

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

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The above illustration represents the present location of Parlin & Orendorff Co., Dallas, Texas, northeast corner Elm and Jefferson streets. Their business, though organized in Texas in May, 1888, is the outgrowth of a commencement made several years previous under direction of the present manager, Wm. Robinson. Since the last organization the business has been uniformly successful and grown to a volume that is very gratifying and encouraging to the Company, illustrating the possibilities of progressive and liberal business methods. At the time the business was organized the avenues for trade seemed to be closed by competition, and yet no concern has ever in the history of the Texas trade acquired so large a volume of business in so short a time.

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It is a well known fact that this Company are themselves manufacturers of a popular line of agricultural implements,

among which we will mention the Canton Clipper Plows, Volunteer, Clipper and Victor Cultivators, Clipper Tricycle Sulky Plows, Gang Plows, Disk Harrows, Steel Frame Lever Harrows, all steel Canton Cotton and Corn Planters, Canton Stalk Cutters and Canton Chilled Plows, upon all of which goods they have a very large trade. In addition to their own make of goods they are jobbers of Superior Grain Drills, Hay Rakes, Sorghum Machinery, Buffalo Plows Threshing Machinery, Reeves Stackers, Champion Hay Presses, Continental Changeable Speed Mowers, Champion and Peerless Drag Rakes, Columbia and Iron Turbine Steel Wind Mills, Hand and Power Corn Shellers, Buckeye and Hays Pumps, Cooper, Bala and Olds Wagons, Road Carts, Buggies, Carriages, Delivery Wagons, Harness, etc.

A Texas letter in the Greenfield, Ill., Argus says: It will not be news to say

that during the past year we have heard the old song and "saw chorus" of "hard times" in this State. Well, in the true sense of wanting bread, Texas has never known "hard times." The Texas cry of "hard times" is more fanciful than real; it is not a cry for bread, but a grumbling for lack of money to make more money with. But times are somewhat depressed in our State. Money is not as plentiful as we might wish. There are but few failures, however; but persons who have money are not letting it out so freely as when times were better, consequently our State is drifting in a school of practical economy—a useful school.

A disastrous smash-up occurred on the H. & T. C. railroad between Hearne and Calvert last Saturday. South bound fast train was ditched by a yoke of oxen on the track. Brakeman Rogers was killed and fireman Wilson severely injured.

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ACCORDING to newspaper accounts, Sam Jones painted San Antonio white during his ten days' labor there. More Sam Jones are needed.

THERE will be a fine stock show at Jacksonville, Cherokee county, on October 28th. The object is to encourage the raising and improvement of fine stock in Cherokee and contiguous counties.

THE British papers are scoring the Prince of Wales for attending a horse race instead of the funeral of the national poet laureate. It seems that the royalty, whose praise he devoutly sang during life, were content to send a few flowers and flunkies to mimic the respect they did not feel.

THAT was a good joke St. Louis burglars played on the police. By a preconcerted arrangement they burglarized the entire force, so far as they could be got at. In one district the sleeping apartments of seven policemen off duty were visited professionally.

A CHICAGO millionaire has concluded to hand his name down to posterity at something faster than a California Lick. He has authorized the proper parties to construct for Chicago University the largest telescope on earth, and draw on him for the necessary funds. It is expected that with a four-foot refractor he will be able to learn something of the price of real estate in Mars and Venus.

RAIN! RAIN-MUD! MUD!

The heavy and long continued rains of the past two weeks, covering nearly the entire State, will benefit more than they will injure farmers. Cotton picking is retarded and the staple injured, but the ground is being filled to saturation with water, which will almost insure good grain crops from this fall's seeding. The rains will also indirectly accomplish good by bringing the subject of country roads prominently before all who find it necessary to travel upon them. Mud is now uppermost in the minds and upon the wheels and soles of all who dwell upon the black lands or the alluvial bottoms. It is a good object lesson, and may help to bring about a public sentiment favorable to road improvement.

THE FAIR

Exhibitors who are ready at fairs on opening day are entitled, both in this world and any other in which they may be interested, to some sort of a crown to distinguish them from the ordinary exhibitor, who is never ready when the fair opens. Fortunately for the tardy at our present State Fair, they had an excuse—the weather. How can men be expected to get their exhibits ready for inspection when it looks as if it would rain? And when it actually rains, what better excuse could one want? Nevertheless, the fair was as near ready as it ever was on opening day, and it was accordingly opened by Gov. Hogg in a very brief and appropriate address of about one minute's duration.

It rained on Saturday and it rained on Sunday and it rained on Monday, and the constant passage of loaded vehicles so cut the roads that no man having a due regard for propriety of speech would attempt to express an opinion on the matter. Mud was everywhere, and yet the school children and several thousand of visitors filled the main building, music hall, machinery hall and other buildings, and made the very best thing possible out of a wet day. Twenty-four hours, however, made a wonderful change, and on Tuesday the fair was in full blast, and although some exhibits were not in position, there were enough to engross the attention of sight-seers for a day.

On account of issuing an unusually large edition of **TEXAS FARM AND RANCH** this week, making it necessary to go to press early so that subscribers will get their papers on publication day, we cannot give a complete account of the fair until our next issue. Therefore we will mention a few of the leading features only:

Among the county exhibits, Comanche shows nearly everything that grows, including twelve samples of wheat from twelve different farms, all of which average more than twenty bushels per acre, and weigh more than sixty pounds per bushel, some samples reaching sixty-four pounds per struck bushel.

Smith county shows a magnificent collection of fruits, vegetables, agricultural products, including cane, sugar, tobacco, and the celebrated Hubbard Japan pear, brought from Japan by R. B. Hubbard on his return from his embassy.

Hunt county shows corn equal to any the world of Jeff Welborn ever produced; cotton of the same high character, and a general assortment of products such as a bottomless black waxy soil only can produce. Hunt's grain exhibit is especially fine. Here also is shown a peck of silk cocoons.

Van Zandt has a characteristic exhibit. All of her products, both of farm and shop are very fine, representing the farm, orchard, garden apary and poultry yard. This exhibit represents a first-class all-purpose county.

The Aransas county exhibit of Prof. Atwater is an unique collection of rare agricultural products and curiosities of nature in innumerable forms. Among the former is a champion heavy-weight sweet potato, (eating weight, twenty pounds) a fine collection of fibers, fiber plants and domestic fibers made into twine; a very fine lot of Havana tobacco, Sea Island cotton, and many other products of field, garden and orchard. Among the curios is a saw-fish about eighteen feet long, and a fine collection of natural history subjects, and archeological and geological specimens.

The Texas & Pacific railroad exhibit is grand, surpassing anything of the sort ever seen in Texas, for which the enterprising managers deserve great credit. It is composed altogether of articles picked up on either side of its right-of-way.

Orange county, in the southwestern corner of the State, where the sea breeze sighs among the long leaved pines of enormous size, and where you can't get out of hearing of the hum of the circular saw,

surprises the people with sugar cane, fully matured, eight feet long, and corn and potatoes equal to those produced in the richest agricultural counties, and a sample of rice seven feet high after being properly trimmed. Rice is the coming agricultural sensation of Southwest Texas, and there is money in it.

Callahan county has a fine exhibit of forage plants, grain, grasses and mill products; also fruits and honey, hard to beat.

Hopkins county shows the finest lot of wool at the Fair, of which the county produced and marketed 120,000 pounds this year. Also an extensive display of useful timbers and some beautiful specimens of ladies' work.

Tarrant and Wichita show field, orchard and garden truck equal to the best; the products of the canning factory and the meat packery. Also the Fort Worth brewery goods, put up in glass; and many other useful, beautiful and exhilarating articles. The entire exhibit goes to the World's Fair.

Dallas county has an exhibit which for its varied character is not excelled by anything ever shown at any of our Fairs. It is not confined to products of the soil or anything else, but levies contributions upon art, industry, fact and fiction. It is useless to say anything about Dallas county. Everybody knows it. One feature of this exhibit is a model of a cotton harvester, which we will undertake to back against any stock-jobbing cotton harvester which ever gulled a confiding investor.

Grimes county also has a creditable exhibit, characteristic of a country where cotton is still king and every farmer a loyal subject.

Nolan county and the Sweetwater country has a good exhibit, among which are the largest melons on the grounds, also the fullest cotton stalk out, the tallest sorghum, and peanuts and potatoes and fruits in large variety.

Ellis county has a magnificent display, which shows not only an enormously productive soil, but farmers who know what to do with it and specialists who know how to put the county's products in shape for exhibition.

Mr. S. H. French, of Callahan county, has a fine individual exhibit, embracing almost every possible product of our Texas soil, some of which are novelties.

Coleman Wood, of Smith county, has two complete individual exhibits of rare excellence at the fair. One of these represents products of the field and garden, the other tree fruits only. There are other individual exhibits, but when the writer made his rounds they were either not in position or without a representative present, from whom particulars might be learned.

CATTLE.

We have only time and space in this issue for a bare enumeration of the cattle at the fair:

The Clifton herd of Holstein, forty-six in number, occupy a prominent position near the main exhibition hall, and, as at all our State fairs, are greatly admired.

Next to these are the Herefords of Rhome & Powell, of Wise county. There are forty-six of these, and among them some very fine animals of both sexes.

W. G. Buster, of Weatherford, shows thirteen Shorthorns.

A Mr. Henderson, of Arkansas, has an even dozen of Jerseys.

Terrell, Harris & Hardin, of Terrell, Texas, as heretofore, show a fine lot of Jerseys, thirty-one in number, and a Polled Angus bull.

W. C. Carter, of Lynnvile, Tennessee, brought to this fair twenty-seven head of Jerseys.

Mrs. Vada G. Kidd, of Sealey, Texas, has some fine Jerseys. The herd is headed by Ethel's Landseer, a Tennessee-bred bull, and the herd holds representatives of Tormentor, Lord Harry, Toltec, and other noted sires. The herd contains thirteen

A. J. C. C. animals and thirteen high grades.

S. B. Howard, of Bonham shows thirty fine Holsteins.

J. D. Gray, Terrell has thirty-two Jerseys on the ground.

J. B. Ikard, of Clay county, has ten Herefords, and they are good ones.

HOGS.

W. C. Carter, Lynnvile, Tenn., has two Berkshires.

Singleton & Cothes show twenty-six Poland Chinas.

A. S. Murchison, Farmersville, two Berkshires.

G. W. Ford, Allen, Texas, eleven Poland Chinas.

Dr. J. P. Rice, San Antonio, thirty-eight Poland Chinas.

Martin Burge, Pottisboro, Texas, eleven Poland Chinas.

Terrell, Harris & Hardin, sixty Berkshires and thirty Duroc-Jerseys.

The demand for breeding hogs the first three days of the Fair indicates that if any exhibitor takes home any of his stock after the Fair, it will be because he does not want to sell.

SHEEP.

There are about twenty Merino sheep on exhibition at the fair, but when visited the writer could not learn where they were from or by whom owned or exhibited. Why is it that our great Texas State Fair, with horses, cattle and swine by hundreds, has never had a decent exhibit of sheep?

POULTRY.

The poultry show is fine, and although there may not be quite as many specimens on exhibition as last year, the average quality is better. Most of the old exhibitors are on hand and some new ones. The show of pigeons and pets is better than usual.

DOGS.

There is also in the poultry building a fine display of dogs, of which we will have more to say hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are a number of individual and private exhibits of merit. The geological building is as usual a chief attraction, and is more complete than ever before. The business men and manufacturers of Dallas have nearly filled the available space in the main hall with their displays, some of which are artistic and attractive. A number of school exhibits show what is being done in Texas towards teaching the rising generation how to shoot ideas—still, or on the wing. The art department, the music hall and the numerous refreshment stands are all well patronized.

At this writing, Thursday, it is still raining, the same old rain that has so seriously interfered with the operations of the fair. Next week, however, when the weather clears and the ground dries, look out for a grand rush. All those who would have visited the fair during the first week, had the weather been favorable, will rush pell-mell, or in some other way, to the fair, and then there will be racing to make up for time lost, and in the meantime exhibitors will put in their spare moments trimming and ornamenting their booths, and when the grand rush takes place the fair will be in better shape than it could possibly have been the first week. Visitors will be better pleased, and the fair, under this hypothesis, will do more good than it would if the first week had been the balmiest weather imaginable. We have been turning this subject over and over, looking for the bright side, and here it is.

THERE are on the Fair grounds the usual number of catch-penny side-shows. A few of them are worth the nickel charged, to those who have not been familiar with the "sights," and some are not worth seeing without price.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH has been unofficially informed that there will be a meeting of bee-keepers at the Dallas Fair grounds on October 27th.

Farmers' Review.

Ohio Farmer.

R. M. CARTER,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
FT. WORTH, TEX.

W. H. WINFIELD,
General Passenger Agent,
TYLER, TEX.

Orchard and Garden.

Edited by DR. A. M. RAGLAND, Pilot Point, Denton County, Texas, to whom all communications for this department should be addressed.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Don't let a frost catch you—sweet potato crop; they should be dug as soon as possible now and put in a dry place, secure from the frost.

November is a good month to set strawberries and fruit trees, especially plums, apples and pears. Don't stick them in without proper preparation—better wait till spring than do a poor job.

Our friends along the coast are solicited for their experience with the hardy Japan oranges, the Oonshu and Dai dai. Let us hear from you, Bro's Stringfellow, Onderdonk and Kirkpatrick.

Give the milch cows the small melons left from the summer's crop; they are fond of them and will repay you in an increased yield of milk and butter. The same advice is good as to tomatoes too late to ripen.

American Gardening for October is filled, as usual, with a tempting menu for horticulturists. The most interesting paper to us is the study of plums from the pen of L. H. Bailey, of New York. We will give the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH extracts from the paper in an early issue.

The editor of Orchard and Garden acknowledges the receipt of three varieties of the native persimmon, grown by that enterprising producer of new fruits, J. L. Normand, Marksville, La. The smallest of the three he calls "Ragland's Seedless." Though small this variety is exquisitely sweet and palatable. The other two are larger and will prove acquisitions, as they are much superior to the Japan persimmons in quality though not so large. There does not appear a reason to this writer why we should not develop a race of persimmons equaling the Kakl in size, and far superior in quality. We commend the enterprise of our friend Normand, and trust success will crown his efforts to establish a native type of this excellent though neglected fruit.

NATIVE FRUITS THE BEST.

The experience of fruit growers everywhere is the same, and as the years go by accumulated wisdom attests the fact that the fruits native to a region are best adapted to its conditions of climate, soil, etc. At the recent meeting of the American Horticultural Society, Prof. L. H. Bailey read a carefully prepared essay entitled, "American Fruits Best Suited to American Conditions." The point of his argument was to the effect that our native raised fruits are better. Prof. Budd, the distinguished horticultural savant, endorsed the views of Prof. Bailey. The consensus of opinion among our best informed nurserymen and fruit-growers is more distinctly in favor of developing a race of fruits from the seedlings to the manner born.

The failure of many orchards in Texas to give the growers profitable returns is, in large measure, due to the planting of fruit trees from nurseries North or East, where climatic conditions are altogether different from ours. The tempting display of sample jars and colored plates in the hands of unscrupulous agents have done much toward the planting of unsuited varieties. There is really no excuse for patronizing Northern nurseries now, because in every county almost we find local nurseries able to supply fruits fully tested, and when the local men have not all that is desired only a short distance away are the great nurseries of such men as Munson, Stell, Kirkpatrick, Howell, Watson and others. These men have devoted much of their time to the adaptation of fruits to our various soils, and can supply at half the cost the trees and plants desired. We hope to give the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH in the near future some of the conclusions of Prof. Bailey.

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS.

We make the following extract from Gardening. If our lady friends desire early spring flowers the bulbs should be planted soon:

Lovers of flowers long for the gay and graceful spring beauties when they see them in flower, but they sometimes forget that the autumn is the proper time to get and plant the bulbs. For planting out of doors, any time from the latter part of September until frost will answer, except for narcissus, which should be planted early in the fall as the bulbs can be had. The hyacinth, because of its delicious perfume, great variety of color and certainty to bloom under adverse circumstances, recommends itself to every amateur. For

out-door culture, bulbs of mixed kinds will generally give good satisfaction, and they have the advantage of being much cheaper than the named sorts. Prepare the ground by digging it deep and enriching it with very rotten manure. Plant the bulbs about four inches deep and six or eight inches apart. As hard weather approaches cover with stable manure, or light litter, to the depth of three or four inches. This covering will be an advantage to almost all of the spring flowering bulbs. The hyacinth is also an admirable subject for forcing either in water or soil, but should never be brought into heat and light until the pot or glass is well filled with roots and the tops have made some growth. Place those grown in glasses filled with water in a dark, cool closet, and change the water occasionally. Pot-grown bulbs are best plunged three or four inches deep over the rims of the pots in the open garden, covering the space with any light material to exclude frost and facilitate removal at any time during the winter, as required for forcing. The white Roman hyacinth is a small, single-flowered variety remarkable for its earliness and profusion of bloom and delicate fragrance. It is one of the easiest of bulbs to force, and can be had in bloom by Christmas in any room where frost is excluded.

STARTING A BLACKBERRY PATCH.

American Gardening, in the October issue, gives the following plan: Blackberry suckers may be taken up and planted for a new bed in either fall or spring, but we would greatly prefer root cuttings. These may be made in fall and planted just where they are wanted to grow, in drills six or eight feet apart and two or three inches deep. It is much better, however, to cut up the roots in fall, pack them with sand in shallow boxes, bury them outdoors in a well drained spot, and plant them out thickly in nursery rows in spring. Keep them well cultivated, and plant them out for a permanent patch in the fall or spring following.

THE AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Biennial Meeting of this organization was held at the Tremont House, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 28, 1892. Parker Earle, of Miss., presided. Mr. A. E. Popano, of Manhattan, Kansas, Secretary. It will be remembered that the last meeting was held at Austin, in February, 1890.

The following extracts are taken from our contemporary, The Prairie Farmer, relative to the proceedings. It will be observed that for the first time in several years Texas Horticulture has no representative. At the meeting the attendance was extremely small, not more than forty or fifty members were reported present. This was probably due to the near approach of the time of the World's Fair dedication this month.

The morning session was devoted to a report of committees on condition of the fruit crops which appear unusually bad, save in New York and California.

In the afternoon President Earle delivered his address, which was very lengthy, as it must necessarily have been in reviewing the work of the society and touching upon a multitude of subjects bearing upon the work proper for the society.

The next thing on the programme was a paper by Edgar Sanders, on "The Signs of the Times in Horticulture." This was followed by a paper by J. C. Plumb, on "The Increased Hardiness of Fruits by Top-working." By invitation of President Higginbotham, of the World's Fair, conveyed through chief Samuels, with tickets on the railroad, Thursday at 8 a. m. was the time selected to view the World's Fair grounds.

The evening session of Wednesday was occupied by the reading of papers. Hon. J. P. Applegate, of Indiana, selected one on "The Planting of Trees;" Professor Hitchcock, of Kansas, on "Some Economic Fruits of the West," and on "The Distribution of the Native Grapes in Kansas."

After the visit to the World's Fair grounds in the morning, the meeting convened again on Thursday afternoon. I. N. Stone read a paper on "Winter Protection of Small Fruits;" that as usual took considerable time, but no new facts were elicited.

Dr. Ridpath followed with a very learned discourse on "The Beech Tree in History," that was thoroughly enjoyed by all those present. The salient point being that the beech of the Greeks was the oak of our day, the doctor following the change of name and reason therefore, through the different languages, and that in the best books of Denmark were the dead evidences of the same in layers.

Prof. L. H. Bailey followed with "American Fruits best suited to American Conditions." The point of his argument was, that the native-raised fruits were better.

He cited the history from Cox down, to prove the same, applying not only to fruit but to forestry as well.

Prof. Budd took a hand in the matter of Russian apples and indorsed every word that was said by the essayist.

At the night session the treatment of fungus diseases was dealt with by Prof. Taft, of Michigan, and Profs. Goff and Peffer of Wisconsin. Prof. Fairchild of the United States Department of Agriculture spoke on the apple scab.

The following officers were elected: President, Parker Earle, Mississippi; Vice-President at large, J. M. Samuels, Chicago; Secretary, A. D. Popano, Kansas; Treasurer, J. C. Evans, Missouri. It was decided to hold the next biennial session in the Western Lake region of New York State.

At the Friday morning session, T. T. Lyon spoke of the "System in Horticulture," particularly dwelling on the purification and simplification of the nomenclature. Prof. W. A. Taylor of the United States Agricultural department, read a paper on the same theme, dwelling at length on the objects aimed at, and what has already been done. Prof. George Husmann gave a talk on "The Crises of Grape Culture in California, its causes and Remedies," while Prof. Mason took for his theme, "Three Years' Study in the Experimental Vineyard," both attentively listened to; the former being the experience of a vineyardist for profit in Missouri and California since 1856; the latter, on close observation on numbers of varieties, under similar circumstances of treatment.

Prof. Taft chose economic mycology and gave a good old hand talk on the subject, showing a thorough acquaintance of the subject.

Prof. Brunk, formerly of the Maryland Experimental Station, read a paper on "The Effects of Root Pruning in Transplanted Trees," with examples to illustrate his subject.

W. A. Ragan gave "The Hemlock (Abies canadensis) in Indiana," citing several examples of groups of that northern tree growing in the State that the highest escaped the observation of botanists.

The following papers were then read by title with instructions to the secretary to print in the transactions which had been guaranteed by a number of those present subscribing for the purpose, if the money was needed: "Something About Horticulture in Oregon," E. W. Allen, of Oregon; "Two Forty Papers," by Prof. B. E. Fenow, "A New Fruit Growing Region—Arizona," Lincoln Fowler, of Oregon; "Notes on the Treatment of the Apple Scab," Prof. E. S. Goff, of Wisconsin; "The Horticultural Industries of the Country," A. C. Hammond, of Illinois; on the "Distribution of the Native Grapes in Kansas," Prof. A. S. Hitchcock; "Root Pruning for Transplanting Trees," H. M. Stringfellow, of Texas.

Resolutions were adopted favoring a display of magnificent proportions at the World's Fair, in which horticulturists of the world are invited to join. The next biennial meeting will be held in New York.

CELERY.

E. CREW.

Celery, to mature in March and April, should be sown in October and the beds still well watered and partially shaded from the sun's direct rays, and also, in Northern and Middle Texas, protected from the cold northerners. They should be transplanted in January and February, or as soon as they get four inches high in the bed for plants. Celery set out in December, January and February will need no protection from the sun's rays; they will need no earthing up, but should be cultivated with the hoe the same as cotton. Plants that I set out for open field culture last year and in January and February of this year were attended by a negro, and when asked what the difference in time and labor between setting out, cultivating and setting up boards to blanch the celery, and cultivating and gathering the same ground in cotton, he said that it would be about the same.

The setting of plants was not as tedious as the picking of cotton and the cultivation with plow and hoe was much the same. Those who planted seed the 15th of September, where my instructions in former articles for watering and shading have been observed, now have their reward in a fine bed of celery, as it takes from sixty to ninety days to bring the plant to a size with vigor enough to stand transplanting. Endeavor to carry the plants in a steady growth, and when the first growing weather in spring sets in these plants will take that rapid growth so essential to produce a stalk crisp and tender for the table, and it will be during that rapid growth that blanching with boards should be done in the simplest manner as follows: with boards ten to twelve inches wide and sixteen to twenty feet long. The

boards are first laid flat on the ground on each side of the rows of celery and with the inside close up to the celery, a man at each end of the boards closes them up against the celery, keeping the leaves upright, and meanwhile holding the boards from spreading at the bottom with his foot until a stake is driven down midway the boards to hold them in position, and a clamp made of wire or notched wooden pieces at each end to prevent spreading; hold them together as close as possible without crushing the celery. Plants so enclosed will blanch in two or three weeks and grow very rapidly. This is the cheapest and most effective method that can be employed. The operation is completed by drawing sufficient dirt against the bottom of the boards to keep them in place at bottom and keep out the light from the lower portion of stalks. This completes the crop, and it then only remains to harvest and market by taking down the boards when fully blanched and trimming of the roots, washing and tying twelve stalks to the bunch. Assist Nature in starting the plants to reach a vigorous plant and the rest is easily accomplished in our earliest spring growing weather.

Hempstead, Texas.

ON FRUITS—GRAFTING AND BUDDING, AND THEIR EFFECTS.

NATT STEVENS.

Some weeks ago, from different parts of this State, I received requests to give them through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH "what caused seedlessness in fruits, and how long since you first practiced grafting and budding, and what are the effects on fruits and stocks." This is the sum and substance of both requests, although the language of only one.

Fifty six years ago, at the tender age of ten, I went out over the neighborhood as a full fledged grafter of fruit trees near Philadelphia, Pa., and I had, they said, good success from the start. None of those peach nor plum trees are living to-day, though some of those cherry and pear trees are, but the majority are dead long ago. Grafting or budding then was done on seedling trees of the same species as that of the graft or bud, and they were longer lived than now. Grafting or budding disfigures the tree at the point of cut and insertion and thereby interrupts the free flow of sap both up and down and often causes a callosity or enlargement at the point of union, and is detrimental to that tree—like a broken and reset bone in man, it is never as good afterwards—it is an impediment, and naturally shortens that tree's life, and it is the same way with both root and top pruning. They interrupt the free flow of sap wherever done, and also the driving of iron nails or spikes into the trees damages the trees without much practical benefit to the fruit. Grafting and budding to reproduce the varieties is a necessity, it being so long practiced that it can not be reproduced from its own seed; but there was a time, long ago, when it could be. Seedling trees are now and always have been the longest lived trees that we have. The grafting and budding process is, to a certain extent, a system of cross breeding of species or varieties with more or less influence on its fruits and seeds afterward. This is why we do not reproduce its kind from seed when planted again, and often its seeds become sterile and will not germinate. In such fruit the fruit puts on more flesh, and still more flesh, as no seeds appear in that fruit, and tendency of all cross breeding is towards reproducing impotency or sterility—sometimes both.

There is a co-relation between seedlessness and quality of its edible portion, but where is this seedlessness to end? We know now that we have bananas, oranges, lemons, persimmons, pears, grapes and some others without seeds in them; the Corinth black and white grape are seedless when raised in Europe, but when raised in California there are some seeds in them. But California has other grapes that are seedless; two of them are the Thompson and Sultana, besides, many of her varieties of oranges are either seedless or nearly so.

If I were to say to the reader that the Bartlett pear tree that is set out in the orchard this year is twelve years old he would be likely to dispute it, and say it is but one or two years old; yet we both might be correct in our ways of thinking, because it never has been grown from its seed since the year 1770, while the young tree of today is but a continuous production from the original tree by artificial means, as it originated in England in 1770, and is there called the Williams pear. Yet who can say that the stock, or the pear flesh, is as good now as then? To my taste it has depreciated much since my first acquaintance with it, and it is the tenderest pear tree that we now have, and nothing like as hardy as it was once. There is another system of cross-breeding through the pollen of their

easily put a tag in the ear of these grades, if I liked, and no living man could tell whether or not I had swindled him until after his kid crop. In earlier days many men represented and sold Angora goats for Cashmere.

As the commercial value of Cashmere fleece (called pushno) was known to be about 50 cents per ounce, buyers readily paid enormous prices for animals evidently producing 4 or 5 pounds, and calculated the fleece of each animal to be worth \$30 to \$40. What was their disgust when they sent their clip to market and found it classed as mohair from the Angora, and not pushno from the Cashmere, and instead of being worth \$8 per pound was worth only \$1 or \$1.25 per pound. The deception was not always intentional, either, and there are many breeders to-day who confound the two terms and don't know the difference. Of the three Cashmere goats presented to Dr. Davis, only one lived to see America, and he died in three months after arrival. I have been able to learn of only one importation since then, and that was made, I think, by the Gleney Bros., of Boston, and was a complete failure. They require an altitude of 10,000 feet and produce only from one to three ounces of pushno, which grows underneath a long, coarse hair, and after being separated from the coarse, with great trouble and expense, is worth 50 cents per ounce. It is from this fine fleece that the celebrated Cashmere shawls are made, some of them being worth thousands of dollars, and so fine they can be drawn through a finger ring. Their native home is in Tibet, while the Angoras attain the highest degree of excellence in the Province of Angora, in the Taurus Mountain, near the birthplace of St. Paul.

Another class of men who have made many failures are those embarking in this enterprise with the wildest kind of expectations. Col. Sellers' mule speculation being a bagatelle compared to their intended profits. They not only expected to make millions, but, as with a good many young fellows who came out here to go in the sheep business along in '76 to '80, they thought it was a gentleman's pursuit—not disagreeable or hard labor to perform, a little housing of trained shepherds, etc., but their main fear was how they were to kill time and spend their profits. Poor fellows, they learned better. Some were equal to the emergency and succeeded, while the great majority lost so heavily they were forced to give it up, and others became tired and went home. So it was with the Angoras. Some with pluck and a reasonable amount of capital overcame the unexpected obstacles or were able to stand the drain and collapsed, while others became disgusted and sacrificed their stock at any price. Still others, who had no unreasonable expectations, but were either not in suitable localities or did not deem that goats needed any special attention or labor, and there was no work extant to guide them in the general management of the business or warning them against the dangers and obstacles to avoid. But the greatest drawback has been, and is to-day, the selling of grades as pure bloods. After years of labor and expense, people found they made slow, irregular and unsatisfactory progress in the improvement of their flocks, coupled with the ignorance of when to shear without losing their fleece, or goats, how and when to kid.

In your next issue I will try and show to those expecting to invest in these animals, the best methods, as practiced by the most successful breeders, of how to avoid these dangers, and upon the general management, either in flocks under herd or small bunches in pastures.

HOG CHOLERA.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Of all the animals on the farm the hog is the hardest to doctor, and for this reason in nearly all cases it is easier to prevent disease among hogs than to cure them after they are diseased, especially with cholera. Because a hog gets sick is by no means a reason that he has the cholera, as they are liable to a number of diseases, and because they get well is no reason why a cholera cure has been discovered as many seem to think.

My experience with cholera is that if it takes a start it generally makes short work, and energetic work was necessary if any were saved. As yet no specific has been found. In some cases one remedy will seem to answer best, and in others something entirely different. The first thing to do if any of the hogs show signs of disease is to separate. Immediately put all of the entirely well ones in a lot to themselves, (a clover pasture is best,) and as far away from the others as possible. If on hand mix carbolic acid (crude will answer) with water, and sprinkle all over. Put a small quantity of baking soda and carbolic acid in milk and let them drink

of it. Give them oats, and mill feed, rather than corn. Of the others separate into two lots, putting the worst to themselves.

While there are a number of cures I never found anything better than hypophosphite of soda mixed in with the lye and carbolic acid. In fact, unless the hog is a specially valuable one, that is very bad sick with the genuine cholera, the sooner it dies and is burned the better the chances of killing out the disease. Sprinkle carbolic acid and copperas, diluted in water all around the premises; not only in the pens but on the sides, in and around the troughs. Then sprinkle or dust air-slacked lime all over the ground. With those that are just taking the disease, give hypophosphite of soda; or if this cannot be secured common baking soda and carbolic acid. Put charcoal where they can help themselves. Burning corn will answer for the charcoal.

If they will eat oats or drink slop there is a little chance, but if they will not eat or drink the chances are very slim. By separating and dosing well at the very start, the well ones, if vigorous and thrifty may escape. I have two fine sows now, all that were left out of seventeen; the other fifteen died inside of ten hours after the first ones were noticed as being sick.

My plan is to keep the quarters clean—to sprinkle air-slacked lime occasionally over the sleeping and eating places, to keep a box with salt, ashes and copperas in the pen where they can help themselves and to keep them where they cannot run with outside hogs. Of course there are preventive measures, but twice when my neighbors' hogs have had the cholera bad my hogs have escaped, and I give this plan the credit.

Elden, Mo.

HORSE DEPARTMENT.

Edited by J. E. LITTLE, Waxahachie, Texas, to whom all communications pertaining to this Department should be addressed. Official paper of the Texas Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association.—S. B. HORNES, Secretary, Dallas, Texas.

A good gelding is much more to be desired than a second rate stallion.

The yearling pacer, Victor Mazzone, paced a half mile at Versailles, Ky., in the very fast time of 1:05 1/2.

Keep no animal entire that is not eligible to registration, perfectly sound, good style, and kind and docile in disposition.

Drive the "first Monday" plugs out of the State by refusing to buy, sell or trade for one of them under any circumstances. They are a nuisance that should be abated.

The American gelding, Little Mac, won the International purse at the Vienna summer meeting on Aug. 14, trotting 2 miles and 1/2 furlong in 5:32, a 2:38 clip—winning \$200.

Keep the harness in good repair. Through carelessness in this respect many valuable horses are ruined, and many persons meet an untimely death. "A stitch in time saves nine."

Don't be afraid of feeding the colts too much; they need all they will clean up, and will not do so well with less, but always be regular in your feeding, and increase and diminish gradually.

Whenever a party strikes you with a "full blood" Morgan, Hambletonian, Mambrino, or Wilkes, you can bet your last dollar he takes you for a sucker or else he knows nothing about horse pedigrees himself.

When, at Terre Haute, on September 28, Nancy Hanks reduced the world's trotting record to 2:04 on a regulation track, she only carried 7 1/2 ounce shoes in front and 5 ounce shoes behind. She is strictly a "trotting bred" trotter.

A carload of grade draft mares was recently shipped to Waxahachie for sale. The farmers of Ellis county should wake up and realize the fact that they should be the producers of this kind of stock instead of having to buy from Colorado breeders.

Breeders should be particular about patronizing stallions whose pedigrees show to be eligible to registration, but still without a number, and should the fact be developed that they are not bred as represented, flatly refuse to pay for the service fee.

We take the following from 'The Spirit of the Times' and recommend our readers to carefully read and consider it: "A few breeders did not fare as well as General Jackson, Messrs Clay and Woodford and others, but the reason was not in a weak market. They failed to keep abreast of the times, and did not furnish what turkeys wanted. They did not keep within

fashionable producing lines, or failed to bring their wares to market in marketable shape. For such the remedy is plain. They must breed for the market; breed to the fashionable and discard those which have been tried and found wanting in the crucible of experience."

In the free-for-all pacing race at Terre Haute on September 29, Mascot won the first heat in 2:04, flat—last half in 1:00 1/2; Flying Jib took the second heat in 2:05 3/4—first half in 1:00 3/4; then Guy won three straight heats in 2:06 3/4, 2:08 1/2 and 2:08 1/4, making it the fastest 5-heat race ever trotted or paced.

Every lover of fine horses should "take in" the State Fair, and carefully examine the horses he sees there, and pay particular attention to their blood lines, and if he has not already some first-class brood mares he should, by all means, procure one from some reliable breeder, and at once begin to lay the foundation for breeding No. 1 horses.

When about to purchase a horse, first satisfy yourself that his disposition is such as you want; next, be certain he is sound, by examining the feet, legs, eyes, etc., then the general conformation and appearance may be considered. If he suits you in these respects don't let a few dollars prevent you from becoming the possessor of so desirable an animal.

The horsemen of Ellis county should take active measures for wiping out that terrible disease glanders. Two horses were destroyed near Waxahachie recently that were suffering from this disease. Those owning horses should be very cautious about watering at any public trough, or feeding where there is any chance for an infected animal to have been.

Look out for some more record breaking at Columbia, Tennessee! Sunol will try to beat Nancy's 2:04. Arlon will try to lower Sunol's 3-year-old record and also capture the stallion record, while the pacers are very likely to go a mile in 2:01 or 2:02, and don't be surprised to hear of Nancy Hanks going a mile in about 2:02 1/2, if the weather and track are in first-rate trim for a supreme effort.

The following from the Kansas Farmer may be encouraging to some who would like to produce a "world beater," but have no mare which they think worth beginning with: "Hal Pointer's dam is a common-looking old pacing mare. Dupler's (2:17 1/2) dam was a pacing mare of unknown breeding, but of good Tennessee stock. Mattie Hunter's (2:12 1/2) dam was a small-sized pacing mare, or of a common mustang mare. Brown Hal's (2:12 1/2) and Brown Jug's (2:11 3/4) dam was an ordinary looking, pacing mare. Jeff Lee's (trotter, 2:25) dam was a small-sized pacing mare, by Cramer. Ella Brown's (2:15 1/4) dam was a little, indifferent looking pacer. Nearly all of them could be bought once for \$125 to \$200, and yet they produced winners, and are now, if alive, worth a lot of well bred trotters that have all their speed in their pedigree."

CLUB BREEDING OF HORSES.

Kansas Farmer.

No well informed or progressive farmer pretends to gain the importance of improving our live stock. However, with many farmers, to attempt to do what their judgment dictates single handed discourages them, yet the chief difficulty in this way may be overcome by co-operation, and the burden of the venture be divided.

W. W. Stevens, in the Indiana Farmer, says that it would be much better for farmers who are engaged in horse breeding if neighborhoods or communities would combine or work together and produce one particular kind of animal for the market. There are a great many advantages to be derived from this sort of club breeding.

We often hear farmers remark that they would like to produce better stock, but they live in out-of-the-way places, where they do not have access to first-class stallions, or if they are in reach of a good horse, the price of the season is out of reach. Now, these objections may be very easily overcome if ten or a dozen farmers will combine and produce a good stock horse to begin with. He should be one of the very best representatives of the breed it is most desirable to procure, and the line of breeding marked out should be pursued as closely as possible, and persistently without any change of base.

The result of club breeding among farmers would be great uniformity of produce, and as animals about the same size and build would grow up car-loads of the same, would find a ready market at paying prices, where only a very few select animals might be disposed of if the old system of haphazard breeding had been continued. Buyers cannot afford to run all over the

country to find what they want, if they can be supplied by specialists who are breeding in their line. It is hardly possible that all the farmers of a neighborhood may be enlisted in this sort of progressive breeding, but enough of them may be induced to take part in the work to insure its success from the very first.

Farmers thus combined have a unity of interest which all can enhance by united effort much better than the same can be done by an individual working alone. As to the particular line of breeding to be followed each club should settle this question for itself. Most farmers are great sticklers for the general-purpose horse, an animal that is least desirable on the market. We would offer this general suggestion, however, that there is most money now, and will be for some time to come, in breeding good draft horses.

In view of the large number of stallions that will be purchased by our farmers during the next few months, it would be an excellent idea for those of our readers who have considered this matter to discuss this problem for the benefit of farmers and the live stock interest in general.

Horse World: The best food for a mare in foal is oats, bran, some corn, a little oil cake, carrots, corn fodder, and good hay in small quantities. Concentrated food is best where there is a tendency to relaxation of the bowels. A large quantity of feed given at any time, in connection with vigorous exercise is liable to bring a miscarriage, oats or flax straw in large quantities may produce diarrhea, and abortion may follow. Regular exercise and good, nourishing food in moderate quantities is always the sure road to success with a mare in foal. After the foal is up and around it should have a free operation of the bowels. If it should not you will notice that it is uneasy; it will switch its tail, draw up at the flanks, breathe short and starting more or less. It is time now to prepare an injection of slippery elm water, flaxseed water, or even castile soap suds, and inject it into the bowels until the big bowels are emptied; to be repeated if found necessary. But don't resort to physic unless you are compelled to. Better depend on laxative food for the dam than to derange the stomach of the little fellow by medicines that irritate.

Tell your neighbors to send to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for sample copy. They may subscribe if they see a copy.

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La. La.

The loveliest season of all the year,
The crimson and gold of October is here;
'Tis time for the flight of the touring bird;
The rattling fall of the nut is heard;
The purpling clusters on hanging vine;
The gaudy leaves of the gay woodbine;
The footsteps crunching the short dry grass;
The brown leaves rustling as you pass;
The haze o'er the hilltops far and near,
But tell us that lovely October is here.

The cattle feed idly in sunny glades,
Nor seek, as in summer, the cooling shades;
The wagons go rattling o'er stoney roads,
Returning from market with lightened loads;
The large-eyed rabbits our pity claim,
So constant a target for gunner's aim;
The flight of the wild goose strong and grand
As it wings its way to some distant land,
And when its hoarse honk from afar up we hear,
We know that October is surely here.

The call of the crow to its answering mate;
The clamor of blackbirds in noisy debate;
The cry of the kilduck, so peevish and shrill;
The hoot of the great owl from under the hill;
The croak from the marsh of the hoarse-throated
frogs;
The horn of the hunter, the baying of dogs,
Are sounds of delight to the listening ear,
For they prove beyond doubt that October is
here.

Mrs. Vanderhoef's nice letter, describing her cozy surroundings, was intended for last week's issue, but it was such pleasant reading the editor selfishly kept back a part of it and it had to be held over till this week.

Mrs. Little sends us a song in honor of this delightful month, whose beauties she paints with a facile pen and with a versatility unusual—gives us a very practical talk upon the servant question and two splendid recipes; one for washing, and one for making pickles. We get jealous when Mrs. Little devotes a part of her time to another page in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, as she did last week.

Hester Kirk sends us a short talk on flowers, and an appeal for the making of our homes beautiful and attractive to our little ones growing up around us. She is right; the home, however humble, can be made beautiful and endearing at so little expense when cost must be considered, and with comparatively little work, for it is rest to work with flowers, and a joy to watch them grow and expand. Those who never have grown a few, even of our commonest annuals, have lost a great deal in life. As to her suggestion for an exchange column, we already have one, and have repeatedly urged our members to use it more frequently.

We will, right here, bring forward one of our favorites, and will give our experience in growing it—the sweet pea. It has often been said that it will not succeed so far south, but that is like its sister, the green pea, the garden pea, poor thing, which is not so hardy. This is a fallacy. Last February we planted a double row about six feet long, close beside a high picket fence, on the north side. The peas came up beautifully, but seemed to grow very slowly. We had a snow and afterward a heavy sleet, and the tender little plants were killed. The next week the ground, were completely hidden for a week, and we often sighed as we thought of the disappointment, but it did not hurt them, and they grew half-way up the fence by the middle of May, at which time they began to bloom. Oh such quantities of the most delicious colorings, ranging until the last of July. In the hot, dry weather in June they were copiously watered every other evening and mulched with the Irish potato tops and grass cut from the yard. The fence protected them from the southern and western sun, until they climbed above it and died it, with the exception of a few that were of crimson, pink, blush, purple, blue and lavender. Try them and see if you do not pronounce them incomparable.

The World's Fair is fast becoming the absorbing topic of interest. Texas is to be represented; a handsome \$25,000 building is now in progress on the fair grounds in Chicago for the Texas exhibit. The credit of the Texas exhibit, and of this handsome building is due to the efforts of the Texas Fair Exhibit Association of Texas. The men began the work for Texas, but gave up the matter, and the women of the State took it up, and the result is a magnificent success. Mrs. Benedette Tobin, of Austin, the president of the Association, has given her time and her disinterested efforts to the cause. Her husband and her the noble women of Texas who are pushing this great work in behalf of our State. The Texas building will be

complete on the outside by the opening
day, Oct. 21st.

The San Antonio Express pays this graceful tribute to the World's Fair workers: "Texas is torn by politics and the men have time for nothing save to read the newspapers and listen to debates. In the meanwhile the ladies, God bless 'em, are nobly at work preparing a great exhibit for the World's Fair, an exhibit from which more good will result than from any other form of advertisement possible of selection. "Place aux dames!"

All of the World's Fair buildings except two are practically finished. Portions of interior finishing and decoration is all that remains to be done to most of them. On the manufacturers' building and machinery hall work is being pushed at the rate of sixteen hours per day, and it is expected to have all in readiness by the opening day.

Two of the cannon which, it is believed, were at one time mounted on board Christopher Columbus' flagship, were received at Chicago recently. The cannon were of the same heavy pattern of cast-iron guns turned out in the first half of the 16th century. Nothing but the body of the guns remains, the woodwork, of course, having rotted away centuries ago. The guns themselves are almost worn to pieces, and the barrels are full of chips of rust. Indeed the cannon are put on the "scrap iron" list in the custom house papers. These historic old pieces have been secured for exhibition at the World's Fair. One of the naval officers who was detailed to look over the exhibits at the Columbian Exposition found the relics at one of the West Indian islands. Tradition and substantial proof showed that the cannon had been used in a fort erected by the Spaniards on the island. They were brought from Spain with Columbus' fleet. The ruins of the fort are still to be seen.

New Orleans Picayune: Mrs. Helen M. Barker, of the board of lady managers, lately visited the New York Chautauqua in the interests of the World's Fair. In an address delivered there she said: Women heretofore have not had the credit of their work in any exhibition the world

ever saw, but in every department the Columbian Exposition their work will be exhibited and credit given. On the farm the woman milks the cow, sets the milk, skims it, churns it, makes the butter, stamps it and prepares it for the county state fair, and puts it on exhibition as "John Smith's butter," and if there is a premium, he gets it. When congress decided that they should have a board of lady directors, they said that women should be appointed on all the juries of award. With every blank application sent out there was a question asking what part woman had in making the goods to be exhibited by the party sending in the appli-

I want to read you a few of the figures. In hosiery and knit goods women do 75 per cent of the work; in children's muslin caps, millinery, and trimmed hats, 100 per cent; corsets, 96 per cent; gloves and mittens, 90 per cent; paper boxes and card covers, 90 per cent; dress goods and sheetings, 86-93 per cent; hats prepared for sale, 80 per cent; gloves prepared for sale, 75 per cent; silver-plated ware, 70 per cent; celluloid instruments, 90; carbonated waters, 55; steel pens, 65; crayons, 65; sewing silks, 90; silk and cotton elastics, 100; gentlemen's furnishing goods, 90; shoe blacking, 75; rubber boots and shoes, 50; writing paper, 66; and so on through a list of goods in which all the articles have been entered by men and women. We received the credit and the premiums. A card will be attached to each exhibit, giving the name of the exhibitor, and the amount or proportion of work that has been done on it by women. We have decided to see how we could help women to compete with exposition. We first secured reduced railroad rates. We have a Woman's Dormitory Association, and are selling stock at \$10 per share. Any woman who buys a share will find twenty-five coupons attached, and they will give her twenty-five days, in any dormitory of this association, so they can lodge in Chicago for forty cents a day. We are going to have a table exhibited, and we compel these to sign a bona fide contract, to raise the price during the exposition, and not charge more than 5 cents for coffee and rolls, and that all necessaries shall be kept at that rate. We undertook this for the women. We got letters from women asking: "Can't you take my husband, too?" [Laughter and applause.] The association is a very successful one. It has greatly encouraged them to put up four or five new dormitories, and that one will be a family dormitory.

MRS. F. W. VANDERHOFF

I have brought my writing desk from my own room (or "sanctum-sanctorum," as the folks call it) to sit in my sewing room to write. Why? Well, because

want to see the flowers and plants. The great, bell-shaped fuchsia nods at me as though inviting admiration. It has been in bloom constantly for four or five weeks. The geraniums are in bloom, too—great crimson and pink blossoms—and the great red geraniums are in flower. One snow white, one variegated white and purple, both double, are blooming nearly all summer. My casti are very pretty, but of such terribly slow growth. The bridal wreath and the ivy cover the ends of the flower rack. Do you think because I leave the rose geranium until the last of the season that I don't like it? It is one of my favorites. Do you know that I often compare it to some people that I know? It is so unassuming (you know it

never blossoms) but it is always throwing out such a sweet perfume. But brush the leaves with your hand and the air is filled with its fragrance. Thus with such nice people, plain and unassuming, no one can help but tell of their goodness daily, doing things the highway is strewn with them. Still they are surrounded by an atmosphere of love and good fellowship, and you would like to tell them of every heartache and trouble you have, feeling sure of their sympathy. Everyone says I have such thrifty plants. I have to tell you that I do not care for them, but I believe the main reason is changing the dirt every fall. About the middle of October I transplant them every one. I have the new dirt ready, then carefully loosen the old dirt, taking care not to break the delicate hair-like roots. Lift the plant and stand it in water, so that the roots may get clean. Then you think the roots should be; lay these roots on this dirt, holding your plant upright and sift carefully enough dirt to fill the pot. Press down firmly, keep rather moist and in a shady place a few weeks, and you will feel more than repaid for all the trouble. Now you can try this and it proves a failure, don't please, blame me, as I have never lost a plant in this way yet.

This room is not large, but it is my favorite room for a that, for here is the large, old-fashioned cupboard, not beautiful without but just open the doors and take a peep within. Books? Well I should say so, of every kind and description—that is, of good books, and when I tire of those I find in the shelves a few of the kind that I like best. Here are grouped together the favorite authors of each of our family, for I find that their tastes in reading differ as widely as in other things. On the lower shelves our journals and papers are all kept on file, though what in the name of goodness he intends to do with them I can't tell. The Youth's Companion is never out of the room. Then I find a row of books given to some children whose parents are too stingy or too careless to take them a paper.

Right over this room is our children's play room, all their very own. Only this I do insist upon. It must be kept in order, and by themselves. I can hear the low voice of one of them as they read from a story book, and the rattle and bang of the other as they whirl their engine and cars round the floor. Disturb me not. A little bit of it. Only just such a little while, and the playthings will be hid away, for mother to steel away and look at, and shed, oh, such bitter tears over the voices filled with the glee and happiness of childhood which will be stilled and gone, and you and I will be growing old alone. But this voice is not a boy's and mine are filled with good words, and their lives crowned with the glory of honorable and successful manhood and womanhood, we shall try to be content.

L. B. G. C.

Has anything a more refining influence than the beautiful plants God has given us? It seems a pity the plow share must crush the daisy, which Wadsworth, fitly describes as:

"Bright flower! whose home is everywhere,
* * * * *
Methinks that there abides in thee
Some concord with humanity,
Given to no other flower I see
The forest through."

The wood violet, fern, red cypress, all would give us pleasure if we would tenderly bear them in their native soil to our home nests. Oh, mothers! why do some of you have such ugly, unattractive yards? Do you think your children will ever sing, "I'll wander back, yes back again," and in their minds follow the words of the song? I do not mean that flowers are necessary for filial love, but their presence adds pleasant memories to the absent son or daughter.

Many will say, "I can't fix anything; the children, chickens, ducks and dogs ruin everything, and John don't care for such." You just try, and see your success. Woman is not a good general to

take things by storm, but as a strategist she is unequalled. Dont acknowledge you can be defeated by your husband, poultry, etc.

After you lay your tired body down to rest, just spend a few minutes planning how, with rough boards, if necessary, you will shut the chickens into a back yard, also make some kind of a lattice around the house. Your rough fence will be the very thing on which to run sweet peas. Experience proves that the nicest flower beds are next the house or fence, so I would advise such a plan. Separate your flower beds from the lawn by boards or bricks; these will keep out the grass, for you will surely have grass if you want a lovely yard.

Now is the time to get your beds rich for spring planting. If you are near the woods get the soft loam found under the trees. If this is not obtainable use proportionate parts of sand, chip dirt or old manure. Gather wood violets, (if you cannot get the sweet-scented) make a border of these, and before spring they will repay you for your trouble. The wild red cypress is beautiful in beds, and looks best near the fence or house as it grows quickly. You can think how gorgeous you and your garden will look by the summer if you begin now to collect seeds of phlox, verbenas, feverfew, nasturtiums, petunias, pansies, and many others too numerous to mention.

I am quite sure our editor of the Household department would gladly open an Exchange Column where some of us might give knitting or crochet work for seeds and bulbs.

Don't forget to have a fernery. Select a shady corner and fill with soft soil; when you move the ferns take as much dirt as possible with them. Keep the plants damp and you will be rewarded with those feathery fronds that make their beauty. A pretty one can be made next to the house, and rocked up, thus giving a place for ground ivy and Wandering Jew to trail out through the ferns and fall over the rocks to the ground. Cover your galleries and old dead trees with vines. No one surely will have any trouble obtaining the honeysuckle or morning glory.

Enlist your family into your cause by degrees. Do not reproach them for their lack of interest. Your reward will come when they see how you have surmounted difficulties. You can give a bouquet to the needy one, you will be able to make the life brighter for the invalid—your flowers may deck a bride's toilet, or they can be thrown on the grave of some loved one.

MRS. LITTLE

This vexed question of hired help is one that will require a good many years to settle. We cannot hope for a satisfactory solution until girls have become educated up to the point where they will solve it themselves, for, beyond doubt, it is their ignorance of what constitutes their share of the contract that is the chief cause of trouble.

A hired man does not feel slighted when he is not asked to help entertain visitors. Then why should a girl? Neither does he object to being called the "hired man," or even the "hand." If a girl is ashamed of her occupation, she will not make a success of it. As long as domestic service is considered degrading by the class whose pride it should be to ennoble it, what hope is there for improvement.

Apropos of the servant girl question, I will tell the Household how to wash: The Farmer's Home told me, and as it is such a wonderful improvement over old meth-

ods, that I feel like spreading the news through all the country: To 10 gallons of water put 1 pound of good soap, shave thin; when the water begins to boil add two and one-half tablepoonsful of kerosene; when the soap is all dissolved put in the clothes, a few at a time, so as to allow plenty of room. Let them boil ten minutes; lift them from the boiler to a tub of clean water. They will require very little, if any, rubbing, and will be beautifully white and clean. All that is needed is plenty of rinsing, after which you can hang them to dry, and they will give perfect satisfaction—at least mine did.

In making pickles, I used to, after the preparatory soaking process, place the cucumbers on the stove with sufficient vinegar to cover them and let stand several hours and slowly steam; then remove to a jar of fresh vinegar. All this was a great deal of trouble—too much, I began to think at last. So, now I merely soak for twelve or eighteen hours, then drop them into good vinegar, in which a few spices have been dropped.

By the way, I should like to hear a report from some one who has tried making vinegar by the process given in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH some time since. I was not successful until I had soaked dried

B. E. Parmle in Farmer's Review.

"I guess it's time I was going on; come

Youth's Companion.

"Suppose he should die like the diamond duke?" thought Susy. "What would the

Ladies' Home Journal.

to his mother's sex, which, as a loyal son and a gentleman, forbids him listening, without protest, to offensive stories in which she is concerned. A young man cannot listen to some of the stories which a certain class of men are fond of telling without offending his mother, his sister, or the girl who a little later will teach him through her own sweet life that whatever is said to the moral detriment of her sex is a lie and a reflection upon the two women who, one at the beginning of life and the other at its ending, will prove his best, his truest, his most loving friends—his mother and his wife.

IN A PREDICAMENT.

"Its doon there," laying his hand on his lower chest. "If I jump about I'll break it an' cut me stomach wid de shill, and if I kape quiet it'll hatch, and I'll have a rooster scatchin' me inside."

HOW A DAY IS GAINED OR LOST BY MARINERS.

St. Louis Republic

You often hear some one who thinks himself "cute" telling how sailors in circumnavigating the globe "gain" a day. Such persons almost invariably mention the "gain" but it is seldom you hear of the "lost day" which can also be dropped out of existence in making a trip around the world. The facts are these: If he goes to the east he gains a day; to the west he loses one. It comes about in this way: There are 360 degrees of longitude in the entire circle of the earth. As the world rotates on its axis once in each twenty-four hours, each twenty-fourth of a degree represents a difference of one hour in time. Now, imagine a ship sailing from New York to the eastward. When it has reached a point of 15 degrees east of the starting point, the sun will come to its meridian, or noon line, one hour sooner than

Young Peoples' Union: No two words, perhaps, are more common in thought than reputation and character. The exact difference, however, is not always borne in mind. They are used interchangeably, although they were the same. They may be substituted the one to the other at times, but they are very different. Reputation is external, character is within; reputation may be fictitious, character is real; reputation is what men think of us, character is what we are; reputation may pass as the bubble or the cloud, character internal. It is well to seek a fair reputation; it is absolutely essential to build up the true character.

Alvord Budget: If a Henry Clay had not got the start of us we would say that we "would rather be right than President," but at any rate we will say that we would rather be right and tell the truth, when we know it, than to have a thousand new subscribers or a thousand dollar's worth of advertising. That's us, and if you dont like the Budget, better let us alone.

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STATE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

Heavy rains have fallen during the week in North Texas.

The large barn of H. H. Boone, near Navasota, was burned Wednesday.

A couple of race horses were injured in a railroad wreck near Wills Point, Saturday.

It is reported from Denison that prairie dogs are doing much damage in that section. A company with \$300,000 capital has been organized at St. Jo, to work asphalt mines.

The I. & G. N. receivership has been finally wound up by the dismissal of Receiver Campbell.

The gin of Henry Porvins, at Pilot Point, with fifty bales of cotton, was destroyed by fire last week.

The gin of J. H. and Henry Stone, six miles south of Brenham, was destroyed by fire, Friday of last week.

Ten Persons in the Sherman jail made their escape Sunday night by sawing out some bars from the steel cage.

At Waco, last Saturday, Tom Warren entered a saloon and shot and killed a colored waiter named Clem Stovall.

The telegraphers on the Santa Fe system in Texas, are out on a strike, and all trains are run carefully by the time-tables.

A fine flow of water has been struck in the artesian well at Baylor Female College. Estimated capacity, 150,000 gallons daily.

Rains in Southwest Texas have flushed the streams, overflowed much of the country and delayed trains on the Sabine and East Texas roads.

The new ginning establishment of H. K. White, near Bryan, with fifteen bales of cotton, the whole valued at \$6,500 was burned one day last week.

More than 4,000 bales of cotton have been marketed at Dublin. The oil mill at the same place is doing a fine business, with 4,000 tons of seed on hand.

A telegram to the Dallas News from Bells states that Capt. Meador, of that vicinity has perfectly sound sweet potatoes, of the crop of 1891, kept in dry sand.

Two gin houses near the old town of Washington, Washington county, one belonging to Primus Hawkins and the other to Archie Fiewellyn, were burned Wednesday.

Mexican bandits, last week, attacked the ranch of Prudencio Garcia, of Starr county. Garcia and his outlaw are reported killed. Uncle Sam will have to see about this.

At the instance of Philadelphia capitalists, holding a deed of trust thereon, the Dallas Consolidated Traction Street Railroad, has been placed in the hands of a receiver, and Sam P. Cochran appointed.

At Wilson's store, at Mumford, Robertson county, Mr. Edgar, the manager of the store was killed and two others severely wounded by a lighted cigar coming in contact with the powder in a ten-pound keg.

It is stated on authority of Maj. R. V. Tompkins that the snag boat, destined to clean out the Trinity river, and make it navigable, will be completed in another month. As a matter of fact, the boat has not been commenced nor the materials purchased.

Less than a year ago a prisoner charged with murder in Brazoria county, when put upon trial, entered a plea of guilty with a hope of mitigation of penalty, but the jury found a verdict of not guilty to his astonishment. Now comes W. E. Shaw, of Houston, who murdered his mother and aunt a few months ago, confessing his guilt and demanding trial, but his case is continued over his protest. He was once tried, confessing his guilt, and received the death sentence from the jury, but his lawyer, Judge Gustave Cook, obtained a new trial, which is now refused.

The Cosmopolitan for October is unusually interesting. "Munch as an Art Center," by Chas. DeKay, elegantly illustrated; "An Old Southern School," by Nathaniel T. Taylor; and "The Great Railway System of the United States," by H. B. Plant; (illustrated), are only four of the leading articles.

SERIOUS STORM IN ZAVALLA.

Fearful News.

It appears from the Uvalde News, that in Zavalla county, recently, there was a very severe storm of wind and rain. At the ranch of A. N. Hollingsworth, sheep-shearing was going on at the time, and several of the shearers took refuge in his new house. But the wind became so strong that the house was blown down and the men buried underneath; and, finally, when assistance reached them, and all were resurrected, two were found to be

dead, and six badly injured,—all Mexicans from Frío county. Meanwhile, there fell such a cloud-burst of rain, that some of the sheep were standing in water up to their sides, and the owner said if the rain had kept on fifteen minutes more, the entire flock would have been drowned.

AN OVERLOOKED ITEM OF EXPENSE.

American Agriculturist.

The wagon transportation of farm products is a greater item of expense than their transportation by other means. It costs more to carry products from the farm to the railway station or steamboat landing, than their transportation costs thereafter. During the last census year American railways carried 636,000,000 tons of freight an average distance of 108 miles at an average charge somewhat less than one cent for moving one ton one mile. In the same year over 55,000,000 tons of freight were carried on the Great Lakes an average distance of 289 miles at an average charge of about one-tenth of a cent for moving one ton one mile.

There are no statistics of the distance agricultural products are conveyed by wagon, or the cost of such transportation. In some states farm products must be hauled by wagon 20 and even 30 miles, and even in Illinois, which has a greater railway mileage than any other State in the Union, there are three counties that have not a mile of railway within their borders. It has been calculated that wagon transportation costs at least 25 cents per ton per mile. Now, 2,500 pounds is a good wagon load on an earth road in its best condition. To haul this load to the railway station, or steamboat landing, 15 miles distant and return, is a good day's work for a man and two horses, and nearly always the farmer making this trip returns with his wagon nearly, or quite, empty. Under such favorable conditions, transportation by wagon costs 10 to 15 cents per ton a mile. But to offset the dirt highway is in such condition that not more than 1,000 or 1,500 pounds can be hauled; not infrequently the wagon itself is all that the team can drag through the mud. Allowance being made for small loads when the condition of the dirt highway does not admit of full loads being hauled, and is it not plain that 25 cents per ton per mile is not too high an estimate of the average cost of wagon transportation? But it will certainly be safe to say that the average cost is only 15 cents per ton per mile, compared to about one cent by rail and one-tenth of a cent by water.

A very large part of our agricultural products, grains, as well as meats—perhaps more than one-half of our perishable vegetables, small fruits, poultry and many products—is brought to the consumer solely by wagon. The larger part of the food consumption of man and beast in our villages, towns and smaller cities is brought by wagon, without the intervention of the railway, from the farm to the consumer. It would appear that of the farm products transported by horse power, scarcely one-half is transported by rail or water; while practically all farm products transported by steam or wind are transported by horse also. This being true, is it not true that wagon transportations of our farm products costs twice as much as the remainder of their transportation to the consumer?

The great magnitude and importance of wagon transportation is not generally comprehended. Farmers have not realized that to get farm products to railway or vessel costs more than all their after transportation, and hence are often indifferent to the means of wagon transportation, being content with miserable highways. Every effort has been made to promote railroads at the expense of wagon roads. And though economies will still further reduce freight rates by rail or water, how much greater is the margin for savings in wagon transportation by means of better roads. So long as wagon transportation costs twenty times as much as rail transportation, and seventy times as much as water transportation, the first named offers the most promising field for economy. Farmers have only too closely considered these and other points involved to find an affirmative answer to the question, Will good roads pay?

Another aspect of the case is ably treated in the Contra Costo system of naming and numbering county roads, a description of which is so prominent a feature of the current number of this magazine. Indeed, we regard the adoption of this system of naming roads and numbering them a most important step toward securing better roads. The Contra Costo system causes residents to take more pride in their location, and thus indirectly but none the less forcibly stimulates them to keep the roads in good repair. This means a constantly heightening standard of road management. The beauty of the Contra Costo system is that it can be put into

operation everywhere with practically no expense, thus paving the way for better roads in an economical, but none the less effective manner. The farmer is the last man in the country who should object to the naming, numbering and permanent improvement of country roads, although we admit that the fairest method of dividing the expense of building and maintaining such roads is an open question.

Houston Post: The strike is the last weapon that should be resorted to by dissatisfied labor. It is very rarely that this method of redressing a grievance proves successful, and even when it does it generally costs more than it comes to. Since the State troops have been withdrawn from Homestead a little figuring has been done and the result makes it appear that the strike has cost the State at least \$600,000, the Carnegie association more than that and the striking workmen in loss of wages more than \$1,000,000,000. It is the easiest thing in the world to point out a grievance and order all hands to strike, but it is not nearly so easy to get the striking wage earners back into the places which they left at the same old wages. The strike is a very dangerous weapon and should be handled with the utmost care.

LETTER FROM ALFRED GRUNFELD.

(TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN.)

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ALFRED GRUNFELD.
Imperial and Royal Austrian Court Pianist and Royal Prussian Court Pianist.
New York, April 1, 1892.

LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS.

[Carefully corrected from the most reliable sources up to Friday of each week.]

Cotton Market.	
GALVESTON, October 20.—Spot cotton closed steady.	
Ordinary	6 5-16
Good ordinary	6 11-16
Middling	7 3-16
Fair	7 11-16
Middling fair	8 1-16

Receipts and Exports at all United States Ports.

Receipts thus far this week	182,139
Receipts the same time last week	253,598
Receipts this day	35,490
Receipts this day last year	45,145
Total receipts thus far this season	1,027,011
Total receipts thus far last season	1,063,310
Difference	36,299
Exports to Great Britain	4,763
Exports to France	11,296
Exports to continent	25,027

Stocks at all United States Ports.

Stocks this day	887,900
Stocks this day last year	1,008,496

Dallas Live Stock.

	Per cwt.
Common to fair steers	\$1 50 @ 2 00
Choice fat cows	1 30 @ 1 45
Common to fair cows	1 00 @ 1 20
Choice veal	3 00
Common to fair veal	2 50 @ 2 75
Choice fat yearlings, per head	7 50
Choice milk cows, per head	15 00 @ 25 00
Bulls	75 @ 1 00
Choice fat hogs	4 00 @ 4 25
Common to fair hogs	3 50 @ 3 75
Choice fat muttons	3 25 @ 3 50

Produce.

Potatoes—40¢ @ 50¢ per bushel.	
Onions—20¢ per lb.	
Beans—Navy, 40¢ @ 45¢; Lima, 40¢ @ 45¢; Texas butter, 4c.	
Cabbage—Solid heads, 2½ @ 3.	
Butter—Good country, 14¢ @ 15¢; common, 12¢; fancy creamery, 20¢ @ 24¢; Kansas dairy, 20¢ @ 22¢.	

Grain and Feed-stuffs.

Quotations below are on grain from store.	
Corn—Wholesale, 48¢ per bushel in sack; retail, 50¢; in ear 35¢ per bushel.	
Oats—Sacks, 20¢ @ 25¢ per bushel in ear lots; 24¢ single bushel.	
Brass—65¢ per 100 lb in ear lots; retail, 70¢ per 100.	
120¢.	
120¢.	
Hay—Loose, local, 60¢ @ 65¢; best prairie hay, baled, \$2 00 per ton; in carload lots, 60¢ @ 65¢; small bales, best, 45¢; best Forney, \$5 00 per ton in carload lots.	
Wheat screenings—Chicken feed, \$1 25 per 100.	
Amber cane seed—\$1 00 per bushel.	
Millet—Per bushel, \$1 15.	
Wheat—\$7 per bushel.	
Wheat—Buyers are paying: No. 2 to No. 3, 68¢ c. b. at Dallas.	

Poultry and Eggs.

P. o. b. paid by dealers—Old hens, \$3 50 per doz.; spring chickens, small, \$2 00; in carload lots, 60¢ @ 65¢; large, \$2 50; roosters, old, \$3 00; turkey hens, 75¢; turkey gobblers, spring, 85¢; Eggs, 30¢ per doz.	
Retailers get—Old hens, \$3 25 per doz; spring chickens, small, \$3 25; spring chickens, large, \$3 00; roosters, old, \$1 50.	

Hides and Wool.

Hides—Buyers are paying: Dry flint, heavy, 5½¢; light, 4½¢; dry salt, 4½¢; gr. salt, 3¢; butcher, 2¢; green, 3¢.	
Wool—Light medium, 18¢; low medium, 14¢ @ 15¢; fine, 15¢ @ 16¢.	
Horns, hoofs and bones—\$7 00 per ton, delivered.	

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Le Conte Pear Trees 1 year old	15.00 "
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Houston Post, weekly	1 00	1 75
Atlanta Constitution, weekly	1 25	1 75
Peterson's Magazine	2 00	2 50
St. Louis Republic, weekly	1 00	1 50
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, weekly	1 00	1 50
Texas (German) Post	2 00	2 50
Texas Farmer	1 00	1 50
Southern Mercury	1 00	1 50
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ste him, in the finest universities in the world, and, nine times out of ten, he is a failure in life and will never be heard from after he leaves school. His moral nature is largely neglected, his "common sense," that is so potent a factor in life's battles, is dwarfed, and his weakened manhood is incapable of great exertion, or accomplishing great ends, while his life is cut short one-half or more. I do not believe I exaggerate when I say that nine out of ten great men in any sphere of life arise from the laboring class, and largely from farm life and rural districts. These are admitted facts, and the great men that have swayed the destinies of nations and impressed themselves upon following eyes, have mostly been unlettered men. We would call them ignorant, for many of them could neither read nor write, but they had a practical, thorough education, fully fitting them for their day and surroundings, and they shine forth in the pages of history as giants in those days.

As a stockman, farmer and founder of a great nation, what man of modern times can equal Abraham and Jacob; as a lawyer can compare with Moses; as a financier equal Joseph in the courts of Pharaoh; as kings can surpass David and Solomon. Where find a greater statesman and organizer than Nebuchadnezzar or Cyrus, or greater warriors than Philip and Alexander, Caesar and Hannibal and a host of other Greek and Latin generals?

Education must be practical, and hence of necessity must vary according to our positions in life and the work we intend to pursue. A preacher, lawyer, doctor, merchant, farmer or mechanic needs a different line of training to fit and prepare him for these various callings, and I deny that a man who is a first-class lawyer or doctor is any greater man than a first-class merchant, farmer or mechanic. For it is as impossible to compare them as it is to decide the school boy debate, "Which is the most useful animal, the cow or the horse?"

In the days of Abraham "book learning" was unknown, and not needed, to-day a reasonable amount of scholastic education is the necessity in any walk of life and should not be neglected. But when and how should this study begin? I say that every child should be taught his letters and to read his picture books and Sunday-school lessons before he is 5 years old, and should be trained in lessons of obedience and honesty, and truth and labor in his tenderest years, and the utmost care taken of his mental faculties. Train him in Sunday-school, and never permit him to run about the streets and be taught of the devil by his lips, the "street Arabs," who will surely lead his little feet into the paths of vice and crime. I deny that women by nature are better or purer than men. The differences we find in them is the result of education. Our boys are allowed to grow up on the streets, and our girls are reared at the feet of their mother. Our children are what we make them. If we fail to train them for good, the devil will surely train them for evil. Little boys should be taught to do any and all household work, just as their sisters are, and it will serve them a good purpose all their lives. Plenty of work about the house and yard and lot and garden that little boys may do. It is first-rate education, and a little later on in farm work—to cut wood, make garden, milk and feed stock, use tools and paint brushes, and acquire habits of industry and economy.

No child should be put in the school room until he is 10 or 12 years of age. Prior to this, form habits of industry, strengthen the morals and invigorate his frame. You need not fear but his mind will grasp knowledge in time. Take two boys of equal capacities; put one into school at 6 and the other at 10, and at 16, the one who started at 10 will by far have the better education. And during all these school years labor should be mingled with schooling, for if a child has not been taught to work before he is 15, he is ruined for life as a working man.

Now we come to the central point of all my argument. When a child reaches 14 or 15 years of age, parents should carefully try to find out the life work of their boy, and fit and prepare him for it, so that when he departs from the paternal roof he is fully prepared to take his place among men and make an honest living. If all children were thus trained and started in life, we would soon have no use for penitentiaries and prisons. It is a lamentable fact that not one parent in twenty ever spent a thought as to the child's life work, but all drift together and the child becomes the creature of caprice and accident. No wonder the lives of so many of our people are failures. Having decided upon the occupation of the child, fit him up for it, and let your circumstances in life, your financial ability, largely influence you in the selection. High talent and thorough preparation will surely succeed. Mediocrity may succeed, but any-

thing below will most likely fail. But why should a farmer's boy ever be anything else than a farmer? It is the noblest and most independent of all callings, and a practical, well educated, scientific farmer will always succeed. Crowd your crops; never let the crops crowd you. Work only ten hours a day and reserve the balance of the time for rest, sleep and reading good books, current literature and farm and stock journals. Cultivate a taste for reading in your family. Put your tobacco money into good books and papers, and give yourself and children time to study them, and they will grow as men and women as long as they live and put brains into their work. Any poor man may go thus far, and should strain to do it. But if you have means, send your boy to some good agricultural college, and let him also learn the use of tools—blacksmithing and carpentering and painting. Military suits and brass buttons are a nuisance and should be abolished, but every class of agriculture, horticulture and stock raising is useful, and when he graduates a practical, scientific farmer, add him selecting a wife that will be a help to him in life. Assist him to get started, and you will have grown and put upon the world a man who will be a blessing to his day and generation and an honor and stay to your declining years. But should all your training and work on the farm fall to interest and inspire your boy, and you are quite sure you have honestly tried to make farming and stock raising interesting and an intellectual pursuit for him, then you may look about and see the bent of his inclination and aid him in selecting a trade or profession, remembering that in the professions only those who have high talent and thorough preparation can hope to succeed, and that all the professions in the medium and lower grades are full, but there is plenty of room only on top, to which only a few favored and gifted can hope to ascend, but see to it that your boy makes no mistake, and shape his education to fully equip him for his chosen calling. Never raise a boy with an idea of becoming a mere hireling in life—a hewer of wood and drawer of water, to come and go at some other man's beck and call in old countries where every foot of land and every trade and calling is occupied, a poor boy has no other hope, and all honest labor is honorable; but in a new and open country like this no such necessity exists, except for the very poor. Do not let pride and vanity direct your choice. This is the cause of many failures in life. In old young man is strongly tempted into town life and clerkships, not that they offer any inducements nor hold out any hopes of permanent success, but that the life is an easy one—work light and in the shade, with nice clothes and pleasure of society. These hopes and prospects are delusive, and not five in one hundred succeed.

But of all the clapnet, spider web delusions that was ever thrown out to dupe the ambitious farmer boy, the modernism, "business college," or "course," "telegraphy and shorthand" takes the cake. If you have the means to open a store, or bank, and wish your boy to keep your books, it is well enough; but to give him a "course" and start him out to hunt a situation is sheer nonsense. Don't do it.

And lastly, keep your boys around you and near each other. They will be friends, will comfort, cheer and aid each other, and divide the joys and sorrows, the trials and labors of life, and they can put into operation those principles of combined ownership of expensive farm implements that is destined at no distant day to become a potent factor in agriculture.

H. B. HILLYER.

SHORT CORRESPONDENCE.

Please send me copy of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for this week, as mine has not been received, and I do not want to miss a copy of the best paper of twelve or fifteen that I take. Yours, etc., R. A. LOCKE, Arkadelphia, Ark.

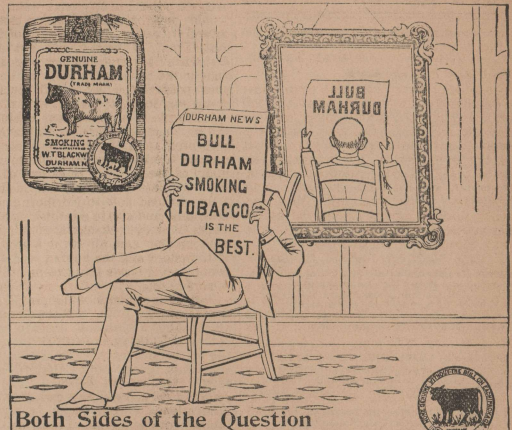
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

I have a valuable young mare four years old next March that, about one year ago, received a kick about four inches above hock joint in front of left hind leg. It made a considerable knot on her leg, but no puss formed. Have rubbed with liniment, but it does not get well. Last week the swelling has gone down into the hock joint and is considerably swollen. Mare, at time, drags the leg a little. Can you tell me what to do for it?—E. CARON, Lone Oak, Texas.

ANS.—Apply the following ointment: Iodide of mercury, 20 grains; iodine, 2 drachms; iodide of potash, 2 drachms; vaseline, 2 ounces.—FRANCIS.

Will you please tell an old subscriber of your valuable paper what to do for my sheep? They are bothered with the lung worms; they cough, sneeze and snort a great deal; a mucus comes from their nose. I killed a mutton and he was fat, but his entrails were covered with small lungs or knots the size of a pea. I have them in a good pasture, yet they don't look well.—G. P. PARKS, Nacogdoches, Texas.

ANS.—The lung worm does considerable



Both Sides of the Question

should be looked into. And when this is done the intelligent smoker uses BLACKWELL'S

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damage to sheep in Texas. They live in the windpille and lungs, and obstruct the breathing. There are two varieties. The life history of the parasites, the symptoms, the treatment, etc., are fully discussed in "Animal Parasites of Sheep," by Curtice, distributed free by Secretary Rusk, Washington, D. C. To attempt a synopsis of the subject here would consume two much space.

I trained for a horse four weeks ago. He discharges a mattery stuff from one of his nostrils of light color, and sometimes one of his eyes matters; he gets his breath short. The matter or pus is very offensive. He is thriving, although working. He has an enlarged place between the eyes and nostril. Some of my neighbors think he has glanders. The man I got him from said he had distemper. He eats heartily all the time, I want to know if he has glanders.—J. H. HARPER, Oenaville, Texas.

ANS.—From your description of the case I am suspicious of glanders. Keep him from all other horses or mules. I cannot tell without examining the animal.—FRANCIS.

MUD THAT IS MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD.

Chicago Tribune.

"There is no gold in the hills around our place, but there is mud that is more valuable than gold," said Mr. H. L. Kramer, who registered yesterday at the Auditorium of Indiana Mineral Springs, Warren county, Ind. "It's a magnetic mineral mud and it is more valuable than gold, for it cures rheumatism in every form, no matter how long the victim has been a sufferer. 'O, no,' laughingly replied Mr. Kramer to the reporter's question, 'we do not give our patients mud to eat; it is made up of poultices and placed on the joint where the pain is most severe.'

"It is only within the past few years that this wonderful Magnetic Mud deposit has been known. Large quantities of it have been carried away, and people are traveling far and near to our new hotel and bath-house, costing over \$150,000, which has just been completed, in order that they may drink the Magnetic Mineral water and bathe in the mud. There are upwards of two hundred people there today, and many have recovered so rapidly as to make it a wonder to themselves and their friends. We look forward to the time when people will be journeying to the Indiana Mineral Springs from every State and Territory in the Union to be cured of chronic rheumatic and kidney diseases that baffled the best medical skill.

The mud is found immediately at the base of the center of a horseshoe shaped bluff, where the springs are also located, and it seems that the waters of the springs pouring forth there for countless ages, has thoroughly impregnated this deposit with mineral properties, and magnetized it so that when a steel blade is left in it, after a few hours it becomes thoroughly magnetized so you can take up a large darning needle.

Mr. A. L. Thomas, of the great advertising firm of Lord & Thomas, Chicago, is president of the Indiana Springs Co., who have lately developed the wonderful spring. He has issued a beautiful little pamphlet which tells all about this resort, and gives the experience of many prominent people who have been cured there within the last year. It will be sent by mail free upon request. Address A. L. Thomas, 45 Randolph street, Chicago.

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CORRESPONDENCE

PEAR RAISING ON THE COAST.

FORNEY, TEXAS.

As a "sea breeze" has been struck near our Gulf coast on productions of the soil and the fabulous income derived from its products, and as even their own home statements do not agree, even among those most practically interested, (not boomers) their figures being called in question, and statements not verified, but disputed among themselves, so the coast people must harmonize matters among themselves before they can expect others away from them to do so, especially in North Texas.

I have been requested by several friends in the coast region, near Hitchcock, to write my views on the coast region as a fruit country. First, its soil generally is of a brown color, liable to bake or become hard when exposed to heat and drought; its subsoil is clay, with what is often called "deer licks," containing saline matter on the surface, where no grass grows (we have some of it in North Texas). We call it here "raw-hide" land, and it is the natural home of the mesquite tree. This kind of soil predominates in Texas, and it is a second grade of soil in quality. Its best use is as a grazing country. The clay under it makes it often impervious to the action of water soaking down through the clay to a lower place under it, therefore it retains much of its rain water on top of the land; thus it requires drainage to carry off the water. When drained it is possibly a very good fruit country, the best being a mixture of deep, rich, sandy loam, or rich black humus soil, with a little pulverized granite and particles of iron mixed. Such is not commonly found around Alvin or its vicinity, as these soils run in streaks in Texas. The soft, moist, humid atmosphere, on account of its nearness to the Gulf, is an advantage to all growing crops of whatever kind, as it helps to stimulate and impart vigor to plant life, and the fruit tree receives its share of it with the rest. In climate, you have two curses to endure, (the same as we have, only ours is a little more so) the extremes of heat and cold, the first frequently causing blossoms to fall too early, only to get killed by a cold wave. This is something not easy to guard against with fruit trees, while with plants you may sometimes protect them against frost.

You are trying to make a grand success of raising the Le Conte and Keiffer pears. These two kinds have had to fight their way to success that they have so far gained in Texas, and I have fought for them here during the last sixteen years against heavy opposition all along the line. Do I give it up, as some people intimate? No sir—not me. I was with the Keiffer parents when it was born. Its parents were the Bartlett, its father, and its mother was the Chinese Sand pear, and the child was named Keiffer, after its godfather, Peter Keiffer, and during its infancy at its home I helped him to nurse the baby for several years, and ate of the fruits of that tree.

Another pear was produced near my native home, on the banks of the Delaware river, below Philadelphia, which is the best pear in quality known to the world, and it is a "come-by-chance" Who its father or mother is; no one seemed to know, and at first no one seemed to know its qualities until the land had passed to the third owner, Mr. Secon, who gave it a commercial name and a name of his own, and the tree is the healthiest and hardiest known. The pear is small and shaped like the Bartlett, but a richer pear does not exist. It is about eighty-five years old as a tree.

The Keiffer pear tree is about forty-five years old, and its fruit is classed second quality in our markets, but its extra large size will always command its sale.

The Le Conte is classed as second quality in its fruit, but its peculiar shape and high, rich color, usually commands its sale, but its peculiar taste is an objection to it by some; it is the same with the Garber.

These four varieties all do their best in our Southern latitudes. Here is their natural home. The fault is in our climatic conditions that we do not make a better success with them, and not in the soil so much. They blossom too early and are cut short in their crop. The Dutchess is less affected by frost than any that I have. The coast country should experiment with some other varieties than merely those that they now have—something better in quality.

Sleepy old Galveston, as she is situated upon a sand pit, surrounded by water, with no wagon bridge to the mainland, nor public roads, has fortified herself against all truck farming or gardening enterprises upon the mainland to her own discomfort, and either killing or stagnating all enterprises of this kind, and if she should be so unfortunate in her jetties as to dam-

up the water of her harbor and bay so as to again cover her city with water, then it would be submarine irrigation instead of subsoil irrigation, as now talked of for Virginia Point. I trust it will not do that. But when Galveston gets her wagon bridge done to the mainland it will be better for your coast region, as it will open up a cheap way to get to market with products.

California is a great pear raising State and much of her pears go to Europe, and with profit, arriving there in good order. And so it might also be done from Texas equally as well. The salvation of extensive fruit raising in Texas lies in shipping it in car load lots to Northern points, or elsewhere, and also in establishing canning works in every fruit region of this State to work up and can all surplus products of both orchard and the garden, and thus let nothing go to waste that can be utilized.

Hoping this will satisfy my friends and not offend my critics of the past, I remain as ever yours,

NATT STEVENS.

LINTLESS COTTON.

PLAIN DEALING, LA.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch: Some time since I saw one of two communications in your paper in regard to lintless cotton. Well, I sent last spring to H. F. Ferguson, of Spartanburg, S. C., for a package of the seed, having seen his advertisement in some paper. He sent the seed and a circular. In the circular he said that the seeds were perfectly pure, and would not mix with other cotton. Well, I planted it adjoining my other cotton, and the result is, I have several stalks of nice cotton, beautiful white bolls, and a great deal of it has some lint on, especially towards the top. Now, you see, it did mix, and doubtless was mixed when I received the seed. Some few stalks are quite woolly, but the seed will shake out. Now, Mr. Editor, I believe this is a big humbug, and I advise your readers to go slow. Why not raise cotton with lint on seed, and you have both seed and lint?

L. T. SANDERS.

ON THE WING—THE STATE GRANGE FAIR.

MCGREGOR, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch: On account of the San Angelo fair lasting three days on to this fair I did not reach it until the morning of the third day and of course found it in full blast. The grounds are located about two miles north of the nice little town of McGregor. The attendance the first two days was not large, but on the third morning the vast crowds began pouring in, and the stream flowed steadily until there were at least 5,000 people on the grounds.

The management of this fair association have shown their good judgment in the selection of this beautiful plot of ground for their fair, and in securing 400 acres in one body, which gives them abundance of room for all necessary buildings, stock stables and stalls, and then have room for thousands of wagons and carriages of those who visit the fair, and ample room for all who wish to camp on the grounds. Another feature of the arrangement which very favorably impressed me was the large, roomy pavilion, furnished with seats where the weary sight-seers might be comfortably seated and rest, and still see nearly everything that was going on.

The display of farm products in the exhibition hall was not large, but was tastefully arranged, and made a very nice exhibit. To enumerate the different varieties of grain, hay, fruits and vegetables is perhaps unnecessary, but it is enough to say that in these collections were very fine specimens of nearly everything that grows on our Texas soils. The county exhibit did credit to the parties who managed it.

There were several individual exhibits, all of which did credit to the exhibitors. Our own personal friend, W. A. Clark, had a fine exhibit from his farm which I did not get to give that special attention that I desired, on account of sickness, which forced me to leave the fair three days before its close.

The first stock stalls that I struck were those of W. A. Clark, who was so full of good cheer and Shropshire sheep that it was really pleasant to meet him. I think he stood guard day and night over those fifteen stalls of cattle, three pens of hogs, one pen of Shropshire sheep, and two coops of Langshan chickens. His Shropshire sheep are beauties; the buck weighs 250 pounds, only one year old. (He has no sheep for sale). His Berkshire hogs are second to none in the State.

Next to these stalls was J. H. Strange with his registered Jersey cow, with a milk record of five gallons per day.

Next was B. F. Wedel with nine head of registered Holstein cattle, eleven head of registered Poland China hogs, and one grade Percheron horse.

There were a great many blooded stock on the ground which I failed to get

There was a drove of draft horses from Canada, managed by Mr. Tuckett, which were the admired of everybody. These, I was told, would remain in the State.

C. F. Benley was on hand with his Cleveland bay horse, Clydesdale colt, and a span of mules, which are said to be the best in the State.

The poultry display was really splendid, both in quality and in quantity, though I did not learn the names of but few of the exhibitors.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH was cordially received and shown every courtesy by the management of the association, and should have had a fuller and better write-up if I had not been forced to leave three days before the close on account of sickness. And I now say to the hosts of friends whom I met, and to those who showed me so many courtesies, thank you.

UNCLE SNOOT.

PEA CULTURE.

NEW BOSTON, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch: After thanks to Uncle Snoot for his complimentary letter to me in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of September 24th, I will try, as best I can, to answer his questions:

First, peas will germinate and grow in soil too dry for almost any other plant. The best crop of peas I ever made never had a drop of rain on them; it had not rained for two weeks when I planted them, but my land was sandy, and I have never failed to get good stands on the stiffest land without rain. But I raise cotton, and generally too busy to plow the land, so I just run up furrows about three and one-half feet apart, and while the furrow is fresh and moist I drop six to ten peas in a place, from fifteen to twenty inches between hills, cover fast as dropped with cultivator, double shovel, or two furrows with single shovel plows; follow immediately with a log drag, to press and fine the two furrows. In three to four days they will be up if there is any moisture at all where the peas are. When it rains we plow out the unbroken land. If it rains again inside of two or three weeks after this breaking out of the middles, we give one more shallow cultivation with cultivator, double shovels or sweeps—not necessary to hoe at all.

They can be mown raw at a time without very much tawling. Of course, for prairie or other rich lands, you want to plant the variety that is nearest to a bunch pea; the speckled pea will do.

Where the land is reasonably free from foulness or trash, and there is good season in the ground, the peas can be sowed broadcast at the rate of one and one-half bushels per acre. They have to stand thick on the land to make them stand up and prevent vines, when hay is the object, when peas is the object one bushel of seed per acre is ample. They can be plowed in shallow and land harrowed and dragged, or rolled, or the land broken deep, harrowed and rolled, and peas put in with grain drill. When put in with drill, half a bushel per acre, when peas is the object, and one bushel per acre when hay is wanted. Try to get the peas planted as soon as possible after the land is plowed, before it has time to dry out.

The time to mow is when first pods turn yellow. Mow in the afternoon and rake into cocks the next afternoon. Let them remain in cocks two or three days, until they get hot; then turn the cocks inside out, and let it lie this way two or three hours, then haul and stack. (I have never tried putting in barns). This is where the time is done on a large scale. A far better plan for the ordinary farmer, where all the forage is brought to the lot, or where the vines are cut out of the corn, is to mow in the morning after the sun is well up, to dry off some of the dew, and start to hauling to stack soon as vines are wilted, so they can be handled. While perfectly green, haul and stack after the following plan:

For first stack, cut two poles, previously prepared by having holes morticed through them every eighteen inches from within a foot of the ground to the top of poles. In bottom holes of each pole put in bars ten feet long, to project equal distance each side of pole. In next hole above, in each post, let the bars be eight and one-half feet long; the next set seven feet long; the next set of bars five and one-half feet long; next set four feet long, and the top or last set two and one-half feet long. For bars, 2x4-inch scantling, or split pieces near this size, will do. Set up posts with bars parallel, posts nine feet apart, or according to length of rails or poles for floor) so a rail ten feet long will have sufficient lap on the bars. Set short blocks under end of bottom bars to keep them from sagging; lay floor on bottom bars, one end of rail on bottom bar of one pole and the other end on the bottom bar of the other pole; lay rails in floor about one foot apart and pile on the green vines up to the eight and one-half foot bars. Then lay another

floor on the eight and one-half foot bars, pile on more vines until the seven-foot bars are reached. Put on another floor and pile on vines up to five and one-half foot bars; then another floor and more vines up to the four-foot bars; then another floor and more vines until the two and one-half foot bars are reached. Then cap off with straw or hay of some kind, for the vines will not turn off the water, but will drain it off. Let each tier of vines hang down over the tier below, and rake the stack down as in other hay, so the vines on the outside will be up and down the stack.

A stack of this kind will hold five or six two-horse loads of green vines. After first stack is made it can be extended any length by setting similar poles to these already described, with bars parallel with those in stack, so one end of floor can rest on bar in stack.

For convenience in feeding put stack about five feet from the lot fence. A rack can be made along the fence, so that all waste will drop in the lot, the fence making one side of rack. Commence feeding bottom tier first, then the next tier above, etc. By this means the stack is never exposed to the weather, as it furnishes its own shelter and each floor can be removed as soon as vines are fed off.

If the stack is properly constructed the vines, pods and leaves will be free from mildew, dust, etc., and be as green in March as when cut, for the vines have perfect ventilation and are cured in the shade. This kind of a stack will be a little troublesome first year, but the same stack poles and floor will last many years without additional expense. When we take into consideration that even the green peas in the pods will be sound and pods perfectly green, and superior to the best silo-cured, because we have lost nothing but the surplus water, and is so much cheaper handled, and the poorest farmer can thus cure them.

On this peavine hay, thus saved, I have kept my mules, cattle and hogs fat all winter without any other kind of feed, but the vines become too hard and leaves shatter too badly for summer feeding.

Now concerning every third row through cotton in peas, I have tried peas, also Spanish goobers, after this plan. I can't say that I like either on stiff soils; it is more troublesome to cultivate and gather. There is no doubt but what these smooth, stiff land cotton crops will be gathered by machinery in the very near future, and vines would be in the way. These prairies have ample plant food to make double the usual crop of cotton made upon them, and in the northern part of Texas, the first of August we have every prospect of making double our usual crop, but in the short space of ten or fifteen days our crops look like scorching fire had passed over and cut our crop back to grown bolls. I have found no difference in the time of drying up where every row was cotton and where every third row was peas or goobers. The main thing on these stiff, or prairie, soils is to get as many matured bolls as possible by the tenth of August, when drought or boll worms are almost sure to wind up the crop. But on sandy land I surely approve of planting every third row in Spanish goobers. They are no trouble to cultivate and they make immense crops of goobers. We harvest by pulling up the vines, the goobers hang on to the vine, and both vine and goobers are splendid feed. They can be cured as pea vines.

JEFF WELBORN.

WHAT IS EDUCATION?

BELTON, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

Every farmer who has a boy should be deeply interested in this question, and I ask that you read carefully what I say, for it is the result of many years' observation and much thought, and I am sure you will indorse every word I write, though it may never have occurred to you before in the same light.

Education is that mental, moral and physical training that is to prepare a man to occupy a useful position in life, to make him a blessing to his day and generation, to his kindred and kind, and enable him to make an honorable living in the world. Any education that falls short of these ends is a failure. Who has not seen samples of so-called educated fools, which surely produces shoddy aristocracy and ends in poverty and utter wretchedness. A man may be intellectually cultivated and he may be a moral or a physical wreck, or both. Our mental, moral and physical natures must be well developed, and trained if we are to become a well rounded, well balanced character, and enjoy the full measure of our possibilities. Ignorance of these great principles is daily leading men, with best intentions, into the greatest possible absurdities. Take any boy of 6 or 7 years of age, put him into school and keep him there until he is 21, and gradu-

flowers, but this method is used to obtain mostly hybrids for improved varieties. In some instances it has produced "mules and frauds," and no bloom, the same as the other system in the Blackman plums—fraud—and some of the Weaver plums are frauds, and many of the Wild Goose plums are nearly so—not fruitful—although some of the old trees are as fruitful as of yore. So that it is hard to tell before hand which is fruitful and which is not; and whenever you find a plum tree, like the Blackman plum, bearing the peach tree leaf, one might put it down at once as a fraud, and vice versa.

I believe that I have answered my correspondents' inquiry, and hope they may find it satisfactory.

Forney, Texas.

VALUABLE EXPERIENCE IN PLUM CULTURE.

The following interesting notes from the experience of Mr. D. R. Wier, California, on plums, appeared in a recent issue of American Gardening:

"For 30 years I worked hard on the European plums, testing all leading varieties, but only a few survived cold winters or reached the bearing age. If they chanced to produce any fruit, the curculio was sure to harvest the crop. Then I grew the Wild Goose for 14 years, and found it hardy, but got no fruit, so I resolved to abandon the plum as unworthy of further attention.

"About that time I saw a flattering account of the Robinson plum, then being introduced, and concluded to try again. March, 1883, being anxious to see fruit of the Robinson, I grafted five sections of it into the top of a Wild Goose plum tree. Two of these made a growth four feet in length, and the next season one graft ripened 38 and another 72 Robinson plums. The smaller grafts were just as full of fruit in proportion to their growth, and the Wild Goose stock also gave a fair crop. The next season the fertilization was so complete that the stock produced four bushels, and two trees ten feet away two bushels each. Two trees, the same row, twenty feet away, two bushels each.

"This was conclusive evidence that the Wild Goose is enormously productive when its blossoms are fertilized by the Robinson. The latter has since proven as productive when alone as when clustered with other varieties. With these facts before me I knew that I had two varieties on which I could depend for fruit. I have collected all the best known plums, and now have 75 native varieties grown in my orchard. Forty of these have been bearing for two years. Many of them have borne fruit four seasons. The Robinson has produced eight crops without a failure.

FRUIT FREE FROM BLIGHT.

Fruit Growers' Journal.

At the last meeting of the American Pomological Society, Prof. Burritt stated that, in his opinion, a class of tree could be developed exempt from blight. He mentioned the Tyson, Seckel and Angouleme as pears comparatively free, and he would grow seedlings from them in order to procure blight-proof trees. There is no doubt that something could be attained by always selecting the seedlings of those which are free, although cultivators will reluctantly cast aside a fine fruit, valuable in every other quality. Among pears which most frequently escape the disease known as "fire blight" are Seckel, Angouleme, Anjou, Winter Nells, Clairgeau and others, and there is no doubt that their seedlings would often escape the disease. It would doubtless be a much shorter course to ascertain how many of the thousand varieties already in cultivation most frequently escape. Some varieties are more frequently free from the scab than others, but here the difficulty is greater, as there is not so much freedom from the disease. For instance, a productive and profitable Seckel orchard bore five successive crops, each one, however becoming more scabby, whether cultivated or in grass, until the whole crop was a failure. Then, in no apparently unusual season, all were perfectly fair and fine. Other sorts have been alike variable and free from scab.

Orange City Times: Mrs. Gorton Haley, of Orange City, Fla., has a scuppernon grapevine that covers 3,000 square feet. It is twelve years old. Last year it yielded 374 quarts of choice grapes; this year it has done better, 450 quarts having been picked from it in addition to those eaten by birds, chickens and visitors, aggregating, no doubt, fifty quarts more. These grapes have found a ready market at eight and ten cents a quart.

YOU SHOULD KNOW

That the International & Great Northern R. R. is the direct line to Austin, San Antonio, Corpus Christi, Rockport and to

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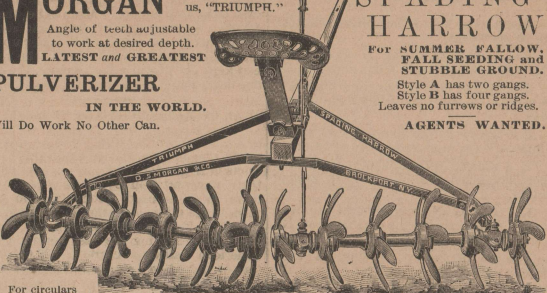
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CARTER'S WEEVIL DESTROYER will DESTROY WEEVILS in corn and prevent their return. It has been thoroughly tested, and corn treated with it at the end of two years was found free of weevils or must.

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One grain has produced 200 STALKS, and by actual count 4623 GRAINS. Very prolific. Produces 60 to 100 BUSHELS to the acre. RUST PROOF. Not affected by the strong winds of Texas.

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Is the only wheat that produces a crop regardless of seasons. We are State Agents for both of the above. Also have in stock

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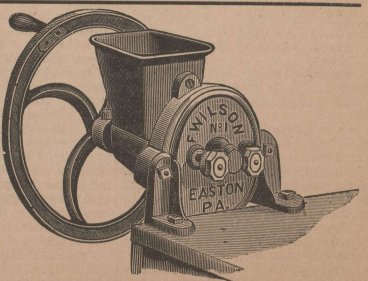
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This Mill is especially made for GRINDING DRY BONES, SHELLS, GRAIN and many other Substances for Poultry. WEIGHT 35 POUNDS.

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 little machines. Either mill will be given as a premium for seven subscribers to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH at one dollar each.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas



Poultry and Bees.

Agriculture is one of the lines in which young farmers can experiment with profit. Our markets are not over-crowded with good honey, and remunerative prices can always be obtained.

Del Rio Record: Wm. Reynolds of Standert, was in Del Rio last week prospecting for a location for a chicken ranch. He wants twenty-five acres and is in correspondence with the secretary of the Improvement Committee to buy a site.

As cold weather approaches, be warned in time. Winter eggs cost something. Hens will not deliver them unless the price is paid. That price is the cost necessary to keep the hens well fed and comfortable. Eggs always command a good price in winter, and the profit in their production is in having them for sale when they are most wanted. Hens that scramble for a living may apparently get along pretty well, and refuse to die, especially if they have abundant range, but all their vital energies being engaged in the battle of life they have none to devote to egg producing. And we fully endorse the policy of the hen in this particular. It is not only just but inevitable.

An exchange says that bees work at night in the hive and build comb as perfectly as if an electric light shone there all the time. It has often been asked why they prefer to work in the dark. Every one knows that honey is a liquid without any solid sugar in it. After stinging it gradually assumes a crystalline appearance or granulates and ultimately becomes a solid mass. This is caused by the action of light. Hence we see why the bees are so careful to obscure the glass windows which are placed in their hives. The existence of the young depends on the liquidity of the saccharine food presented to them, and if light were allowed access to this, it would in all probability prove fatal to the inmates of the hive.

Turkeys are a profitable crop to raise, and where acorn-bearing woods is convenient they can be raised at very small cost. But on account of the universal popularity of turkey, and the natural depravity of man it is not entirely safe to trust turkeys away from home too far or too long. The rightful owner, or some one acting for him should see the turkeys every day and see that they roost upon the right man's land. To facilitate this it is necessary to give them a little corn every evening before they go to roost. This should be commenced early and kept up late. A very little corn will answer. A turkey will trot a mile to get one grain of corn, but not a step will he trot if there is any uncertainty about it. Turkeys should be closely watched—and so should the market. Never take turkeys to market until somebody wants to buy. Anybody with business sense enough to successfully raise a flock of turkeys is only a partial success unless he has sense enough to get one dollar each for them.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Gentlemen:—Will you or some subscriber give me a remedy to destroy chicken mites (or lice)?—S. G. THOMAS, WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

ANS.—For either mites or lice, use kerosene emulsion freely.—ED.

My chickens have disease as follows: They seem to run at the nose and rattle at the throat. Please tell us what is the matter and what to do for them.—A. LANGSTON, Sidney, Texas.

ANS.—The symptoms indicate common catarrh, simply a bad cold as it is called when the poultry keeper instead of the poultry has it. It will develop into fatal rouse if neglected. Separate the sick from the well. Inject into the slit in the roof of the mouth, with a small syringe or dropper, a saturated solution of chlorate of potassa, and put a small lump of camphor in the drinking water. In bad cases inject solution of sulphate of zinc, 1 grain to a teaspoonful of water and swab throat with the chlorate of potassa as above.—ED.

SOME EXPERIMENTS.

MRS. LITTLE.

In experimenting with summer chicks I find them much easier raised than spring or fall chicks, if only certain conditions are observed. Warmth and dryness are by all conceded to be the main requisites in successful poultry raising. Lacking these all else depends on chance.

Mid-summer gives us all the warmth and dryness needed for our purpose, and in fact, we might say there is too much. So to equalize matters confine the chicks within some cool, airy room into which the sun cannot enter, and give plenty of

water. Cornmeal dough freshly prepared at each feeding is most certainly the very best food to be given, since there is no possible danger of making young fowls that have their liberty, too fat, but they should never be allowed to go until they become ravenously hungry and then given a heavy feed. Enemies of all descriptions, both great and small, appear more numerous during the summer months. Hawks above, chiggers in the grass and rats creeping slyly through the weeds in broad daylight to spring upon these unsuspecting victims, makes poultry raising anything but a sure cure. Another enemy to chickens has made its appearance in this vicinity, and one that I fear will prove more troublesome than anything we have heretofore had to contend with. Fleas are attacking them, I might say with "bull dog ferocity," since they seize the poor little chicks by the nose, and nothing short of death will make them loose their hold. Grease will remove them for the time, but I am told they soon return. My own experience has been very limited, but I fear it is destined to be very unpleasantly broadened in the near future, if all I hear of these pests is correct.

Waxahachie, Texas.

HATCHING DOUBLE BARRELED EGGS.

The Rural New Yorker.

Six experts recently expressed opinions as to the possibility of hatching healthy chickens from double yolked eggs. P. Williams did not think it possible to get two perfect chicks from a double yolked egg. H. S. Babcock had set such eggs, but does not know that one ever hatched. P. H. Jacobs had endeavored to secure hatches from double yolked eggs, but had failed. M. K. Boyer related that failures had attended his efforts in the same direction. He cited, however, an instance of a double yolked egg which hatched out in an incubator run by W. H. H. Bradbury of Hammonton, N. J. two well formed chicks that lived until they were broiler size, when they were marketed, all of which seems to make it possible, and that's all.

PERSEVERANCE OF BIRDS.

I F. J., in National Stockman and Farmer.

Boys and girls, I want to tell you of the perseverance of some birds that I have been watching. They are peewees. Last year they built a nest over our front door. I did not molest it, but wished before the young birds were full grown that I had not been so friendly, as they caused me much extra sweeping and scrubbing. About two weeks ago they returned, the old birds or the young ones, flew familiarly about the porch and began a new nest on the very spot where the old one had been. When the foundation was well laid and some soft materials had been placed for the lining I hardened my heart and tore it down, thinking they would seek some more welcome place. I watched the old bird fly in with a bit of moss, but when she found her nest was gone she perched herself near by and chirped most piteously. I did not see them again that day, but the next morning they went to work again on the same spot, and that nest has been rebuilt and torn down no less than ten times, and they are still working away at it. You may say these are very silly little birds, but if you, in your work and study, are thus as persistent, and if you do fail once try it again, you will certainly succeed. If I were to point a moral to this story it would be that some people work hard all their lives, but never get a "nest."

CARE OF THE CANARY.

Ohio Poultry Journal.

There are few women who will not somehow find time to attend to the wants of the canary bird. Few there be who do not glory in his melodious song, which oft times sparkles through the sombre clouds of life, like the glowing sun peeping through the eyelids of the summer storm. Every housekeeper should understand the art of keeping a healthy bird, and Marion Seabrook gives the following good advice upon the subject in one of our exchanges. The writer says:

In order to secure health and comfort to your birds, their cages must be kept scrupulously clean. Brass cages are best, and can be kept bright by washing with cold water once a week, wiping dry, wire by wire, with a linen cloth. Never put hot water on the cage. Painted cages are bad for birds, as the paint is sure to be picked off and will slowly poison the bird. Sand is better than paper for cages. Use clean river sand and put it half an inch thick on the tray. They require the sand to facilitate digestion. Sea sand must never be used.

Water for bathing should be regularly supplied every morning, at as nearly the same hour as possible. Allow the bath tub to remain only long enough for the

birds to wash very soon. They will learn to use it immediately, and thereby save much trouble. Never leave the bathing dish in the cage, for the birds drink from it and soon become sick. Canaries come from a warm climate, and the cage should be kept in a warm place. A temperature of some sixty degrees is about right. They should have fresh air, but a draft is fatal to voice and health. Most bird ailments originate in a cold. They need good air as much as good food, and often suffer exceedingly for want of it, especially in the cold season when they are kept shut up in a close, unventilated room. They are usually hung too near the top of the room for comfort. The heat and bad air rise and cause them much suffering. Probably more birds suffer and die from want of fresh, pure air than from any other cause. The cage must hang where the sun can lie in a part of the day, but a bird should never be exposed to the direct rays of the sun with no chance of shelter. The cage should be suspended by a spring, as it lessens the shock as they jump from perch to perch. A tree twig bends with the bird.

Food for canaries should consist of plenty of seed at all times, and attention must be paid to this, because from the construction of some cages it would not be possible for the bird to empty the seed cup, and it might starve, with food in sight, but out of reach. Canary seed should be given constantly, and occasionally a mixture of rape, millet, and (very sparingly) hemp. A hard-boiled egg and also a mixture of the boiled egg and grated cracker, a bit of apple or baked potato may be given without injury. The green food given must be of the most delicate nature, the tender inside leaves of celery, cabbage or lettuce. Sugar, sweets or cake should never be given to birds. If it does no greater harm, it causes a disrelish for their natural food. Anything sticky or pasty they cannot digest. Cuttle bone should be kept in the cage at all times, and a red pepper hung in the cage is not only strengthening, but improves the color of the feathers. The seed of the common plantain is a pleasant addition to the ordinary diet, and it is a good plan to save a quantity to mix with the other seed for winter use.

When the bird is moulting, keep a rusty nail in the drinking water. The iron is needed to supply the loss of vitality caused by moulting, and may be used at other times with advantage, if the birds are not as vigorous and active as usual. It is well to keep a bag of sulphur hanging in the cage. It is best above the swing where the birds jar it and so get some particles circulating through the cage. Ice seldom appears where the birds are kept in a clean condition. If your pets are well and free from disease, it is a comparatively easy matter to keep them so. Make yourself acquainted with their wants and needs, and then supply them in as natural a manner as possible.

VALUE OF THE RANGE.

Farm and Fireside.

A hen on the range keeps herself in condition for laying by being continually at work. If she is allowed too much grain she will become lazy, refrain from foraging, fatten, and soon ceases to lay. This is matter that deserves attention. Keep the hens at work. When they seek insects, scratch and travel over a wide area of ground, in order to secure a variety, they are not only lessening expenses, but also keeping themselves in the best order for laying. It is due more to the exercise than to the food which hens receive, to which may be ascribed the greatest value of a range.

FALL HATCHES.

The Poultry World.

It is an established fact that there is money in chicks that are hatched in the autumn. Chicks hatched in September will feather nicely before cold weather sets in and will be very little care during the cold weather. An abundance of insects are always to be found during September and October, and the chicks can get a good living until snow flies. Give them as much care as you bestowed on the spring hatches, and you will be pleased with results. Very little loss from disease will occur. Chicks hatched in September will bring good prices in January and February as roasters.

ITALIAN BEES.

Beekkeepers' Guide.

The Italian worker bee is quickly distinguished by the bright yellow rings at the base of the abdomen. Perhaps "golden" would be a better term, as these bands are often bright orange. If the colony be pure, every bee will show three of these golden girdles. The first two of segments, or rings of the abdomen, except at their posterior border, and also the base or anterior border of the third, will

be of this orange yellow hue. The rest of the back or dorsal surface will be much as in the German race. Underneath the abdomen, except for a greater or less distance at the tip, will also be yellow while the same color appears more or less strongly marked on the legs.

The workers have longer lingule or tongues than the German race, and their tongues are a little more hairy. They are also more active, and less inclined to sting.

The queen has the entire base of her abdomen, and sometimes nearly the whole of it, orange yellow. The variation as to the amount of color is quite striking. Sometimes very dark queens are imported right from the Ligurian hills, yet all the workers will wear the badge of purity—the three golden bands.

The drones are quite variable. Sometimes the rings and patches of yellow will be very prominent, then again quite indistinct. But the underside of the body is always, so far as I have observed, mainly yellow.

Western Poultry Journal: J. H. Drevendstedt, editor of the Poultry Journal of Philadelphia, has been making a number of experiments in crossing fowls, and has come to the conclusion that the best all-around cross that can be made is Indian Game on Brown Leghorn. There can be no doubt about it that such a cross would give both good laying and table fowls.

LIGHT BRAHMAS FOR SALE.—Bargain offer in good birds. CLINT THOMPSON, McKinney, Texas.

FAIL Eggs and Plants, Poultry, Poultry-books, and Papers; finely illustrated circular free. Address G. B. BROTHERS, St. Marys, Mo., or H. B. GEE, Nashville, Tenn.

POULTRY Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, from the best strains. First Premiums and highest honors at American Poultry Shows. 50 choice chicks for sale. Eggs in season. Large catalogue free. B. E. ROGERS, Lake Bluff, Ill.

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Breeder of thoroughbred Indian Game, White Langshans, White Plymouth Rocks, Black Minorcas, Brown Leghorns and Pekin Ducks

Farm For Sale Containing 226 acres, about 212 miles north of Garland. Well situated. For information call on or write to owner on place. THOMAS COWAN, Garland, Texas.

Wheat Lands

In Wichita Country, in east part of Baylor County, five miles south of Bell Station, forty miles west of Wichita Falls. Two 640-acre tracts good prairie, 150 acres fenced, 50 acres cultivated in corn, oats and sorghum. Crops for feed go with land. Fifth good crop season in succession. No black mud. Land about \$8.00 per acre. S. M. SMITH, Land Title Block, Fort Worth, Texas.

COUNTY SCHOOL LAND

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Does the work of 4 horses at half the cost of one, and is always harnessed and never gets tired. With our Steel Shot Tower, it is easy to put on barn, and for elaborate designs for putting power in barn, send for circulars to S. Freeman & Sons, Chicago, Ill., or 29 Beale St., San Francisco.

apples until they began to ferment, then drained the water from the fruit and added it to the sweetened water; now I have a very good article.

Waxahachie, Texas.

OLD FASHIONED RECIPES.

Lye Hominy.—To make this once popular and very wholesome dish requires some time, and it is often neglected because of its hurtful effect on the hands. With a little care the latter may be avoided. Make a small bag of cheese cloth, or perhaps a little closer grade of domestic would answer better; put into it 1 quart of good, hard wood ashes, and tie securely. Select the best white corn and shell 3 quarts, discarding the immature grains at the ends of the ears; put the corn and the ashes into an iron pot, fill up with cold water and set upon the stove. Let it boil, stirring occasionally until the outer husk readily slips from the grain, then pour off the lye and put the corn into cold, clear water, stirring it thoroughly with a large wooden spoon or paddle; pour this water off and repeat three or four times, until the hands may be used to rub the husks off. When it has been washed until the water is clear put it into cold water and set on the fire again and boil until it is quite tender. I have known it made with soda, but it is not so good as when ashes are used. Before cooking put it into a wooden bowl, and with a pebble beat it until the kernels are broken, then fry with a small quantity of lard and season with salt and pepper. It is best to boil the salt with it, and if the weather is cold it will keep for a week or longer time. It makes a delicious accompaniment to fresh pork.

Potato Biscuit.—Wash and boil 6 sweet potatoes with peeling on. When soft, take them out, peel and mash through a coarse sieve, sift 1 quart of flour, and with it 1 teaspoonful of soda; add 1 pint of the potato, to which has been added a heaping tablespoonful of sugar, 3 tablespoonfuls of lard, salt, and buttermilk to make rather a stiff dough; mix thoroughly, mould and bake in a quick oven. They should be eaten hot with butter.

Ginger Cake.—Take 3 cups of molasses, 1 cup of sugar, put into a saucepan and let it boil five minutes; take it off, and while hot, stir in two-thirds of a cup of lard and 2 tablespoonfuls of freshly powdered ginger. Let the mixture cool, so as not to cook the flour, sift the flour, making a depression in the center, pour in the molasses, and have ready a tablespoon evenly full of soda dissolved in half a cup of water; pour this in last, mix into a soft dough, handling as little as possible, roll to about one-half inch thickness, and cut into large, square cakes, bake in a moderate oven. Care must be taken that the stove is not too hot, as cakes made of molasses burn very quickly. If cakes are liked hard and crisp, use hot water to dissolve the soda, and more lard.

THE MEDICAL USES OF MUSTARD.

Housewife.

Few domestic remedies are of greater value than common mustard. As a condiment and agreeable stimulant to the digestive organs it is found upon most every table. Used in this form it will sometimes relieve obstinate hicough. The unbroken seed of the white mustard is of some value as a laxative when taken in tablespoon doses.

Of more importance is the use of mustard as an emetic. A tablespoonful of ordinary ground mustard, taken in a cupful of warm water, will produce copious vomiting in from two to five minutes. On this account, and because it is most always at hand, it is especially valuable in emergencies. In cases of poisonings by opium or other narcotics, it is without an equal as a domestic emetic.

But by far the most important use of mustard is as a counter-irritant. A mustard paste is second to nothing but opium in its power to relieve internal pain, whether arising from congestion, inflammation or spasm. Indeed, it is superior to opium, in that, while opium relieves pain by benumbing sensibility, mustard does it by removing the condition upon which it depends. It acts by stimulating certain nerve fibers which preside over the capillary blood-vessels, dilating the vessels themselves, and thus increasing the flow of blood to the surface and relieving congestion of internal organs. The general law is, that when deep-seated parts are affected, the counter-irritant should be placed directly over the painful part. In case of a superficial neuralgia it is desirable to apply it over the roots of the nerves supplying the part.

The mode of making the paste is a matter of some consequence. The mustard flour should be fresh. It should be wet with cold or warm water, never with hot water or vinegar. Generally speaking, it is bet-

ter to mix it with an equal or even greater quantity of rye-meal or wheat flour. It should be mixed to the consistency of thin dough, spread upon a thick cloth, and covered with muslin or other thin cloth. It should rarely be kept on over twenty minutes or half an hour, and never long enough to produce blistering.

Used in this way, in the first stages of an attack of colic, inflammation of the bowels, pleurisy, bronchitis, pneumonia, or other similar affections, the pain may be almost always relieved, and in a large proportion of cases the disease broken up without further treatment. The method is safe, simple, and will meet the approval of nearly every physician.

VALUE OF EGGS AS FOOD

St. Louis Republic.

Six large eggs will weigh about a pound. As a flesh producer one pound of eggs is equal to one pound of beef. About one-third of the weight of an egg is solid nutriment, which is more than can be said of meat. There are no bones and tough pieces that have to be laid aside. Practically an egg is animal food, and yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the butcher necessary to obtain it.

Eggs at average prices are among the cheapest and most nutritious articles of diet. Like milk, an egg is complete food in itself, containing everything necessary for the development of a perfect animal. It is also easily digested, if not damaged in cooking. Indeed, there is no more concentrated and nourishing food than eggs. The albumen, oil and saline matter are, as in milk, in the right proportion for sustaining animal life.

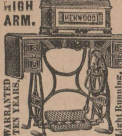
The valuable or important salts are contained in the yolk, and hence this portion of the egg is most useful in some forms of disease. A weakly person in whom nerve force is deficient and the blood impoverished, may take the yolk of an egg with advantage. The iron and phosphoric compounds are in a condition to be easily assimilated, and, although homeopathic in quantity, nevertheless exert a marked influence on the system. The yolks of eggs, containing as they do less albumen, are not so injuriously affected by heat as the whites, and a hard-boiled yolk may be usually eaten by invalids without inconvenience.

A boiled egg, being easier of digestion than meat, supplies a means of graduating the amount of nourishment. The celebrated Guinod de Reyniere, who consecrated his life to studying the delicacies of the table, affirms, in his "Almanach des Gourmands," that eggs can be served in more than 600 ways, and a book is published in London by a French cook who gives 150 recipes for cooking eggs. The feeble man who has regained strength by eating boiled eggs for several days, will continue the same comforting food when presented in the form of an omelet, which is the one principal food preparation made with eggs. The phosphorus in the egg is very good for all those who have brain work to do.

St. Louis Republic: 'Tis a distinctive glory of our age, and especially of our country, that woman is welcomed now and here equally with man to all the advantages and privileges of the higher education. In the more important centers special schools and colleges are at her service. Thus sweethearts, wives and mothers, equally with lovers, husbands and fathers, may develop and symmetrize their nature, and the sexes are brought together for the first time in history on terms of intellectual correspondence. One criticism, however, we feel moved to make upon the curriculum of the female schools and colleges. 'Tis an echo of the male. There is nothing distinctive about it. So much Latin and Greek and mathematics at Vassar and Wellesley as at Harvard and Yale. This we believe to be a mistake.

Women's Chronicle: Women are getting into everything and her latest advent into new spheres is the discovery of her appearance in the moon. The old man has been made to stand aside for a spell while the sweet-faced young woman comes to the front to be seen. Some of the most famous star-gazing professors don't believe much in the woman in the moon. They are probably too busy studying Mars. Perhaps later they will recognize her, when they learn that she really doesn't wish to wear the old man's pantaloons, and modestly asks for just her own half of the moon, without any ideas of stepping on the old man's toes.

Do you get tired? Certainly. Then why not send us one dollar for a year's subscription to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. It is the best prescription you can get for the price. It will rest you and perhaps tell you something you wish to know about your business.



10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

In your own home. First class Sewing Machines shipped anywhere to anyone in any quantity at wholesale prices. No money required in advance. WE PAY THE FREIGHT. Latest improvements. All attachments free.

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ENTERPRISE No. 10

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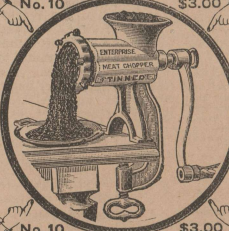
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The Best in the World.

For Sale by the Hardware Trade.

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Enterprise Mfg Co.,
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No. 10

\$3.00

FOR CHOPPING

Sausage Meat, Mince Meat, Scragg, Suet, Hamburg Steak for Dyspepsia, Peppers, Hog's-Head Cheese, Chicken Salad, Hash, Chicken Croquettes, Codfish, Scrap Meat for Poultry, Lobsters, Tripe, Clams, Corn for Fritters, Stale Bread for Breads, Crumbs, Coconut, Cabbage, Horse Radish, Vanilla Beans, &c. Also for making Beef Tea for Invalids, Pulverizing Crackers, Mashing Potatoes, &c.

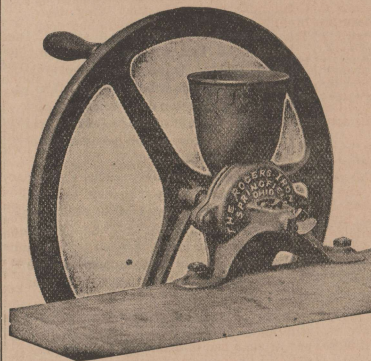
\$3.00

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— ALSO —

Meal, Hominy, Graham Flour, Chicken Feed, Etc.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH FAMILY GRIST MILL.



THIS MILL IS ESPECIALLY MADE FOR GRINDING GRAHAM FLOUR OR CORN MEAL FOR TABLE USE. IT CAN ALSO BE ADJUSTED FOR CRACKING THE GRAIN IF DESIRED.

It is a valuable implement to have in the kitchen, as you can have fresh Graham, corn meal and coffee. It will grind a pound of coffee in two minutes. This mill is not to be compared to those made on the old style coffee mill principle. The grinding surfaces are of very hard material, especially made for this purpose, and are ground off perfectly true on emery wheels and will last for years. The shaft is made of steel, and will not bend or break.

We offer this excellent mill and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year for five dollars.

Black Hawk Sheller & Separator.



REAR VIEW.

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

It Won't Choke! Simple in Construction! It is Durable and Cheap!

We will furnish this Sheller and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for one year for \$25, or we will send it f. o. b. Dallas for \$3 cash. Address

Address **TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Tex.**

FARM AND STOCK.

A "boom" in any branch of agriculture hurts more than it helps. Many try to catch on as the boom passes, and of course get left.

Roots of all kinds make good dairy feed to stimulate the production of milk, but they must be used moderately if you are trying to make high grade butter.

Sugar beets make an excellent stock and dairy feed, but the best profit from them is had by first extracting the sugar at the factory and then using the pulp for feed.

It is a good plan to begin growing a new crop when the price for that particular thing is low. If you can make a success of it then, you will be all right when times change, as they are sure to do.

There are very few men who can feed corn at fifty cents and turn it profitably into pork to sell at five cents. Those who claim they can do this are the fellows who measure by guess instead of by weight. There is a much surer profit in making pork on grass than on corn.

SAVING CORN FODDER.

J. M. RICH.

We have been trying, in season and out of season, to awaken our brother farmers to the fact that we are yearly wasting nearly one-third of our corn crop in not properly caring for the fodder. That it is a good feed, is admitted by every one; that it is a troublesome crop to care for, is conceded; that it is to such an extent as some claim, we think is untrue. That certain lines of work are more distasteful to some than others, accounts for some of the prejudice, for such it surely is, that there is against handling it. To us, personally, we never had any more objection to cutting the corn and hauling it in or feeding it out than to any other heavy work, and we have used as much as seventy acres of it in a winter and cut corn every day, except Sundays, of one particularly hot August when the crop had been prematurely ripened by excessively hot and dry weather.

In all the operations of cutting, shocking, hauling, stacking and feeding, it is the very primitive methods that are in vogue, and we admit that there is much of hard work, but we cannot see where it is any harder than other primitive methods in caring for other crops. We have wonderful improvements in the way of handling other field crops, but only within a very few years has there been any attempt at improvement in this line. We have now offered us many kinds of corn harvesters, huskers and cutters, and huskers and shellers, but they are all crude affairs, and so far as we can learn, have objectionable features; but they are several steps in the right direction, and in the near future the corn fodder will be saved as carefully as straw, which we admit, taking some sections as a guide, is not saying much, for, no later than last year, we saw in a sixty-year-old country the straw being burned as soon as the thresher left the field.

The greatest waste we ever saw of corn fodder was in one of the leading grain sections of our great West. A few days of excessive heat and winds had caused all the moisture to evaporate from the soil, and the air was almost without moisture, and the tassels withered and their fertilizing power was gone, and no grains could form on the embryo ears. Scientists and casual observers have written much of hot winds and where they come from, and theories are in abundance. Let there be an abundance of moisture in the soil to

pass into the air and we would hear the last of hot winds. There was no corn, but very heavy fodder, though the premature ripening made it of less value than if properly matured, but there was an abundance in the country to carry through all the stock if taken care of, but 90 per cent, we think, was left standing. When rains came the leaves rotted and the strong winds soon had nothing left but the lower half of the stalk, more than half the value piled in fence rows, ditches, or wherever driven by the wind, and so little of the real value of the lower stalk left that it was scarcely worth the turning under the soil. In fact, most farmers raked and burned their stalks anyway. In addition to our own land we had ninety acres leased, and the owner said burn the stalks, as the land was already rich enough to last him as long as he wanted.

But in every section, so far as we know, there is more or less waste, and if the new machinery proves a real help in saving the fodder the gain to the receipts of the farm will be surprising, for none of us realize the present loss. Even in this newest of new Oklahoma, where every pound of feed will be needed, we passed a small improvement where nearly one-half of the few acres of corn had been cut, laid on the ground and allowed to rot.

In damp sections it is necessary to have the shocks small that they may properly

die. The rich can afford to waste, but the new settler must save as well as he possibly can with his lack of machinery and suitable sheds and barns.

Winview, Okla.

THE ANGORA GOAT.

JOSEPH P. DEVINE.

The terrible drouth through which the State has just passed conclusively demonstrates the inestimable value of the Angora goat to the agricultural interests of a large section of the United States, and especially Texas. In some sections water was scarce and long distances apart, while the only source of subsistence for stock was brush and undergrowth. Cattle and horse stock died by hundreds of thousands, whereas the Angora and common goat thrived. There are millions of acres of broken, brushy land that are worse than useless for any other purpose than the raising of Angora goats, by which means this worthless land can be made to produce a greater profit than any grazing land in the State. This being the case, the question naturally arises, why is it that this industry has not assumed greater proportions? Ever since the Sultan of Turkey, as a return for the courtesy extended him by the United States government in sending Dr. Davis, of South Carolina, to instruct his subjects how to cultivate cotton, presented to Dr.

will add that it is to-day the most potent cause, in my opinion, of the retardation of this industry. In 1875 I purchased from that pioneer sheep and Angora goat breeder in Texas, Wm. D. Parish, of Kendall county, a flock of common nannies, twelve or fifteen high grade billies and five high grade nannies, with a view of having them clear out a small pasture that was covered with brush and undergrowth so that it was practically useless to me, and in order to furnish my vaqueros with convenient meat in summer. Becoming convinced of the practicability and value of breeding these animals up to a fleece producing standard, I was induced by a friend to buy some pure bloods of Col. R. Peters, of Georgia, the man who had purchased Dr. Davis' flock of pure Angoras. On the arrival of pure bloods I was very much disappointed on comparing them to the high grades, the pure bloods shearing 3 1-2 to 3 pounds and costing \$100 in Georgia, the grades shearing 5 to 6 1-2 pounds and costing me \$25 per head. I expressed myself in very strong terms to Col. Peters, who answered by making me a proposition to this effect: I was to make two small pastures, in each of which I was to put 100 common nannies. In one lot I was to turn his three pure billies, in the other the three best grades. If after one year I was not satisfied that his were worth the difference he was to refund me the money

I had paid him and allow me to keep the billies besides. I did as he directed and found that the offspring from the pure billies showed an even grade, while those from the grades showed various degrees of improvement. In some of the pure bloods, while others showed no improvement whatever except lop ears and heavier carcass. I was so well satisfied that I purchased more billies and some nannies that season, and not feeling able to lose my grades, kept them for two or three years, and only regret that I ever kept them at all. Since then I have purchased from Col. Peters ten or twelve nannies, and from Col. Robert Scott, of Frankfort, Ky., twenty-two nannies. Every two or three years I have purchased a billie from some reliable



ANGLO.

Winner of First Prize at the Annual Show held at Chicago, November, 1891. Bred by M. Henri Poussin, Commune of Avez, Department of Sarthe, France. Imported and now the property of M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Du Page County, Ill.

cure, and having but little wind they are not liable to be blown down, so those of eight to ten hills square are more convenient to handle, and are best. But in the dry, windy portions, we would not make them less than sixteen hills square, and better twenty, if to stand long in the field. When requiring one to two loads a day, we allowed it to remain out and hauled and fed directly to the stock. There was perhaps not more than a week during the winter but what we could feed without any waste on the ground, and but little more of the time that there was any hardship in hauling from the field direct. But for these disagreeable times there should be a week's supply always on hand in the feed yard.

Having now a more limited number of stock, we expect to have all our fodder stacked in the yard, and at this (Sept. 20) writing, all our corn fodder is cut and nearly all in the stack or ricked up, while only first cuttings have been made with Kafir and Jerusalem corn, and none with millo maize or cane. During August some patches here and there through the earliest corn, though it was all six weeks late, owing to the late opening of the country to settlement, were cut and at once loaded and hauled to the feed yard and stood up in narrow racks, and has kept well. Later it was put in twelve-hill-square shocks, allowed to stand until cured, and then hauled in and stacked. Some was cut and laid in piles on the ground, but a rain came before one lot was cured and damaged it some, and it all gathers much dust, making it unpleasant to han-

Davis twelve pure Angora and three pure Cashmere or Thibet goats, in April, 1849, many causes have transpired to retard the development of the industry, prominent among which was our great Civil war. After people had in a measure recovered from the effects of that terrible struggle and business began to resume normal conditions, breeders, in many instances, represented and sold high grades as pure bloods, and selling Angoras as Cashmires. As many high grades equal in quality and even surpass in appearance and quantity of fleece the pure bloods, this could easily be done. While many were ignorant of the difference in intrinsic value of pure bloods and high grades, others made these misrepresentations with the intention to deceive. Again, others knowing the differences between high grades, commonly called full bloods and pure bloods, were themselves imposed upon. Along the mountainous coast of the Mediterranean Sea is a long, coarse-haired goat, similar to the Maltese. Many of these goats have been graded up by the use of pure Angoras to a very fine fleece bearing standard. Many of these grade goats have been imported to America and sold by unscrupulous speculators to innocent buyers as genuine pure blood Angoras. However highly graded the Angora, it has not the same power of prepotency that the pure bloods have, and to show their deficiency in this respect, with the injury inflicted on people in these misrepresentations, I will give my experience, which is in accord with the scientific conclusions of standard authors on the science of breeding, and

breeder of pure bloods for my flock of pure nannies. In one instance an imported goat, in others direct offspring from imported, paying as high as \$150 for an eight months old kid. I have increased the average shearing capacity of my pure flock over 50 per cent, increased their size over 25 per cent, eliminated all color, and mane and coarse hair on neck. I have seen, read of or heard of every importation made in the United States within the last seventeen years, but have been unable to find any of them equaling numbers of my own pure bloods. By the same judicious selection and feeding of pure bloods, other breeders in the United States have made the same improvement over the original imported animals. I am satisfied that we have better pure blood Angoras in the United States than in the parent country, probably than anywhere in the world, unless it may be in the Cape of Good Hope. At the same time increasing size of our animals and weight of fleece, manufacturers tell us the texture and lustre of our native fleece heads the price list. I have several hundred high grades that will shear more than any pure blood I own, but I wish to repeat my experience and firm conviction that for regular, rapid and satisfactory improvement, use pure bloods. Besides annually selling several hundred lower grade wethers and skins, I sell the meat and hides of from 100 to 125 head of grades, wethers shearing from 5 to 6 1-2 pounds of beautiful hair, for \$2 for mutton and \$4 to \$5 for pelts. Out of my annual pure billie kid crop of 25 head, I get but 8 or 4 shearing this much. I could

FARM MACHINERY

If the Todd Cotton Harvester Co., of Chicago, are going to sell machines they are not in it—still the stock market is open and a good supply of suckers can usually be found "in it."

Our Bad Man has been searching for statistics, and concludes that there was sold in Texas, including Green County and the Indian Territory, the past season, 2130 complete harvesters and binders, 832 mowers and 1,611,460 pounds of twine. These figures are very nearly correct, if not absolutely so.

The machinery trade of Dallas has grown to enormous proportions, making it the second largest center of this business in the world. This fact not only speaks volumes for the business like methods of those engaged in this traffic, but it also shows that Texas stands, above all question, the first agricultural state in the Union in progressive adaptability to modern methods and her farmers.

Land booms may explode, pensioned factories cease to exist and political calamity howlers continue to shriek, but Dallas, by reason of its being the second largest machinery and implement distributing point on this earthly spheroid, will continue to be the best city in Texas—and the Texas State Fair will eclipse all other fairs. A visit to this great fair is convincing proof that the implement and machinery manufacturers and dealers feel and appreciate the fact that their own prosperity is more largely dependent on agricultural progress and success than any other business. They make extensive and expensive exhibits solely for the farmer's inspection, and thus force every one to the conclusion that they are working hand in hand with the agriculturalist for the development of the country and the prosperity of its inhabitants. Education, common sense and improved implements converts the clod-hopper into the progressive business farmer, and bridges the chasm between prejudice and mutual interest.

Col. Dave Barclay, of Elgin, Ill., told the writer, on a certain occasion that if men would spend half as much time in the pursuit of happiness as they do in efforts to secure money, dollars would go at a discount, and a search for misery prove more fruitless than have the efforts to reach the north pole. A visit to the Texas State Fair will convince any one that the machinery and implement men, in connection with the farmers and rich soil and genial climate of Texas, are furnishing the foundation for an early millennium, if the pursuit for happiness could be substituted for policy and speculation. Cultivating implements were never before, in Dallas, or elsewhere, exhibited in such endless variety and attractive display, while grinding mills, cotton machinery, wind mills, grain saving machinery and vehicles of every description fill every available space. A person could not in a year's travel, with the use of unlimited means, see and learn as much by visiting individual dealers and manufacturers, about the implements and machinery necessary to make and save a crop as he can in a few days' inspection of this grand collection of these things. In the next issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH a list of exhibits will be given.

THE COTTON HARVESTER (?)

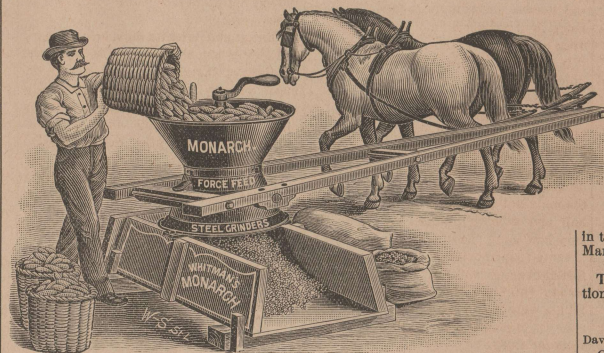
During the writer's absence, a member of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH staff got in a scoop on all other papers by getting a correct report of the operation of the Todd cotton harvester on Sept. 22 in a field of cotton near Dallas. On the 13th inst., the writer happened to be on the fair grounds when Mr. Wiley N. Stroud, Texas manager for Wm. Deering & Co., and Mr. Ball, president of the Todd Cotton Harvester Co., were inviting some parties out to again see the machine in operation on the farm of Mr. Samuels. John G. Hunter, of the firm of Hunter & Boese, and Wm. Burr, of the Murray Improved Cotton Ginning System Co., both of Dallas, and George J. Freedley, of Richmond, Va., all experts in cotton machinery, and the writer accompanied them.

It was observed on arrival at the field that the cotton was exceptionally good, and the land almost entirely free from weeds and trash of every description, and that everything had been put in the most favorable condition to permit the machine to do its very best work. The cotton rows were about one hundred and fifty yards long, and for a distance of about twenty-five feet at the ends the cotton had been picked by hand, and over the entire patch everything had been carefully prepared for the machine, affording it every possible advantage.

One of the parties present, experienced in cotton production, estimated that the

cotton in which the machine was operated would yield about three-fourths of a bale per acre. After some argument between Mr. Ball and the expert, and a dispute between the expert and the cotton scales, the following estimate, without reweighing, was arrived at by Mr. Ball, the expert, and the scales—we include the scales because they did not openly protest:

The machine went over six rows, gathering the first time 89 pounds, and the second time, over same rows, securing 29 pounds. Then cotton pickers went over the same six rows and secured by hand from the stalks 12 pounds and from the ground 10 pounds. It was claimed that the machine on a previous day, in two trips over cotton gathered 95 per cent, leaving on the bush to be gathered by



hand only two per cent, and on the ground three per cent.

The cotton picked by this machine is not fit for the gin until it has been run through a cleaner, and Mr. Ball states that the cleaner has a capacity sufficient to accommodate a number of harvesters—and we believe him. The machine weighs about 2,000 pounds, and several relays of two horses each would be required to keep it in operation, provided the machine would stand a day's continuous work. On the machine was carried in storage sufficient water to occasionally sprinkle the picker stems to better loosen up the cotton and trash that would likely otherwise have choked them up.

The Dallas News, in a report by its own reporter, besides saying all the laudatory things possible, after seeing this machine in operation, caps the climax by saying it gathers the cotton cleaner than hand pickers, but then you must bear in mind that the report in the News was a paid write-up, and is not vouched for by them any more than are the statements contained in any other advertisement appearing in their columns.

The report which appeared in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of September 24th of the operation of this machine, was as near correct as an average human could make, and without desiring to enter into any dispute with Mr. Ball, the expert or the scales, that same report holds good for the machine's operation on Oct. 13th, and if John G. Hunter, Wm. Burr and George J. Freedley will say that TEXAS FARM AND RANCH does not give the machine full justice and a little more, this writer will acknowledge the corn, and publish their statement with said acknowledgment written boldly across it.

Farm Implement News: A traveling salesman who conducts himself in a proper manner—and of course most of them do—is entitled to all the courtesy that would be extended to the president of the company. Nothing is gained by giving a traveler the cold shoulder. You may not want to buy, or perhaps may not be in a talking mood, but if you mistreat him you are mistreating a friend. A man who is forced by his calling to be away from home and family nine-tenths of the year is deserving of the kindest treatment. Every dealer can and should help to make things pleasant for him.

Lansing Journal, Oct. 3: At a meeting of the Crystal Creamery Company Saturday night, the Wise sash and blind factory plant was purchased from the Lansing Lumber Company and will pass into the possession of its new owners about December 1. The Creamery Company has been pressed for room, and this move will enable it to properly care for its rapidly increasing business. G. H. Clark, formerly with Morley Brothers, of Saginaw, has been engaged as manager, and will hereafter direct the affairs of the company. The Lansing Lumber Company will at once commence work on extensive additions to the Lapham & Longstreet mill, and within

the next five months will increase its present capacity at least threefold. The new plant will be equipped with all the latest machinery, and made one of the most complete establishments of its kind in Michigan.

Following is an illustration of Whitman's Monarch Corn and Cob Mill, many thousands of which are now in use and giving perfect satisfaction. The Monarch has cast-steel grinders and force feed, and is claimed to be the strongest, lightest running, most rapid and best mill in use. They are warranted to "grind faster, wear longer and run easier than any other mill of this class, grind small grain and make family meal superior to any other." If you wish the best for the least money,

write the Whitman Agricultural Co., St. Louis, Mo., for prices, descriptive circulars and testimonials.

Farm Implement News: People who have puzzled themselves over the problem of what becomes of all the implements, may find the solution in the theory of a prominent manufacturer, who says that improvements come so thick and fast that the farmers do not get time to wear out their old ones. The live farmer must have all the improved machinery, and in keeping up with the procession he is frequently "off with the old and on with the new," long before the old is deserving of retirement, at least as far as its durability is concerned. According to this, then, the makers of machinery, or their employees, must keep on tap for the future an unlimited stock of new ideas if they would hold the business up to its present volume.

Chicago Journal: There are some people to whom innovations of any sort seem ill-advised, though they may not always be accurate in giving reasons for their opinions.

Some years ago Colonel Frobel, of Atlanta, Ga., was called on to gauge water in a stream in that region. While he was engaged in this operation an old "wood hat" came along with a cart drawn by a single ox, on which was a small load of wood.

The old man halted his team as he came up to the colonel, and after surveying the workmen for a minute he said:

"What on arth are them men doin' that?"

"Well," replied the colonel, "they are trying to find out how many bucketfuls of water run down this creek in twenty-four hours."

The man gazed at the party in mute wonder, and then asked, "Mister, are that a plumb fact?"

"Yes," replied the colonel, "that is just what they are doing."

"Well," remarked the man gravely, after another earnest contemplation of work going on, "Well, mister, it may be all right, but it do appear to me that that thing are unconstitutional."

HARNESS IN CHICAGO.

The growth of Chicago is astonishing to the most imaginative. During the past two years she has captured many prizes. With the location of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, many Eastern manufacturing institutions have removed there and are still coming. Our readers will, no doubt, be interested in this fact, as it will bring them much nearer the manufacturers, thus giving us a better home market. Chicago has superior shipping facilities, and in almost every case goods can be delivered from this point at a less rate than from Cincinnati. Our Chicago manager advises us that the Frank B. Barkley Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, have made arrangements to locate Chicago, and their city business will be removed from the "Queen City" to the "windy" metropolis on the lake.

The factory site has been secured at South Waukegan, and work on the new factory will begin at once. They will have a Chicago office, and the business will be conducted from that city the same as it has been from their old stand. Cincinnati has been the recognized harness center for years. They have been manufacturing more harness than any other city in the world. The great West has had to send there for its harness to a very great extent. The Barkley Company will have with them Cincinnati's best talent, latest improved machinery, and their factory will be thoroughly equipped to produce harness at the least possible cost. They will continue their business as heretofore, selling direct to the consumer at wholesale rates. With this removal and increased facilities they will be better able to supply their world-renowned \$5.50 harness and \$35 buggy. These are their specialties, and they are as good as gold for the money. The Frank B. Barkley Manufacturing Company have patronized the columns of this paper very liberally during the past year, which proves them to be men of wisdom, and we have never received a single complaint of their ill-treating a customer. The goods are exactly as advertised, and if you are wanting a harness, wagon, buggy, cart or anything

in that line write the Frank B. Barkley Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.

The new oil mill at Decatur is in operation and works perfectly.

ZEPHYR, TEXAS, Aug. 22, 1892.

David Bradley Mfg. Co., Chicago.

GENTLEMEN:—I have only sold one of your Riding Disk Cultivators and one Walking, and they both gave entire satisfaction. I could have sold several more of the Riders, but did not have them. I have one of the Walking Disks, the one that Mr. Joseph showed up when here; took it into several fields and did work to the satisfaction of all. There can be a good many of the Riders sold and probably some Walkers.

(Signed) S. P. C. SHELTON.

REPAIRS for MACHINERY

EXECUTED ON SHORT NOTICE.
CASTINGS MADE.
FITTINGS SUPPLIED.
BOILERS AND ENGINES IN STOCK.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
SIMPSON, HARTWELL & STOPPLE,
HOUSTON, TEXAS.

BUCKEYE FEED MILLS

AND POWER.

Two machines for price of one.
Grinds Ear Corn and small Grains. Send for Catalogue.

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EDITORIAL PARAGRAPH.

EDITOR CANFIELD has ceased from editing the San Antonio Express, and W. C. Brann, late of the Globe-Democrat staff, takes his place.

A FREIGHT train on the Mexican National road recently ran into the caboose end of a mule and was wrecked. The mule was seriously hurt.

THE machinery men have a splendid exhibit at the Fair. We can't do it justice in this issue. Next week, during the beautiful, clear and bracing weather we will have, the Farm Machinery editor will take up the subject and particularize.

MR. J. R. NASWORTHY, of San Angelo, Texas, says that pure hog's lard applied every other day three times will remove warts from horses and mules. Mr. Nasworthy is a prominent farmer and stockman, and every way responsible and reliable.

THERE now seems to be an interminable wrangle brewing over the form of election tickets required by the Australian ballot law. The voters should be careful in future to send men to the State legislature who can frame laws that ordinary men can correctly construe. We already have too many laws which require the services of lawyers to make any coherent sense out of them.

WHERE and what is the "dishonest dollar" we hear so much childish prattle about? Every silver dollar which comes under our observation is worth 100 cents in any kind of money or any kind of traffic. Its bullion value don't concern us in the least. If the government stamp upon the silver dollar adds 26 cents to its value, we say, "hurrah for the government!" Let the stamping go on.

It is two weeks and two days until the general election in Texas for State and county officers and for electors of President and vice-President of the United States. When the returns are all in, and the back counties are heard from, it will be found that you can't fool a majority of the people always, and for this reason we expect to rejoice with the victors and mourn with the victims, and after the excitement has petered out and common sense resumes her sway, we have no doubt events will succeed each other just about as they did before.

THE way Texas has squandered a princely domain of land is a disgrace to civilization and an inexcusable robbery of the present population and their posterity. This land, large bodies of which is now owned by corporations and held for speculation purposes, will, in the near future, become exceedingly valuable. Population is increasing, while the area of land remains the same, and as an ultimate, and not very remote result, consumption will overtake the production of food. Then improved methods of tillage must be adopted or this country must look abroad for food. When these events are fully come the owners of the land will own the people also, just as in all densely populated countries. Reclaiming from corporations all lands procured by unlawful means, and their reservation solely for homes for the homeless, is clearly the duty of the State.

MEETING OF THE SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

According to previous announcement, the Texas Swine Breeders' Association met in regular annual session at the headquarters of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH on Wednesday, the 19th. The report of the secretary and treasurer showed the Association out of debt, and with a balance of \$8.00 in the treasury.

The president, H. E. Singleton announced that the business before the meeting was the election of officers for the ensuing year, and fixing the time and place for holding the regular spring meeting and Swine Breeders' Institute. The fol-

lowing officers were elected accordingly: W. H. Pierce, of Denton, president; Dr. J. P. Rice, of San Antonio, vice-president; A. A. Pittuck, of Dallas, Secretary and treasurer. Waxahachie was chosen as the place, and the last Tuesday in February as the date of the spring meeting. The following members were appointed as the executive committee, to serve for one year: Dr. W. B. Morrow, of Calvert; G. W. Ford, of Allen; A. T. Murchison, of Farmersville.

On account of the incessant rains for several days the meeting was not as full as was desired. Under the circumstances, however, the meeting was a good one, and all seemed pleased with the action taken and hopeful for the future of the hog in Texas.

SOME AWARDS AT THE FAIR.

The following awards were made in Poland China swine at the Fair on Wednesday: Class 54—Poland China hogs. Best boar 2 years and over, Singleton & Cothes, Lebanon, first; J. P. Rice, San Antonio, second. Best boar 1 year old and under 2, Singleton & Cothes, first; J. P. Rice, second. Best boar under 1 year, Singleton & Cothes, first; G. W. Ford & Sons, Allen, second. Best sow 2 years and over, Singleton & Cothes, first and second. Best sow 1 year and under 2, Singleton & Cothes, first; J. P. Rice, second. Best sow under one year, Singleton & Cothes, first and second.

Sweepstakes—Best boar of any age, Singleton & Cothes, first; G. W. Ford & Sons, second. Best sow of any age, Singleton & Cothes, first; G. W. Ford & Sons, second.

Herds—Best herd, one boar and four sows, over 1 year old, owned by exhibitor, Singleton & Cothes, first. Best herd of one boar and four sows under 1 year old, owned by exhibitor, Singleton & Cothes, first. Best sow with litter of her own pigs, under 6 months old, not less than five in number, owned by exhibitor, Dr. J. P. Rice, first.

HORTICULTURAL AWARDS.

The following awards on fruit in natural condition were made on Wednesday: Best plate of apples, any variety, John N. Lohr, Dallas, first. Best plate of crab apples, any variety, C. W. Wood, Swan, Smith County, first. Best plate of peaches, any variety, C. W. Wood, Smith County, first. Best plate of Kaffir pears, H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, first. Best plate of pears, any variety, C. W. Wood, first. Best plate of figs, any variety, Mrs. Wm. Belsterling, Dallas, first. Best plate of quinces, any variety, Epilaphe Luis, Ysleta, first. Best plate of Japanese persimmons, Mrs. F. A. Roessler, Dallas, first. Best collection of apples, C. W. Wood, Smith County, first. Best collection of peaches, C. W. Wood, Smith County, first. Best collection of pears, E. L. Huffman, Waxahachie, first; H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock, second. Best collection of fruits by any county in Texas, or any club of individuals in one county, C. W. Wood, Swan, Smith County, first.

RICE CROP.

Seven Hundred Acres in the County and a Yield of 10,500 Barrels.

Beaumont Journal.

Mr. St. John, representing the Deering rice harvester, and an expert, was among the rice planters of Jefferson county during the greater part of last week. He reports that the rice produced here compares very favorably with the best Louisiana staple, that the land is stronger and better suited to the production of this cereal than the average Louisiana rice land, and that when our rice planters shall have learned all the ins and outs of the business, the average yield per acre will exceed that of our sister State.

It is not generally known that the rice planter has the advantage of his brother, the wheat raiser, in that he does not have to wait for dry weather to do his harvesting. Indeed, he reaps to good advantage when the field is under water several inches. Then the mud washes off the drive wheels and leaves a great deal less weight for the team to pull. Of course the planter prefers to have his ground thoroughly dried out before putting his harvester to work, for then the friction and weight are reduced to the minimum. Where he has control of his water supply he can easily bring about this desirable condition.

It is estimated that there are about 700 acres planted in rice this year in Jefferson county, distributed as follows: Wm. Hebert, 35 acres; Burrell & Arceneaux, 80; Bordages and Carothers, 200; H. de Mondrat, 60; C. E. Hildebrandt, 100; sundry parties on Taylor's Bayou, 50; Daniel & Terry, 40; Delaune & Nash, 20; George B. Green, 50; C. B. Lewis, 20, and J. L. Carothers, 40. At the exceedingly low estimate of fifteen barrels per acre average,

the rice crop of Jefferson county will yield 10,500 barrels in the initial year.

Since the first of January of this year, 58,142 acres of Jefferson county lands have been sold to seventy-two purchasers, making an average of over 807 acres to the purchaser. These lands were sold for agricultural purposes—mainly for cultivation in rice. The phenomenal yield of the present season will greatly stimulate the rice business the next, and it is not unreasonable to predict that 30,000 acres will be sown in rice next year in Jefferson county.

ANOTHER CORN BLOCKADE.

A San Antonio telegram of Oct. 18, to the Dallas News, says: The traffic department of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railway to-day received authoritative information from the City of Mexico that the date when the Mexican tariff on corn will again become effective has been postponed from Nov. 4 to Feb. 1. The tariff was suspended last summer during the drouth for the relief of the starving poor. Since then the state and national governments have been importing corn from the United States and selling it at cost to the people or distributing it gratis where the people were too poor to pay for it. The rush of corn into Mexico to fill this demand and the orders of speculators have blocked the roads entering the republic respectively at Eagle Pass, Laredo and El Paso, 7,000,000 bushels having entered the country through these ports during the last four weeks. The further suspension of the tariff is made necessary by the distressed condition of the poor in many parts of Mexico.

At Franklin, Texas, Willie Collard, aged 13, struck and killed Sidney Brown, a boy about the same age, with a stick, on Monday last.

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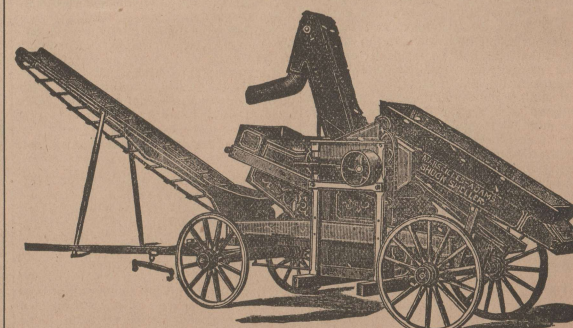
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