best show record during the current year. The grand gold medal will be awarded the exhibitor whose prize record scores the highest number of points on the following basis, viz.: In the Berkshire class at county fairs, each third premium to count one point; each second premium to count two points; each first premium to count four points; each sweepstakes premium to count eight points; each sweepstakes premium in rings where all breeds compete together, to count ten points. At district fairs, state fairs and expositions, the score will be made upon a uniform and equitable plan, based upon the number of entries of recorded animals in each ring.

From the circular issued by the American Berkshire Association for July, 1894, we learn that among the states and territories, and provinces of Canada, Texas leads in the amount of cash paid for fees to the Association, Missouri and Illinois coming next. This record is for the period from January 1st to July 1st of the present year. This indicates unmistakably what TEXAS FARM AND RANCH has all the while claimed, to-wit: that Texas is rapidly tending toward the condition of a hog exporting state, and also that Berkshires are holding their own among their competitors. The same circular informs us that the

interest in Berkshire hogs, as indicated by cash premiums offered at fairs in the states, gives Texas third place, only Nebraska and Missouri exceeding her, the amounts given being, Nebraska, \$725; Missouri, \$520, and Texas, \$416. Now we wish to inform the outside world that Texas not only has hogs on hand and more on the way, but that these hogs are of the best stock to be found in the country, and that she also has where-with to feed and fatten the same, and incidentally she has a growing home market.

A new method of preserving milk is reported from France. The milk is simply put up in strong 25-gallon cans, fresh from the cows, and is treated to an oxygen bath at a pressure of two atmospheres, or 28 pounds to the square inch. It is claimed that this treatment destroys all the germs of fermentation or disease, and that the milk may be transported and kept for months without any perceptible change, even though repeatedly heated nearly to the boiling point. If this apparent improbability should prove to be a fact, it would revolutionize the dairy business and greatly increase the demand for milk.

IS BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS INFECTIOUS?

To quiet the apprehensions of persons who are denying themselves milk from fear of taking pulmonary consumption from the cows, we append a report read before the United States and Provincial Boards of Health by Dr. C. H. Fisher, of the Rhode Island Board of Health:

"In connection with the consideration of tuberculosis in cattle, there are some facts that have come within the experience and observation of the secretary that have an obvious bearing upon the question of the transmissibility of tuberculosis from one animal to another, and from cows to human beings by the ingestion of milk.

"Within the last twelve years there have been found from one to two cases of tuberculosis in various herds in the state, without the occurrence of other cases subsequently in the same herd.

"Within the same period there have also occurred in a very few instances only, the knowledge of the infection of the entire herd, and in no herd exceeding eight in number, except at the state fair.

"In no instance has a case of tuberculosis occurred in any family, ascertained by observation or inquiry, subsequently to the home use of the milk from any of the herds in which tuberculosis has been found.

"In no instance has tuberculosis been found present in any family or in existence immediately preceding the occurrence of the malady in the bovine stock of such family.

"In no instance has there seemed to be any connection between the infection of tuberculous cattle and the sputum of any consumptive person.

"The secretary has under observation several persons who used exclusively, for not less than a year in either case, the milk of tuberculous cows which are badly diseased, and so far (now from two to three years) no cases of consumption have occurred among them.

"These facts, however, do not disprove the theory of the communicability of tuberculosis, which the secretary believes to be well established, but do show that the dangers from infection are not so inevitable as some theorists are disposed to affirm."

A GOOD SOW.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

With reasonably good management a good brood sow can be made to farrow two good litters of pigs every year, and if this is done, two or three good sows will supply all of the pigs that an average farmer will care to feed and fatten for market.

With care in the feeding and breeding the litters may be distributed through the year so that there can be some growing and some fattening a good part of the time. One advantage in this is that it affords a better opportunity of using the various products to a better advantage. If the pigs are farrowed in the fall, and are given good treatment, so as to keep in a good, thrifty condition during the winter, they can be ready to commence to feed to fatten by the time grass has made a good start to grow in the pastures. This gives a good opportunity to fatten under very favorable conditions.

Pigs farrowed in the spring can be kept growing during the summer if in good pasture, with a very little grain, and at a small cost, and with good treat-

ment can be ready for market in the fall, and can be fattened when the conditions are most favorable. This gives fall pigs a good opportunity to get well started to growing before cold weather sets in, and the spring pigs to secure a good start before hot, dry weather sets in during the summer, while it affords the best opportunities for fattening. When the weather is only moderately hot is the most favorable season for securing the best gains at the lowest cost, and as every item must be considered, it is worth trying to breed so as to have the hogs to fatten at this time.

When bred and fed for market, nine months is as long as a pig should be kept on the farm, and good treatment will secure such a growth as will put them in a marketable condition by this time.

With pigs, rather than with any other class of stock on the farm, it is essential to push the growth, and generally the more fully this is done, the better will be the results secured, the time of farrowing with the fattening are items always to be considered, as these will make a considerable difference in the cost when ready to market.

Edison, Mo.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a list of Texas transfers of Jersey cattle for two weeks ending July 10, 1894, taken from report of the Secretary A. J. C. C.:

BULLS.

Harwood Duke 36725—L. A. Smith to W. B. Lulling.

Heifers' Crown Prince 36788—W. W. Lipscomb to M. Johnson, Lulling.

Jao Guynn 25964—W. G. Beard & J. A. Guynn to J. A. Guynn, Eagle Lake.

Judge Case 25592—E. M. Field to J. E. McDonald, Midlothian.

Tadpole 36615—W. W. Lipscomb to J. D. Leonard, Lulling.

Texas Pogis 20194—L. G. Suggs to Terrell, Harris & Hardin, Terrell.

Texas Signal 36976—H. C. Herspenger to W. N. Murphy, LaGrange.

V. Damon 36916—J. F. McCarty to V. V. Damon, Eagle Lake.

Wanderer's Romeo 36832—S. C. Bell to C. E. Hickey, Cotulla.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Amy Nelson 90414—R. L. Scott to A. Johnson, Valley Mills.

Creampot Alpha 48018—J. Arbuckle to S. B. Hopkins, Dallas.

Donna Signal 24 70659—W. Morrow & Son Jersey Cattle Co. to J. F. Morris & Co., Houston.

Donna Signal 24 70659—Est. of J. F. Morris & Co. to J. M. Boyles, Houston.

Gem of the Berg 43116—B. F. Fly to R. P. Lyon, Dallas.

Mary of Jessamine 4th 96854—H. C. Herspenger to W. N. Murphy, LaGrange.

MUTTON.

Wool and Hide Shipper.

That farmers as a class should use more mutton can hardly be disputed. It is palatable, cheap and nutritious, and when sheep are kept upon the farm affords an opportunity of having fresh meat at a low cost, and with a less risk of loss than almost any other class of stock. During harvest and at threshing more or less fresh meat is necessary, and with a little planning a head of mutton can be made to supply all that is needed, but it is not only on these extra occasions that mutton can be used to a great advantage. On too many farms too much dependence is placed upon fat bacon or pickled pork for the meat. During the summer the constant use of fat pork in this way is at least detrimental to health if not positively injurious, and fresh meat would be healthier as well as more palatable. Many farmers are so situated that they cannot depend upon the butcher, while in reality the mutton is so much cheaper that the average farmer can better afford to kill a good fat mutton than to purchase fresh meat from the butcher, even though it be brought to the door reasonably regular. One advantage of mutton over other kinds of fresh meat is that it will keep longer than either beef or pork.

But to have a supply when needed and to have of a good quality it is nearly always best to commence in good season. Mutton to be good, should be reasonably fat, but with plenty of grass and water this would not be difficult to secure.

There is nearly always wethers or ewes that have not proven good breeders that should either be fattened and marketed or butchered, and when fresh meat is needed it will be more economical to butcher than to market, as selling fat mutton and buying fresh beef and pork is paying a good profit for converting animals into meat while it is very

questionable, all things considered, if the quality is as good.

The average farm family will readily eat a good mutton before it will spoil, and do this much more readily than they would a pork or a beef, and this is quite an item.

GROWING THE PIG.

W. C. TANNER, in Rural North-west.

At this season of the year every farmer is interested in seeing his pigs increase in size as fast as possible, and while corn and water is supplied to the sows along with good pasture and plenty of slop, the pigs themselves should be given special attention.

Remember "the biggest hog" is sure to get his share first, and if the pigs are fed only with their mothers, they will be knocked away more or less, and will not make as good growth as if given a separate feeding pen.

Make a pen under shelter, and arrange for the pigs to go in and out as they please, away from all larger hogs.

Give them all the slop or milk they will clean up at least twice a day.

For feeding grain, make boxes twelve inches square by eighteen inches high, with a good hinge lid (leather hinges will do). For each box make a bottom two feet square, which will allow a projection of about six inches on each side of the box; nail cleats on the edge of this projection, and you have a shallow trough all around the box. On each side of the box, next to the bottom, make a hole six or eight inches long by about three-fourths of an inch deep, which will allow a small quantity of the grain to come within reach of the pigs. Fill your box with grain and allow the pigs to help themselves.

As fast as they lick the grain away from the holes, more will run out, and they will be constantly supplied, while at the same time they cannot waste it.

Oats is one of the best bone producing foods for any young animal, and if you will keep these feed boxes filled with oats for the pigs to run to, you will realize more than 25 cents a bushel for the oats, and will have a hog with good frame at fattening time. The less corn the pigs have until they are ready for the fattening pen the better, provided they are well supplied with other food for the production of bone and frame.

It is also true that the less corn your sows have while suckling, the better, if they have plenty of grass and slops made from ground grain and oil meal.

Grow bone and frame for the first five or six months, and then finish up with corn as quickly as possible.

SUGGESTIONS FROM A SUCCESSFUL SWINE-BREEDER.

J. A. COUNTRYMAN IN BREEDER'S GAZETTE.

Perhaps it might be of some value to the readers of the Gazette for me to comply with your request for a brief statement of my experience in the care of brood sows and pigs. The dams will need special attention, and should be on the gain from service to farrowing. I wish to enter a protest against heavy feeding of corn to them at any time. It is too heating, and will produce too much fat. Give her plenty of room for exercise; every organ demands use and the appetite and power of digestion are increased by it. Young sows should be well fed and slopped, so they will grow. Treat old sows the same, with this difference: They will do with less feed, and they should not be in as full flesh, or they will overlay their pigs. I leave them bunched until a day or two of farrowing, when I separate them, giving them a pen eight by eight feet. Give the sow a dry bed of sufficient quantity before farrowing. After this it should be changed when it becomes fine or soiled.

The feed and care of the sow and pigs during the period of nursing are of vital importance. After the sow farrows, never disturb her by feeding her until she gets up of her own accord. The first attempt the sow makes to get up give her a drink of warm water. The next day give warm drink with a little wheat bran or shorts stirred in, gradually increasing the feed until at the end of ten days you may safely reach about this combination as a diet: ground oats and wheat shorts in about equal weight to one-eighth part of linseed-oil meal mixed in a thin slop, slightly seasoned and warmed. In addition to the slop an ear of corn may be given.

The little fellows ought to grow right along, and should be fed liberally from the time of birth to market age. When the pigs are from three to four weeks old they will commence eating. Then I arrange a way for the pigs to slip into

Farm Machinery.

When a farmer borrows a farm tool from his neighbor, and does not recognize the obligation to return it, he ought at least be able to tell the owner, when he comes for it, where he left it or who he loaned it to last.

F. E. Myers & Bro's (Ashland Ohio,) catalogue of Pumps and Hay Tools, No. 25, is a most complete and instructive publication of the kind, we have seen. The list of goods manufactured is a large one, and they are deservedly popular everywhere.

Farm Implement News says that extremely light bicycles have been the cause of many serious accidents lately, among which one death and many broken bones are recorded. Twenty-five to thirty pounds is light enough. Safety should not be sacrificed to speed.

Machinery men all over the great West report a material falling off in sales, except in the matter of haying tools. Texas implement dealers are getting along all right with an innumerable host of customers, most of whom are good, some indifferent, but few positively bad. There is positively nothing in Texas to cause a falling off in trade in any branch.

A farmer who has no better reason for buying a costly farm implement than because his neighbor across the creek has one, should revise his economy. The progressive farmer cannot compete with the world without the labor-saving contrivances that enable him to reduce the cost of production, but it will not pay to overdo the thing. No matter how good a tool may be, one can have too much of it.

The Stover Manufacturing Company have out an elegant illustrated descriptive catalogue of their Ideal Irrigator Windmills, containing a large amount of valuable information about building reservoirs, embankments, ditches, water traps; about preparing land for irrigation, and planting and growing crops under this system. This little work is worth reading by all persons interested in advanced farming, whether in arid, sub-arid or humid regions.

The Sturges Steel Churn, as shown on page three, manufactured by the Chicago Stamping Co., Chicago, is the latest improvement in butter making. It has many points of excellence over the old style wooden churn, chief of which is, its perfectly smooth surface inside, thereby requiring but little labor to keep it clean. The cover being full size of inside diameter of churn, and edges rolled over, leaves no projections for the accumulation of sour milk. The frame is also made of steel throughout. The bearings are frictionless, making it easy running. All who have not seen it would do well to write the manufacturers for descriptive booklet.

Farm Implement News: The continuous prosperity of France and her freedom from financial troubles through these late years, during which surrounding nations have been suffering so much from falling prices and depressed industries, have attracted general attention. Some say it is due to the thrift and economical habits of her people; and others credit it to her independent and wisely managed financial system. Of money she provides about \$50 per capita, or double that of the United States. She has \$700,000,000 of silver, and more of gold, the parity of which is maintained without difficulty, as she pays her obligations, mostly held at home, with both metals, and prevents a drain upon either by handing out the other. Of course we are too wise to take any lessons from France; but one may wonder why our wise and disinterested financial statesmen, if we ever had any, could not have furnished an independent financial system for this great nation, instead of one that makes us subservient to the money power of England.

WATER FOR COWS.

Orange Judd Farmer.

Milk is about 87 per cent water. To produce a good yield of milk without plenty of water is impossible. The water of milk is taken from the blood. Diminishing the water in the blood creates thirst and fever. Profuse perspiration makes a person thirsty because the fluid perspired comes from the blood and not enough is left to answer physiological requirements. Cows need water in summer for the same reason that warm blooded animals in general need

it, and for the additional reason that they are artificially developed as milk producers, and milk production demands water. Water should be furnished in the pasture so they can drink during the heat of the day, and at other times if they desire. Many pastures have no natural supply of water.

A good well and a windmill will remedy this deficiency. On my farm the water is piped from the barn well to the pasture, and an automatic float valve keeps the supply exactly equal to the demand. These float valves can be bought at any hardware store. As the surface is lowered the valve opens and permits water to run in from the storage tank until the drinking trough is filled. Distant pastures can be supplied with a well, windmill and tank. There are three ways to manage such a combination. Have some one to see that the tank is always supplied with water, and to start and stop the windmill whenever necessary; or have a return pipe to conduct the overflow water back into the well, in which case the windmill may run all the time; or have the mill supplied with an automatic regulator.

The last method is decidedly the best. It saves traveling to and fro, and unnecessary wear of mill and pump. It does away with the mudhole which results from letting the water run over the top of the tank. The regulator is a little cast iron machine which, when the tank is full, stops the windmill. As soon as water is taken out it throws the mill in gear and holds it there until the wind blows and the tank is filled to the level for which the regulator is set. The mill which supplies my tank is governed by a regulator which does its work perfectly.

A PNEUMATIC HORSE COLLAR.

Farmer's Home Weekly.

A pneumatic horse collar has been invented in Canada. The part which comes in contact with the horse is as smooth as glass, and sufficiently pliable to give with every motion of the animal. The air valves are so constructed as to preclude the possibility of any leakage, even under the heaviest pressure, and are covered by neatly laced leather flaps, leaving the surface perfectly even. A high veterinary authority says: "I expect it to be a valuable preventive of sore shoulders and muscular strains, arising from badly fitting and sweat hardened collars, especially during hot weather, by fitting the neck and shoulders accurately and rebounding from the skin when the pressure ceases, thus allowing the air to cool and soothe the skin."

Through Wagner sleepers by Missouri, Kansas & Texas leave double daily from all points in Texas without change for St. Louis, Hannibal and Kansas City. The only through sleeping cars from Texas to Chicago without change. THOS. G. HAMMOND, City Ticket Agent, Dallas, Texas.

NEVER MISS A CHANCE FOR A GOOD TIME.

Life is too short, and those fortunate people from North Texas who took advantage of the low rate made by the Santa Fe to Galveston, on July 21st and 28th, are fully convinced that they had a good time.

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

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

On Saturday, August 4th and 11th, the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe will sell round trip tickets to Galveston from all points on its line in Texas, and the highest rate from any point will be \$5. Tickets will be limited to return, leaving Galveston on the following Tuesday.

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

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

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

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.

PORTABLE HAY PRESSES, \$60.00. Address, for circulars, C. B. OURLER, Bienville, Miss.

\$5 For a Jet Pump,

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

SIMPSON, HARTWELL & STOPPLE, Houston, Texas.

WHEN IN WANT OF CYPRESS TANKS, Water Troughs, Stock Tanks, etc., write us for prices. Houston Cypress Cistern Co., Houston, Texas.

K. O. HAY PRESS CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.



WELL MACHINERY

Illustrated catalogue showing WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS, HYDRAULIC AND JETTING MACHINERY, etc. SENT FREE. Have been tested and all approved.

SIoux CITY ENGINE & IRON WORKS. (Successors to Fitch Mfg. Co.) SIoux CITY, IOWA. 1217 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

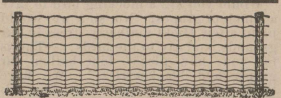
Well Machinery

We manufacture the celebrated TRIPLE WELLS AUGER AND ROCK DRILL and the LIGHTNING HYDRAULIC DRILLING MACHINE. The latest improved and fastest drill on record. Rope Tool. High Jetters. Also first-class Well Tools of every description. WRITE FOR PRICES. CATALOGUES FREE. Address: Textel & Liebschendorfer, Ottawa, Ill.

WELL DRILLING MACHINERY. MANUFACTURED BY WILLIAMS BROTHERS. ITHACA, N.Y.

MOUNTED OR ON SILLS, FOR DEEP OR SHALLOW WELLS, WITH STEAM OR HORSE POWER. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. ADDRESS WILLIAMS BROS., ITHACA, N.Y.

THE DANDY GALVANIZED POWER AND PUMPING WIND MILLS WITH BABBITTY OR PATENT GRAPHITE ROSES THAT ROTATE. Galvanized or Painted Steel Towers, Mills and Towers received the Highest Awards at the World's Fair. Dealers who not buy the best goods and from old responsible Manufacturers? Catalogue free. Address: Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co., ST. LOUIS, Mo., ILLINOIS.



PAGE FENCE ORDERED OUT.

57 Miles Called for in Last Two Days, To Go Into Immediate Service.

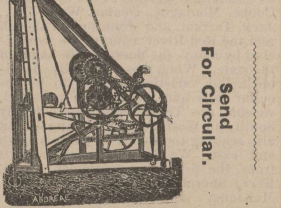
July has heretofore been the dull month for fence business, but now that the railroads are taking hold, it goes all the year round. A local agent wants 900 rods "quick," and fears he is to have no vacation this year. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

Utter Manufacturing Company, Rockford, Illinois.

Manufacturers of WELL-DRILLING MACHINERY And Well-Drilling Tools of all Kinds.

BEST MANILLA Hawser-Laid Rope Always in stock.



GENERAL AGENTS: HUNTER & BOOSO, Dallas, Texas. SMITH & CORBIN, Belton, Texas. F. M. ROWE, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE

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

WHITMAN'S MONARCH AND YOUNG AMERICA

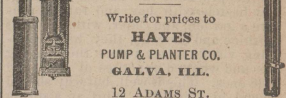
Corn and Cob Mills. The only mills made with Cast Steel Grinders.

Warranted superior to any in use, for all purposes, runs easier, grinds faster and far more durable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also Hay Presses of all styles. Manufactured by WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.



HAYES' Double Cylinder FORCE PUMPS. Guaranteed to be the Best Pump on earth.

Sent on 30 days' trial. Write for prices to HAYES PUMP & PLANTER CO. GALVA, ILL. 12 ADAMS ST.



METAL WHEELS for your WAGONS.

Any size you want, 20 to 60 in high. Three 1 to 8 in. wide—hubs to fit any axle. Saves cost many times in a season to have set of low wheels to fit your wagon for hauling grain, fodder, manure, hogs, etc. No resetting of tires. Call free. Address: EMPIRE MFG. CO., Quincy, Ill.

"SMALLEY" Cutters

HORSE POWERS & WOOD SAWS. Stand Head & Shoulders Above All Others.



A Smalley Enslage Outfit at Work. A full and complete line of Cutters, Carriers, Powers, Wood Saws, Feed Mills and most of the special introduction prices to Stock Raisers and Farmers. "The Sile Up to Date" or new ensilage book for 1894, free to any address. Also catalogue price lists, and prices f.o.b. your nearest station. SMALLEY MFG. CO., HANLOW, WIS.

Rate \$4 Round Trip, Friday and Saturday Each Week.

TEXAS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT. LAMPASAS SPRINGS

Will be re-opened on June 1st with greater attractions than ever.

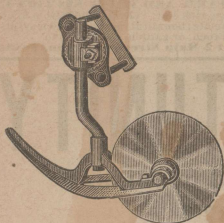
Reduced Excursion Rates

Will be made from all Santa Fe Stations. Send 2c. postage for a finely illustrated pamphlet.

W. S. KEENAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent, GALVESTON.

DONT WALK.

\$125 is too much to pay for a Bicycle when you can get a TEXAS FARM AND RANCH—best road machine on earth—Bicycle free, by a little intelligent effort.



CLOVER AND VINES

and all matted or trashy growth plowed easily, turned under perfectly.

Avery's Moon Coulter

does it on any plow, wood or steel beam. Thousands are using and praising it. Circulars free. Send us name of your implement dealer.

B. F. AVERY & SONS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Largest Plow Works in the World.

THOSE BALLET DRESSES.



MANAGER: "How many trunks do you usually carry?"

MISS FOOT FLINGER: "Oh, not any; I generally carry my dress in my pocket."

A Wrought
Iron,
Hand-Made
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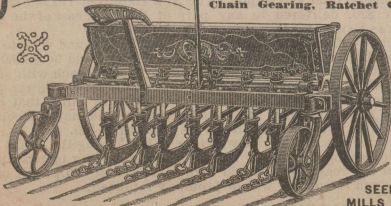
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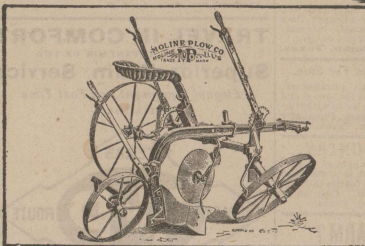
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