TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

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M. P. Lloyds



When we were boys together,
Was it really any harm
To ride home heifer skelter
From the cornfields to the barn?

WHEN WE WERE BOYS TOGETHER.

[From The Western Horseman.]

Do you think it hurt the horses?
They seemed to like the fun—
Were excited like the bosses,
When they just lit out and run.

THE BUTTER MARKET.

Hoard's Dairyman.

We hear from every side the claim that there is produced too much butter, and if our calamity howlers (be they American or European) would add just one little word to that claim, we are willing to endure it:

"Let it read: "There is produced too much poor butter," and we will say, Amen again and again.

Any careful student and observer of the subject will have noticed, at hotels and boarding houses, that whenever the butter is good, the consumption is double, if not treble, as compared with what it is when it is of a poor quality. This is self evident. But the placing of poor butter on the table will also—in the long run—drive many people from eating butter altogether.

There is, however, another obstacle to the increased consumption, and that is the cost. How much butter can a mechanic earning $2 50 or $3 a day and supporting a family of four or five, afford to buy at 30 or 40 cents a pound? Surely he will have to look upon it as a luxury rather than a necessity. Thus we may confidently expect a considerable increase in the consumption as soon as we learn to produce butter (at a profit) so that retailers can afford to sell it at a price within the ability of the purchaser to pay.

The profits of the middlemen, notably those of the retailers, will also have to be reduced, and in this connection let us remind the producer that when butter has a better keeping quality, the retailer is able to handle it on a smaller margin, as the risk which he runs by its deterioration is reduced.

While it is true that cattle in the course of nature increase faster than the human race, yet it is also true that of this increase only half may be turned to the production of butter, whereas every human being born is a consumer of butter.

Take it all in all, we do not fear a complete demoralization of the butter market, and can only urge our readers to resolutely set about reducing the cost of production and increasing the keeping quality.

American wool is cheaper than ever before, but a suit of all wool clothes are as hard to find, and costs as much as ever. Then the question arises, who is profited by cheap wool? It is surely not the consumer.

Orchard and Garden

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

PEAR BLIGHT.

Last year the complaints of the ravages of pear blight were quite general all over Texas. It made its appearance in this locality early in June. This year it has already put in an appearance. We observed it upon two or three trees the latter part of April, and now it is more general than we have seen it in the past ten or twelve years. Many trees that have never before suffered are now affected, the Kieffer among the rest, though the great bulk of trees have what, by way of distinction, is called twig blight—the tips of tender branches from two to six or eight inches are blighted. Some trees that suffered seriously last year have escaped attack so far this season.

While the disease is more general, affecting a much larger proportion of the trees in the orchard, it seems a less virulent form of the disease than prevailed last year.

This feature of the case leads us to hope that the disease will lose its epidemic form after the present year, and probably cease to give much concern for a number of years at least. This course is characteristic of epidmic diseases in the human race and among animals, and holds true of bacterial diseases of plants. Those who are able to carry their pear trees safely through this year's epidemic may confidently expect immunity for six or eight years. The only treatment so far tried that has proven of value is surgical—the prompt removal by knife and saw of every infected twig or limb as soon as the disease appears, being careful to cut some distance below any sign of disease on leaf or bark. While this treatment sometimes sadly disfigures the tree for the time, it is usually effective in saving the tree, though at times the virulence of the attack causes the death of the tree in spite of treatment. The branches taken off should be gathered and burned to destroy the germs with which they are infected.

The knife and saw used in this prunning should not be used upon a healthy tree till thoroughly disinfected by dipping in a sulphate of copper solution lest the healthy tree be inoculated with bacteria from the infected trees.

Last year the papers published reports of wonderful cures by the use of calomel inserted under the bark of trees having blight We gave the remedy a trial on a numberof trees and and did not discover that the remedy had any influence whatever—certainly no cures resulted from its use. There is reason to hope that some remedy which may be applied by the spray may, if used early, prevent the spread of the disease. We do not expect, however, a cure to result for the reason that the disease having once entered the tissues of the tree cannot be reached by the remedy which only comes in contact with the leaves and outside bark. However, an application at the first appearance may stay its spread to healthy trees or branches, but experience teaches that the best means of successfully combatting the disease is early and prompt use of the prunning knife.

* * *

We are indebted to Hon. P. J. Berckmans, of Augusta, Ga., the honored president of the State Horticultural Society, for copies of the reports of their annual meeting for 1892 and 1893, both very valuable. We anticipate pleasure and profit in their perusal.

* * *

I want to know what variety of grapes thrive best in this climate. I have a sandy loam land with a clay subsoil. Top soil about a foot deep. Is this land suitable for grapes? What variety of pears grow best in this climate and the best shipper.—T. B. BURROW, Boyd, Texas.

Mr. Burrow asks questions we shall be better able to answer a few years later, when tests of varieties we are making are finished. We give the varieties that succeed in the cross-timbers of Denton county, which will no doubt be found to be equally suited to Wise county. Of grapes, we recommend Concord. Deleware, Peter Wylie, Agawam, and Salem as table grapes; Herbemont, Cynthiana, and Black Spanish as wine grapes. We have a number of others that give promise of very satisfactory results, but we defer a report of them for the present. Of pears, Kieffer, Howell, Duchess, Mt. Vernon, DeAnjou, and Bell Lucrative give good crops and rarely fail after they reach eight or ten years of age, to produce at least a partial crop. The pear grower may expect to have to combat the blight if he gathers fruit. There is no trouble about shipping pears. If gathered at the proper time they bear transportation to almost any market. If Mr. Burrow's purpose is to grow pears for market we would advise planting at least half his orchard in Kieffer.

* * *

Dr. Ragland: I enclose a small branch of a Burbank plum which was planted last February, and which, up to within the past week, was growing nicely, bloomed and branched out six or eight inches in length. It is now withering and drying up like the sample enclosed. Tree looks as if scorched by fire. Bark on body of tree rough. When set out the scrapings from the chicken house were used to fill in around tree. Also a few leaves from a LeConte pear which was set out at the same time, done well for a short time, when black spots appeared on the leaves, which dried up and dropped off leaving tree almost bare. Body of tree green, can find no signs of insects bothering. No chicken manure used in setting this tree, but a pile of manure had been on the spot where it was set out. Can you tell from sample what is the matter with the tree, and what is the cause of same. Please answer through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—MRS. G. A. LYNCH, San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. Lynch has made the mistake of putting too much manure about her plum tree at planting. Young trees should never have strong, concentrated fertilizers like droppings of the hen roost applied at time of planting. In the majority of cases death or serious injury to the tree results. We presume the same cause will account for the condition of the pear trees in question. A good, rich, loamy soil is the best possible filling in setting out trees of any sort.

* * *

Will you please inform me through your paper why grapes rot on black land before ripening? I have thirty or forty vines six years old, and although they bear full every year, fail to mature any grapes. I have sometimes saved a few by sacking, but have found the game not worth the candle. Is the cause traceable to the kind of land on which they grow, the variety of grapes, or fungus in the atmosphere? I have heard each of these reasons assigned by persons about as well posted in the matter as I am. If the fault is in the land, can you mention a variety that will ripen on black land? Excuse me if I ask a question previously answered many times over, as I am a new subscriber and have much to learn.—C. S. HOWARD, Sherman, Texas.

The trouble with Mr. Howard's grapes is doubtless the black rot so common everywhere. This disease is the result of a fungus which is common upon grapes in all kinds of soils and locations. Fortunately we have in the copper compounds—in form of Bordeaux mixture and eau celeste (formulas for preparation of which were published in issue May 4th)—applied with the sprayer, a ready means of preventing the ravages of rot upon our grapes. It is useless to undertake to raise grapes without the use of these preventive measures. The expense is slight. A sprayer may be had for five to ten dollars. and copper sulphate only costs about 15 to 18 cents per pound for the powdered, and less for the lump bluestone. The grapes saved in a single season from fifty vines will pay for the outfit and save the crop for several succeeding years with only the expense of applying the mixture.

* * *

Mr. Howard has met a man, (witness his ietter in another column) one of the genus suavitur, who is possessed of the finesse of a purring cat, and of rare knowledge, to-wit: the fact that mankind (or most of them) are made to be humbugged, are willing to be humbugged, and so, man of business that he is, he proceeds in a most charming, patronizing way to tell of the wonderful things he knows of fruits and fruit-growing; wonderful seedling peaches from far away California. We wonder he did not have them imported from Japan or China. He could just as well have done so. Wonderful grapes that climb on the trees, some on the fences, festoon the back stairs, etc., everywhere being full of ripe and ripening grapes, and for such a grand wealth producing novelty he actually offers to take two dollars per vine. But then you know he recognizes that times are hard—he pities the sad eyed, weary toiler, and his heart swells up with sympathy and he offers his grape, "the grape," for the radically low price of two dollars apiece.

A man of such unexampled generosity ought to be cannonized—not after the fashion popular in the catholic church, but by the method popularized by the English when suppressing the Sepoy rebellion in India. To be plain: no man of common sense who will think for himself, will be taken in by these traveling tree peddlers who infest our country annually. Any fruit that has been tested in our state and found worthy of propagation may be had of our nurseryman, at prices ranging from 10 to 50 cents.

If parties who are being humbugged out of their money by these slick tongued tree peddlers would call on Munson, Kerr, Kirkpatrick,or any other Texas nurseryman, they can get peaches and apples better suited to our soil and climate than anything offered by these sharpers, at a cost of 10 to 15 cents. The nursery referred to by Mr. Howard offers Japan apricots at $1.25 each, for which North Texas nurseries now ask 20 cents. Pissardii and Simonii plums he quotes at $1.25 each; Texas nurseries will furnish them at 20 cents each, and so on all the way through. Verily the cheek of a government mule is no where when compared to the monumental gall of the oily tongued tree peddler.

* * *

The recent cold snap covering the Western, Northern and Middle states seems to have wrought severe injury to both fruit and vegetable crops. In the issue of May 15.h, the Fruit Growers Journal publishes reports from a large number of correspondents, who give gloomy accounts of the effects of the blizzard. Barnett Bros., of Chicago, one of the largest commission firms of that city, makes the following estimate: "While the net results are in doubt, we think a conservative estimate will place the damages to peaches, cherries, plums and grapes at fully fifty per cent."

Texas fruit growers who have so far escaped these calamitous frosts ought to get good prices for goods this season if they only handle their crops well. Careful picking and packing will tell much in our favor, and give us right of way to northern markets.

* * *

We give a first instalment of material we are gathering for a catalogue of fruits originated in the South, or well adapted to Southern latitudes. We invite every reader of Orchard and Garden to give us the result of their experience, especially with fruits that have originated in the Southern States, giving as far as possible their place of origin, time of blooming and time of ripening, also quality and size of fruit. If any one knows of a pear, apple, peach, plum or any other fruit of superior excellence we should be glad to have a report of it.

NEW, OR NATIVE VARIETIES OF FRUIT.

E. W. KIRKPATRICK.

We have no apples of home origin. The apples which have paid me best are Shockley, Ben Davis, Smokehouse, Carthouse, Jonathan, Wetsel and Red June.

I have two peaches of home origin. They are similar to Mamie Ross. One, named Pearson, ripens earlier, and the other, named Rogers, ripens later than Mamie Ross. They are large, red cheek, white flesh, fine quality; large, fine tree; vigorous. productive; large bloom, and ships well.

My earliest peach is the Sneed, similar to Mamie Ross, but smaller.

Caruth is a new peach here, and our most valuable late peach. It is yellow, free, vigorous, prolific, and indispensable; ripe in October.

The Lone Star plum was discovered here, and is very early and fine. The tree is a low, thick dwarf in habit. The fruit is egg-shaped, red, and very sweet.

The Wilmeth is a late September plum; red, round, good quality, very prolific, late in blooming; large, strong tree.

We have no new pears. Those freest from blight, and of most value here are Duchess, Louise, Howell, Kieffer.

We have one new grape of value: Goodwin. Vigorous, productive, free of disease. Origin here. Medium bunch and berry, black, few seed, fine wine; a true black land grape.

We have no new blackberries. The Wilson, Dallas and Early harvest are best here.

The Houghton is our best gooseberry.

We have a new black currant, very vigorous, and a sure cropper of fine fruit; no name.

We have fruited about 20 varieties of strawberries, and during this month have sold $100 cash from less than one-half acre. The best are Crescent, Barton, Parker Earle and Michel.

Our catalogue shows the varieties of all kinds of fruit from all lands, which succeed best here, in the black land of Collin county, North Texas. These varieties have been carefully chosen from a long list, including many hundreds, after a long and thorough trial. Nothing is boomed and sold at fancy prices for catch-penny purposes, but all stand on their true merit.

McKinney, Texas.

JAMES NIMON.

My work in horticulture for a number of years past has been confined almost entirely to the culture and development of the strawberry. I will, therefore, confine my answer to No. 6 of your questions. Unfortunately, up to this time, very little has been accomplished in the way of originating or improving small fruits in Texas. Consequently but few varieties "native and to the manor born" are in general cultivation. Among blackberries, I am familiar with only the following that have proven of value: Dallas, an improved native variety of the well-known Wilson type, but much more productive. Robison, originated by Willard Robison, of Cisco, Eastland county, Texas. Of very strong upright habit of growth; less thorny than the Dallas, fruit large, and ripens about the same time. Maya' Hybrid, or Austin's improved; a wonderful blackberry of the dewberry type, of vigorous growth; fruit large and fine. Among strawberries of Texas origin, that have proven a success, the list is still shorter. Of varieties that have come under our observation, the Parker Earle is the only one that stands the test of time; very vigorous, and productive to almost a fault, requiring favorable conditions to fully mature the whole of its enormous crop. Very successful, except along the Gulf coast. Season medium to late. I have learned of one or more other varieties, claimed to be of Texas origin, that were successful, but have not tested them. We are fruiting several hundred seedlings each year, hoping to produce something that will do to add to the list, and make strawberry culture in Texas more popular.

Denison, Texas.

TWINS AND TRIPLETS ON PEACHES.

J. W. STUBENRAUCH.

There are only certain varieties that have a natural tendency in this direction. The worst of all is St. John, and all of the Crawford type, to which St. John belongs. Why and how this comes about has never been explained to the writer's knowledge. We have learned to look upon these deformities as a nuisance, since fruit will never be perfect in any way, making it necessary, if good fruit only is desired, that all doubles, etc., be removed early enough in the season, before any pits have hardened, and thus exhausted the tree. There are plenty of other, and even better varieties of peaches, ripening at same time, that have not this objectionable tendency. Governor Briggs is, with us, decidedly superior to St. John; also a fine yellow freestone, is larger and better flavored, ripening with St. John. Mt. Rose and Family Favorite cover the season of Early Crawford, and are certainly better and more profitable, while the grand Elberta comes in with late Crawford. Thus all these three varieties—worst, or only bad ones to set twins, etc.—can easily be omitted from any list of trees to be planted.

Is the failure of the Alexander and kindred varieties of Hale's type this season general over the state, or is it only this section hereabouts that has no fruit of this kind? Our last trees of this lot will be planted under the furnace before another year.

MARIANNA PLUM STOCKS.

While we are now in possession of some very desirable kinds of plums, such as Botan, Burbank, and a host more of Japanese, as well as American varieties, they all, however, come to grief, fail and die out before the trees become of the bearing age proper if worked on the Marianna stock. Attention has been called to this fact before, but it looks like some of our nur-

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Correspondence.

ON THE WING.

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

It was quite a treat to me on the evening of the 20th of May to get on board J. W. Johnson's buggy, and move off for Ennis at the rate of about ten miles an hour. I was the only passenger, Bro. Johnson being engineer and conductor, but he punched me and net my ticket. The day was lovely and the ride was an enjoyable one; the more so, as everywhere could be seen the grand men who live at home and board at the same place, wielding the hoe or manipulating the plow, making the weeds and grass, which the recent rains have brought forth in great abundance, give way to their skill, intelligence and industry. Crops were never more promising, and intelligent farmers can see the rift in the clouds of uncertainty which have so long hung over them. The advance in the price of cotton and the prevailing good prices of all other farm products have reinstated hope, and a better feeling is prevailing.

In due time we reached the grand little city of Ennis, and for the night enjoyed its hospitalities. We spent several days in this one of the prettiest little cities in Texas.

It was enjoyable to meet so many old friends and acquaintances, and among them the smiling face of my appreciated friend, Hardy, the editor of the Ennis Review. The weather being cool and rainy, and I being caught from home with a thin summer coat on, Mr. Hardy loaned me his overcoat which brought warmth to my body and good feelings in my heart, but I really dont know whether it was the overcoat or the cordial, warm-hearted reception which was given, not only by the editor, but by everybody whom I met. Even the "grass man," Hogan, had a smile on his face as big as a dinner plate. I was introduced to that wide awake, keen sighted business man, W. Thorp, who took me in his buggy, and for about two hours we drove over the city, and I must confess that as we drove from street to street and from addition to addition, which are so rapidly being made to the city, and saw the hundreds of beautiful residences being built or just finished—homes for the prosperous business men, and other hundreds of neat little homes for the hundreds of laboring men that are now there, and other hundreds yet to come. I stopped and said, "sure this is not the little town of Ennis with which I was so very familiar only two years ago. We drove out to, and around the public school and college building—a $25,000 building, which would do credit to the best cities of the State. I saw the standpipe, the artesian well, and the substantial waterworks which are running day and night, furnishing the city with an abundant supply of water, but I did not see the mammoth reservoir which has just been completed, but was told that it has ample capacity to furnish a city with perhaps five times the inhabitants with abundance of water. Ennis is a terminus of a division of the H. & T. C. railroad, and here they have a roundhouse and machine shops, and to their employes here they pay out about $20,000 each month, and in addition to these, other shops will soon be added. This accounts in part for so much thrift and prosperity, but only in part, for in addition to all this, Ennis is surrounded by one of as fine black land countries as there is in the State, and remember it is also in Ellis county, the best county in the State. I hope that Dallas, Collin, Fannin, Kaufman, Hill, Navarro, and a hundred other "best counties" in the State, wont pick at this. After having "done" the city and admired it to our heart's content, we drove out south of the city one mile to—not exactly to the race track, but to the training track of Mr. W. J. Ehlin, who has bought and built on the grounds a nice residence for his family, and also a neat barn with stalls for his horses, and the horses that he is training for other parties. I was glad when told that though the grounds belong to him, Mr. Ehlin has had the good sense to appoint a committee of good substantial citizens of the town to see that everything is properly conducted. They are determined that this shall not become a place of resort for the ruffian and rowdy and the rag-tag and bob-tail of the country, but a place where ladies and gentlemen admirers of fine stock and fast goers can congregate and enjoy themselves without having their modesty shocked by ruffianism. I saw here some very fine horses—horses that bid fair to make their mark on the track as fast goers. One very fine mare belonging to Mr. Tip Clark, I am told, trots her mile, with only a few week's training, in 2:14. Now, it is known that I am not a race horse man, but I am interested in seeing good blood brought into our State, and if we must have race tracks and racing to do it, I commend Mr. Ehlin and his friends for taking steps to keep his grounds clear of ruffianism, rowdyism, and heathenish rioting.

But the stock that I enjoyed most while there were the little Jerseys. In company with Rev. Dr. Parks we drove out one-half mile to his dairy herd of Jerseys, and I must confess that I was surprised to see some of as fine heifers here as I have seen anywhere, and it will only be a short time until the firm of Parks, Randall & Parks will be in it with Jersey cattle, Berkshire hogs, and Langshan chickens.

I was so pleased with my trip to Ennis and the things which I saw and heard, and with the hearty "come again," so often given when we said "good-bye," that I am going again with a leave of absence to stay longer, that is, if some one don't tell wife that I fell in love with everybody in Ennis. Now dont make that read "every lady," though that would, perhaps, be nearer the truth.

UNCLE SNORT.

FROM WILBARGER COUNTY.

VERNON, Texas.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

For the last thirty-six hours it has been raining in the Panhandle of Texas.

While the wheat will be a total failure, oats almost a failure, with this splendid season we hope to make good corn, cotton, sorghum, millet, navy bean, Irish and sweet potato, peach, watermelon and canteloupe crops. There is about 250 acres planted in watermelons near Vernon, and if the melon growers can get a reasonable rate this business will become a big thing for the railroad and the grower also. The melon growers are represented by A. Jones Taylor, who will answer all correspondence about melons. Our shipping will begin about the 10th of July, and the prospects now are that there will be some extra fine melons grown this season.

Many people have left here on account of the continued drouth, and the failure of our oat and wheat crop this year, but we look for many of them back after we make another good grain crop. Now is a good time to come to the Panhandle and get a good home. Nearly everybody wants to sell, and nobody wants to buy, so that is the time to buy. This country must eventually be the great grain growing part of Texas.

Success to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

A. JONES TAYLOR.

ARKANSAS.

BELMONT, Ark.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Seeing so many letters from so many different places, all claiming that their country is the best, I thought I would say something concerning our country. Arkansas has always been considered the poor man's home—come here poor and remain so. That is all true, but in these latter days men can come here and be energetic, use economy, and make a comfortable living here in Northwest Arkansas, the garden spot of America. As for berries, fruits and vegetables, there are hundreds of men that have made thousands of dollars and thousands of men that have made hundreds of dollars in the last five years raising strawberries, blackberries dewberries, gooseberries, potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes, radishes, cucumbers, onions, egg plants, beans, peas, watermelons, and dozens of other vegetables too tedious to mention. We have a direct line to all the markets, such as St. Louis, Kansas City, Springfield. St. Jo, Omaha, Wichita, Topeka, and many other nearby points, besides, we ship hundreds of car loads of our stuff to Denver, Chicago and those far away points. Ship in the refrigerator cars and the stuff arrives in fine condition. We defy the world for peaches, both in quantity and quality. Our peach crop this year bids fair for the best for several years. Apple prospects are also flattering. Corn, oats and wheat are looking well. Cotton, what little is planted, is up in good shape, though the people are looking at cotton as a thing of the past.

One of my neighbors has eight acres of strawberries in, and he told me about one hour ago that he had shipped 818 crates, and would get 100 more to-day and to-morrow. He also told me that they had netted him 95 cents per crate. We will say he gets eighty-two crates more. That will make him 900 crates, at 95 cents per crate, will be $865 for the patch, or $108 12½ per acre. The figures are based on actual facts. This man I speak of is just a fair sample of what many other men are doing all the way from Van Buren to Chester. So if there is anyone wishing to come to a country where work will bring back dollars, he can't do any better than to come to Crawford county, Ark.

I will take pleasure in answering all letters of inquiry.

FRANK DYER.

AN INCONSISTENCY.

RUNNELS, Texas.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of May 4th, as well as former numbers, teaches us that the low prices of farm products are due to over-production. In the same journal of May 11th we are taught that the price of silver bullion has not declined, but that gold has vastly increased in value. Now, since silver and farm products are together and always have been together, and since the low prices of farm products are due to over-production, why not be consistent and argue that the low price of silver bullion is also due to over-production, and proceed to gratuitously offer the miners the same kindly advice so lavishly given the farmers, viz., organize for the express purpose of increasing production? Why ring in the increased value of gold into this seemingly vexed question, when our troubles are clearly the result of over-production?

C. W. DUKE.

[Simply because consistency does not require us to state a thing we do not believe to be a fact. Neither did we say that "the low prices of farm products are due to over-production," although that is certainly true of one product. If the low price of cotton is caused by over-production, it does not follow that the low price of silver must result from a similar cause. The goods may fall short if the yardstick is lengthened. ED.]

WARTS ON STOCK.

DAINGERFIELD, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

In all agricultural papers there are frequent inquiries about removing warts from stock. Various remedies are suggested. But there is a simple home remedy easily applied which every farmer and stock raiser should know. The ingredients are found in every kitchen; it is simply salt and lard—pure hog's lard. Mix, using all the salt the lard will take up. Rub over the wart once a day, and in addition, tie a horse hair tightly around the wart. I first saw the remedy tried on a young horse; the wart was large as a dollar, angry and bleeding. Two applications of the remedy cured it, and there was no scar left for the spot was covered with new hair in a short time. The remedy was tried on two heifers at the same time; one had a wart as large as a man's fist, and smaller warts on diffierent parts of the body. The other, an ugly wart in the face. One application, I think, took them all off. Farmers should try this remedy, and report through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and pass it on to others having afflicted stock.

PATSY SHAMBURGER.

THE JUNE BUG AGAIN.

OKLAHOMA CITY, O. T.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I'm sorry to trouble you again so soon, but hope this will reach you in time to be answered with my other questions on the Spanish Goober. I want to know what bug or other "varmint" stands ready to down them the minute they peep out of the ground? I will explain. The papers are full of advice to plant artichokes. We just must have some cheap food for hogs. So we planted artichokes, and they came up nicely, but last evening I made the discovery that the June bug (or beetle) that kills the sun-flowers here were after my artichokes and had taken nearly half the patch. Our Experiment Station says they know of no remedy for them, so my artichokes are doomed. I want, therefore, to know beforehand the enemy of the goober, and if there is a remedy known. I also had some cucumbers and musk-melons that were looking quite well notwithstanding the drouth, but some time during the middle of the day they were eaten off just at the top of the ground and the leaves left lying on the ground. I hunted for a cut-worm or something that could have done the mischief, but didn't succeed in finding anything. I am about discouraged. It seems as though there was an insect waiting for everything as fast as it comes up.

MRS W. H MANN.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Dear Uncle Snort will snort if he plants his Mexican June corn in May, unless he wishes to raise cheap fence poles, or climb a stalk to overlook his plantation, as it will make stalks from twelve to eighteen feet high without even a nubbin of corn. Mexican June corn has been planted in this section for several years, but must be planted in July; will mature by October. We mostly plant on oat stubble, or if early corn proves a failure, the only trouble here is getting rain about planting time, to get a stand. One of my neighbors sold green corn by wagon loads in San Antonio at a good price. The only objection to the June corn is getting out the stalks if you intend to plow early, as the roots are large and remain green until late winter.

What does Uncle Snort advise in regard to sweet potatoes. Will slips make as good and as many potatoes as planting vines? Some here claim vines do best.

F. L. HUEBNER.

A CORRECTION.

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

In TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of May 18th, I spoke of a mistake made by my friend, M. A. Bonner, writing me that he had sent me eleven sacks of Mexican June corn, when in fact he had only sent me one. I have learned since that he aimed to say that there were eleven sacks of the June corn at Shreveport awaiting prepayment of freight, and that one sack addressed to me was among them. I regret the mistake as much as any one. I did not in the least aim to do Mr. Bonner an injustice, but simply to explain why I did not have any corn to supply the numerous calls made on me for it.

In a private letter Mr. Bonner complains very sorely, perhaps more especially at my saying that I did not have much faith in it. I dont know as my faith amounts to much as I had only seen a very small quantity of it growing. I am truly glad that Mr. Grimes, of Arleston, Texas, gives his experience with it, and says that he is well pleased with it, and I am glad that he says that the 15th of June is early enough to plant it, and I am glad also that Mr. Barnes' ad is in a conspicuous place in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. And now, once for all, I wish to say that I consider Mr. Bonner an honorable Christian gentleman, and I am very sorry that the mistakes occurred, but still do not think that I am in any way to blame for it or them, but am willing to take them all on myself and to clear everybody else even to the railroad that charged me $1 30 freight on twenty bushels of corn from Shreveport to Waxahachie, about 200 miles.

I will now answer Mr. Ficklin's question: "One of my neighbors says that as long as the frog croaks it will rain." While another says, "as long as it rains the frogs will croak." Which is right?" Answer: They are both right, and chronic growlers will croak, rain or no rain. But say, I dont believe that the white grubs make the old time June bug that I used to play with when I was a boy, by tieing a thread to his leg and making him june, or fly, while I chased after him, but I think they make this tormenting old brown May bug that comes buzzing around your lamps by night. I have seen but very few old time green June bugs since I have been in Texas, but thousands of these big brown May bugs. I loved the June bug when a boy and I dont now like to hear him slandered.

UNCLE SNORT.

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one sow; W. B. Henderson, 1 boar. We have recently added to our herd the magnificent young boar, Lord Highcleve, and the imported sow, Waterloo Princess. She is about twenty months old and weighs 600 pounds. She has given me six beautiful pigs, by one of Gentry's fine boars. The demand for pigs is unprecedented, showing that our people are working up to the importance of raising fine hogs.—M. LOTHROP, Marshall, Texas.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF DAIRY EXPERIMENTS, FROM BULLETIN 26, OF THE MISSOURI EXPERIMENT STATION.

I. The average annual cost of keeping a cow without the use of silage and roots, is $35.30.

II. The average yield of milk was 5927 pounds, producing 297 93 pounds of butter; 100 pounds of milk, costing 62 5 cents, and a pound of butter fat, 15 2 cents.

III. The largest individual yields were made by Alphea Elf and Bachelor's Girl, who produced 8185 and 8118 pounds of milk, yielding 337.17 and 357.65 pounds of fat, equivalent to 404.60 and 429.18 pounds of butter, respectively.

IV. The cost of the daily ration for the winter months varied from 11 6 to 16.8 cents per day; for the summer, from 4 to 7.2 cents per day, showing an average daily cost for the year of 10 4 cents.

V. While the Shorthorns produced nearly as much milk as the Jerseys, they did it at a much greater cost. In the case of butter fat and butter, the former produced it at a cost of 22 9 and 19 1 cents per pound; the latter at 12.5 and 10 4 cents per pound.

VI. Making due allowance for the natural decrease in milk flow as lactation advances, the continual feeding of a dry and concentrated ration over a period of six months maintained the milk flow remarkably well, and gave a slight increase in per cent of fat. This indicates that good results may be attained without the use of much succulent food.

VII. The effects of the dry seasons on the herd were not as pronounced as was expected. In the fall of 1893 a shrinkage in milk flow and per cent of fat occurred in the months of August and September. In the summer of 1894 a gradual gain in milk flow and live weight was made, the per cent of fat remaining very constant.

VIII. The feeding of heavy grain rations with hay maintained an average flow of milk without materially increasing the per cent of fat. Grass pasture and a light grain ration gave an increased flow without lessening the per cent of fat, showing the special adaptability of grass for dairy food.

IX. The prolonged periods of lactation were noteworthy for the greater constancy of the milk flow as the period lengthened, the greater difficulty of affecting it by changes of food, and the gradual increase in per cent of fat.

X. While variations occurred in the production of milk and butter fat from month to month, it will be observed that the months in which these occur were either preceded, or followed by, months of underproduction, so that, on making an average of a long period, the variations of milk and butter fat are not so great as is generally supposed.

XI. A rational system of feeding is necessary, because milk is derived from the food and water consumed, and is standard in composition; but the elements contained in the foods varying in quantity, it is evident that a proper combination of foods must be given where highest success is sought.

XII. The results indicate that, with similar food and conditions, some cows produced more milk and butter at less cost than others. As these cows possessed, in a marked degree, what is termed "dairy conformation," it is evident that this form is to be desired, as it indicates superior dairy qualities.

XIII. All cows are not useful for the same purpose, as each animal has a peculiar temperament of their own; therefore, will make better use of the food given them than others, and all will require it in varying quantities. Thus it is apparent that a close study of the individuality of the cow is necessary.

XIV. The age at which cows cease to be useful must be determined by the scales, the Babcock test, and the value of her calves for re-stocking the dairy.

XV. Every dairyman should keep a record, so that he can weed out unprofitable animals, make a better selection of calves for the dairy, study the needs of his cows, enhance the value of his herd, insure against extravagant feeding and increase his interest in the work.

XVI. From an economical standpoint, a hand separator will form a profitable investment.

XVII. In tests of the separator vs. the Cooley creamer, a saving of 2 16 pounds of fat in every 100 pounds of milk was effected by the former over and above the latter.

XVIII. The Babcock test is essential on every farm, because it enables the keeping of an accurate record, of preventing waste in separating, and in churning.

XIX. The results of the composite vs. daily tests were satisfactory and show that accurate results may be had with a minimum expenditure of time, labor and chemicals.

XX. A comparison of the diamond balance and barrel churns showed that the former would churn in less time, but it was hard to propel, to remove the butter from, and to wash, than the latter.

COLT'S TEETH.

Western Stock Journal.

In the colt the incisor and the first three molars on each jaw are always temporary, and replaced by permanent teeth sometime during the animal's life. The last three molars are always permanent and are never replaced. The teeth make their appearance as follows: The two middle incisors and the first three molars make their appearance before or some days afer birth, the first laterals four or six weeks after birth, second laterals, or corner teeth, six or nine months after birth, the fourth molar (first permanent ones) is cut at from 10 to 12 months of age. At two and one-half years the middle incisors and the first and second molars are replaced. At the same time the fifth molar is cut. At three and one-half years the first lateral incisors and the third molar are replaced. At four and one-half the corner teeth are replaced, and the sixth molar is cut. In case of a male the canine teeth are also replaced at four and one-half.

THE FORT WORTH MARKET.

Live Stock and Farm Journal.

The month of April last being a banner month in the business done at the Fort Worth Stock Yards in the way of a market caused Mr. G. W. Simpson, president, to investigate the prosperity of the property, and the following is what he says he found in comparing the progress of the live stock center in Texas in its first seventeen months with the first seventeen months of the Kansas City and Omaha markets. Fort Worth handled more hogs, sheep and horses during that period than either of the above mentioned markets. In making this comparison Mr. G. W. Simpson says he does not want any one to feel that he is comparing his market with any of those great markets in the North in any other spirit than to show that those markets were, at one time on the same plane as the Fort Worth market, i. e., beginners. And while speaking very highly of the management that has brought about such results as the northern markets now enjoy, he thinks that the people of Texas in expecting big things of their market, should bear in mind the figures that he gives above and keep on pushing and encouraging the home live stock center.

Mr. Simpson begs to assure the Texas people that he is very grateful for this business showing and states that he will he hopes, be in a position before very long to put the market in such a shape that the advancement will be as rapid as that of the northern markets. Kansas City is about twelve years the senior of Omaha, and Chicago about four years the senior of Kansas City, and the markets in succession seem to show an increase of business over the other in their commencement. Of course increased population necessitating the different markets would have a bearing on this showing, but if the hog raising continues in Texas as it has recently, he feels that there will be no cause for complaint in the progress of the home live stock market. This should be very gratifying to the people of Texas, and it is to be hoped that it is the commencement of the reaction of a live stock center equal, if not superior, to any of those established in the United States, as the increase in hogs especially is what is required, as all of the people of Texas know that there are more cattle accessible so a live stock center in Texas than there was to the northern markets at beginning, and that increased packing facilities would make as good showing with increased cattle receipts as the other branches have shown through local demand, and this he is endeavoring to bring about here.

TEST YOUR COWS.

An exchange says a cheap and convenient tester may be made as follows: Take as many tumblers or jelly glasses as you have cows, fill each to the brim with the milk from one cow, and let them stand for twelve hours, and you will have a fair idea of the cream or butter producing capacity of your cows. we do not recommend this to take the place of the Babcock test, or even the churn; but any sort of a test is better than none at all, in that once a dairyman gets started in testing his cows with a home-made tester, he is not satisfied until he uses the churn test or the Babcock.

There is probably no dairyman who hires a new hand but for the first few months keeps watch over him to find out what kind of a man he is, but how many dairymen are there who know how many pounds of butter each cow will make. There came to our knowledge recently an incident where a farmer was milking two cows, one of which was just fresh, and the other was due to calve in a few weeks. He was making over six pounds of butter a week besides what cream his family used. As the milk from the cow to calve became bitter, it was given to the chickens, and to the farmer's great surprise the yield of butter fell off about half. He was always of the opinion that his cows were equally good, but a test revealed the fact that one cow made as much butter a few weeks before calving, as the other made a few weeks after. It was really very little trouble to save the cows' milk separately for seven milkings, and our word for it, it will pay, and pay well, too. You would not keep a worthless hired man and pay him a good man's wages; why, then, should you keep a poor cow, and give her a good cow's rations and care? If we are in the dairy business for fun, why, then, let us keep on in a haphazard manner, but if we are in it to make a living, then we must follow it in the careful and painstaking manner of which we are capable.

MAKING BUTTER IN HOT WEATHER.

E. E. Beckwood in Colorado Farmer.

Hot weather is what tries the butter maker's metal. It is well nigh impossible to succeed in making a really fine article without ice. The next best thing is a spring of cold water running through the milk room. Next to this is a wind mill attached to the well in such a manner as to have a tank of fresh water in which to set the milk and cream. Next is the cool cellar and milk set in open pans.

Eternal vigilance is indeed the price of success in making good butter when the thermometer registers up in the nineties, or even the eighties.

In the first place, the milk, if set in a creamery or in cans of any kind deeper than the common milk pan, must be quickly cooled. With plenty of ice this is an easy matter. Without it, fresh water from the well must be poured into the tank surrounding the milk after that which cooled the milk has been drawn off, say half an hour after straining, or as soon as the water becomes as warm as the milk. A neglect to do this will result in a great loss of cream, and consequently of butter.

The cream must be kept as cool as possible until sufficient has accumulated for a churning. If there is an extra can in the creamery, this is a good place to keep it. Exposure to the open air in the milk room—covered of course—will sour it sufficiently in twenty-four hours. It should be stirred frequently during the time to insure its ripening evenly the same as in winter. There is danger of its getting too sour, which must be guarded against.

The churning in summer time should always be done early in the morning, so as to get it out of the way while it is cool. It is a good plan to start it before breakfast. If one of the men can be spared from the chores to do this job, it should be so arranged, as with most churns it is pretty heavy work for a woman.

If the churn is not filled too full, three-quarters of an hour ought to bring the butter to granules. Then add a pint of salt to facilitate its separating from the buttermilk, turn a few times, or until the buttermilk will draw off nicely, and wash in plenty of cold water. Churn at 58 deg. if possible in summer.

It is an undecided question as to whether the thorough washing of the butter detracts from its flavor. Old time butter makers often omitted the washing entirely, and some of the finest flavored butter I ever tasted was not washed at all. This was years ago, and since making butter for myself I always wash it until the water runs off nearly clear. Butter that is thoroughly washed needs less working. Overworked butter quickly spoils. Butter should be hard enough to resist the ladle or worker, or it is not in fit condition to be worked.

When, years ago, ice was not obtainable and the churning a small one, the writer used to hang the butter down the well (which had an open curb) until sufficiently cold and hard to work nicely. A good cellar, if properly managed, keeping it closed during the middle of the day and open when cooler, will keep the butter hard if there is no ice. It should be perfectly sweet and clean, with no vegetables, old boards, or trash of any kind around. Screens at door and windows are a necessity.

The care of all milk utensils, as well as those for the butter, must have special attention in hot weather. Never put hot water upon milk pails until they have first been rinsed with cold. Never use soap around dairy utensils of any kind. Hot water, pure and simple, is by far the best cleanser and destroyer of microbes. Let all pails, cans, strainers, etc., be given a good scalding every day. Look out for any cloths in use about the dairy. See that they are exchanged very frequently for fresh ones. Rinse and scald them and shake out well before hanging up to dry each time they are used. Make strainer cloths of new bleached butter cloth, and have them large enough to double twice over the lower part of the wire strainer. Dont leave off the cloth strainer. If you do not think it is necessary, just try it once, no matter how clean your cows may be. If there is nothing on it but milk, you may not need it. I think, however, you will be convinced of its usefulness.

BUILD UP THE FLOCK.

National Stockman.

"There is money in sheep, and always will be if properly managed," wrote one of our most progressive and prosperous farmers in a late farm paper, and he was right. A farm without a flock of sheep would be like a dog without a tail. They will live and do well on pasturage that would soon starve out either cows or horses.

But there is a difference in sheep. A flock will either improve or deteriorate, just as they are managed. If one selects the best ewes of the flock and breeds them only to a good thoroughbred ram, there will be a marked improvement in the flock the coming season. This practice should be continued until the flock has been bred up to a better and more satisfactory standard. Some discretion should be exercised in selecting the ram, taking into consideration the characteristics of the breed to which he belongs, their adaptability to your climate, etc. It pays to get "good stock," however; and if circumstances make it necessary, two or three neighbors can well afford to club together in buying the animal. Look more to the mutton side than that of the fleece, as there is four times the profit in mutton. A sheep may be fed for one-seventh of the food that an ox requires, and will make a growth of nearly three-quarters of a pound a day for the first 280 days of its life, and for the next 600 will put on a half pound per day. Dont give up your sheep whatever you do.

SUBSOILING.

Western Agriculturist.

Scientific investigation is developing important improvements for the farmer, which, if appreciated, will increase the profits of the farm and help to meet the increasing competition. There was a time when subsoiling was a mooted question. Some found it beneficial and others did not; but many progressive farmers have gone on experimenting, and have found that subsoiling, properly conducted, is beneficial to increase the fertility and moisture for summer growth. Deep subsoiling, 18 to 24 inches, need not be done every year, but every three years it is found profitable. The experiment stations are proving the value of subsoiling, which is also being taken up in Great Britain. From the Scottish Farmer we give the following:

A very instructive instance of the benefit conferred by this operation is afforded by an experiment made near Dunkirk. A field of uniform soil was divided into three equal parts (a, b and c), and sown with wheat after the fol-

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

Texas Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders' Association—W. M. C. HILL, President, Dallas; S. B. HOPKINS, Secretary, Dallas.

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

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

WHEN you go gunning for frauds be sure you are at the right end of the gun when it goes off.

THE list of Rear Admirals in active service numbers seventeen. There are forty-two on the retired list living in luxury, at the expense of the tax-payers.

IT has rained all over the Northwest, and many who were about to turn their backs on the "arid west" will settle down again and wait for another dry year.

CROPS were seriously injured by frost throughout the Northwest last week. There was frost as far south as Kentucky, and the northern portions of the Gulf States.

ALL thing come to him who waits. Micawber waited twenty years for something to turn up, and it turned. It is better, however, to turn things up than to wait so long.

WE have received the programme of the July meeting of the Denton County Blooded Stock Association. Our friend, W. H. Pierce, is president of the new Association, and will make it go if push and energy counts in Denton county.

MR. J. W. AUSTIN, of Pilot Point, Texas, sent us a crate of his famous Austin's Improved Dewberry. In size and beauty they equal the artistic plates of the enterprising nursery agent, and in comfort to the palate, they surpass any of the blackberry family we have ever tasted. We predict for this splendid berry a wonderful popularity.

WHEN a great constitutional question is submitted to the Supreme Court of of the United States, and after full deliberation and the hearing of arguments on both sides the court itself cannot agree, who can blame the people if they hold with a minority of that tribunal? and consequently that the majority do not know what the constitution means in the clause involved. We have been told that there are really many people who have no respect whatever for the decisions of this great court, when any great issue is involved.

THE income tax has been declared unconstitutional on the ground that it is a direct tax. It takes very learned judges to see wherein a tax on incomes is more direct than a tax on liquor, tobacco and cigars; but that it is so we must admit, whether we believe it or not, because the Supreme Court has so decided. If the constitution really exempts from taxation the wealth of the country, while the comparatively poor must pay their full share and that of the millionaires besides, let us amend it, or make a better one. The more the people learn of the constitution through the Federal Courts, the less veneration they feel for it.

MAN is pretty much the same all over the world. He may have more license in one country than another; but unfettered by restrictions and unawed by the terms of the law, his innate depravity crops out. Adulteration of manufactured goods is a favorite fraud in this country because it is difficult of detection. Anti-toxine, the diphtheria specific so much exploited of late, has been so far and dangerously adulterated by German chemists that the Government has taken its manufacture into its own hands. The difference is this: In other countries government tries to protect the people against such frauds. Here, if protected at all, one must protect himself.

THE Garland News is "at a loss to know where TEXAS FARM AND RANCH obtained" the figures embraced in its editorial comments on the governor's vetoes of appropriations. They were taken from the message as published in the Dallas Morning News, over the Governor's signature, and all the figures used certainly appeared therein in manner and form as stated. The editor of the Garland News states—and being on the ground he ought to know—that the items of $300 and $400 were for books and stationery for the Executive office and the State Department respectively, and that the $25,000 and $2500 items to refund money to purchasers of land, etc., do not appear in the bill. We willingly make the correction, though the error did not originate with TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

THERE are thieves and robbers among the nations as well as among men. Men become phenomenally rich by capturing the earnings of other people, and the richer they become the more unscrupulous they are. It is thus with nations. England has spread her piratical arms over every sea, every continent and many of the islands of the ocean. Russia hesitates at nothing she dares undertake. The matter of right or wrong is held unworthy of consideration where booty is to be had. Germany, France and Italy are watching each other with a jealous regard, each fearful that the others may steal some island or harbor that she might have stolen. All of Europe and a large part of Asia is a den of robbers, actuated by the sentiment that might makes right. Japan has fairly won the prize of victory from China, and jealous Europe wants the lion's share regardless of the laws of God or of nations. England and Russia are the swaggering bullies among the nations of the earth, continually meddling in the affairs of other nations, and always on the look-out for self-aggrandisement regardless of right or wrong.

A GOODLY LAND.

A correspondent asks some questions about Texas, which are answered elsewhere in this paper. But the theme is too large to be disposed of in so brief a manner. An apparently intelligent correspondent of an agricultural paper published in a Western state, in a recent article said that "Texas is much the largest state in the Union, and is a fine agricultural state." To a Texan who has a realizing sense of the magnitude and importance of his state, how unspeakably feeble does such a description seem. It takes longer to travel across the state by rail than it does to go from Dallas to Chicago. From Brownsville to Dallam county, is as far as from Dallam county to San Francisco. From Texarkana to ElPaso is as far as from Texarkana to Chicago, or from Dallas to North Dakota. As a farming country Texas is unapproachable by any half dozen states. It has an area larger than Mississippi of soil so rich that for most field crops manure does absolutely no good, and where constantly cropped for thirty-five years is as good to-day as when first subjected to the plow. And thousands of acres of this land has never been plowed. She has more pine forest than Georgia, Alabama and Florida; more rich prairie land than Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and more stock range than both Dakotas and Montana; more sugar lands than Louisiana, and more mineral wealth than she knows what to do with. Texas has a soil and climate better adapted to the production of all the crops and all the domestic animals required for the necessities and luxuries of man than that of any state in the Union. Vast areas hitherto untouched are being rapidly settled up with the most intelligent farmers from the North, West and South. People from the fertile prairies of Illinois tell us that they never saw so much fertility going to waste; that our thinnest soils are really rich in comparison; and we close this brief article on the greatest state in the Union (in all respects) by the positive statement that Texas farmers, even during the hard times that have squeezed the substenance out of other states, are making money, can pay their debts, educate their children, buy registered Jersey cattle and thoroughbred hogs, build new houses, ride in good buggies behind good teams, attend our state fair and political conventions, and pay their own way. A trip across the state will now convince any man who has eyes that all this is true. We have nearly 10,000 miles of railways, and are going to build more, and we have 3,000,000 people apparently selected with care from the total population of the country, slightly flavored with the best class of foreigners. It does people good to live in Texas—there is inspiration in it. There is nothing little about Texas or her people. Cast your eyes where you will, and you see plenty covering the earth, peace abounding, and prosperity honestly earned everywhere. What more do you want?

THE late meeting of the Texas Press Association at Waco was the most successful of the series, as the widely published proceedings will show. The members, with one accord, seemed to be on hand for business rather than pleasure; but while not neglecting the former, did not ignore the latter. The city of Waco is a host in more senses than one, that it is a pleasure to sojourn with. Mr. Geo. W. Foster, manager of the Southwestern Telephone Company, is enitled to special thanks of the Association for putting in a complete telephone service for its use free of charge; and Col. R. B. Parrott earned the everlasting gratitude of every member for his timely presentation of tickets for a year to the finest natatorium in the United States. Waco and the Wacoes know how to appreciate a good thing, and so also does the Texas State Press Association.

THE Norwalk Ostrich Farm, at Norwalk, California, has been eminently successful from all accounts, and now have a large number of fine birds for sale. As the wild ostrich disappears, as it is rapidly doing, the raising of these birds for their valuable plumes must become more and more profitable, and we expect to see ostrich farms established in Texas at an early day, for she has soil and climate admirably suited to that purpose. See advertisement of Norwalk Ostrich Farm in this issue.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ABOUT GRASSES.

Mr. George H. Hogan, Ennis, Texas: Will you kindly inform us what kind of grass or grain the enclosed is? Also if good for anything. It is growing in some winter turf oats we bought from Tennessee. In fact there is more of it than oats. No one here knows what it is. Guess the man swindled us in the oat business.—BARTH & HESTER, Corsicana, Texas.

ANS.—The specimen sent is the bromus secalinus, commonly called chess or cheat. In some countries or states it is regarded as a veritable nuisance, and but for the fact that it is an annual instead of a perennial, it might truly be called a first class pest. Folk lore in the Northwest, or the great wheat belt, says wheat turns to cheat. This is simply rot. But the introduction of it in the South has been mainly by enterprising men like our friends, Barth & Hester, buying rust proof oats, or early wheat, and such other plants from the distance, when just as good could have been bought from reliable parties at home.—GEO. H. HOGAN.

MORAL.—Patronize home institutions and home papers and you will get value received for your money.

Herewith I hand specimen of grass for name.—READER, Cornerstone, Ark.

The specimen is the bromus secalinus, commonly called chess or cheat; is of little value except as green feed, and regarded by most farmers, especially in the wheat regions, as an unmitigated curse. I see Reader neglected the precaution of a stamp to insure a reply.—GEO. H. HOGAN.

SHORT CORRESPONDENCE.

Will you be so kind as to publish this notice: Any one knowing the whereabouts of Arch Morrison will confer a favor by sending me his address. When last heard from he was at Crib's P. O., Choctaw Nation, last December.—O. K. ENOCKS, Valente, Travis county, Texas.

I enclose you $1 for the renewal of my subscription. I have taken TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for several years, and am well pleased with it, and wish it all the success of which it is well deserving. I sent for one of your Farm and Ranch sewing machines last fall. It was received in perfect order, and is as good as we want in the way of a sewing machine. It is stout, durable, makes little noise, of good material, has done all kinds of sewing, and is satisfactory in every respect.—W. H. PIERCE, Whitewright, Texas.

My neighbor, Mr. M. C. Wills, owns two hogs, which I will describe: They are seven months old; will weigh about 250 pounds gross, or will double weight of other hogs of same age and care, having same attention; jet black, except feet, which are white to ankles; long body, sway back; head resembles that of Poland Chinas illustrated in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, except ears are some larger. They are claimed to be Poland China. What are they? You will oblige the owner if you can tell.—C. R. HAM.

[They are probably Poland Chinas, full blood or grades. The white feet are often found on pure Poland Chinas. —ED.]

Granbury News: The veterinary department of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is worth five times the subscription price to any farmer or stock raiser who will read it carefully and follow its suggestions.

THE EMPIRE. TEXAS.

Dublin Progress.

Texas never expects to secede from the Union, but should the Union secede from us, and we had to rely upon our own resources, it appears that we could get along very comfortably upon our own products; and, in fact, we dont know but what it would be an advantage, if these crazy people were so situated that they could not send outside of the state for a thing in the world. We will not attempt to enumerate the good things we would feast upon, all by ourourselves, but we'll mention a few of them: As to our buildings, their beauty and service would not be cut short in the least. Millions of feet of fine pine lumber is being sawed up annually, the iron is here in great abundance, and the coal, and when it comes to native furniture, the front door of Vanderbilt's fine mansion on 5th avenue, New York City, was made in Texas of native Texas timber; we now have our own cotton and woolen mills, and produce an abundance of these staples. All the cereals and nearly all the fruits and grasses are home grown. We have our own fine stock, and poultry, bees, sugar plantations, and rice farms, and we raise the finest quality of tobacco, learn our boys how to use it, and then manufacture "Tobaccoline" right here at Dublin, with which to cure the habit. The products of our distilleries are said to equal Old Bourbon, yet the above manufacturers also make and sell a whiskey cure that equals the Keely treatment. So says Sam Jones. We drench our patients on home made nostrums, and let them down on home grown castor oil. We have our own foundries and machine shops, and build our own railroads and equip them. We dont raise our own hogs, but we are going to. Our El Paso smelter is sending out from crude ore five kinds of metals ready for use, gold, silver, lead, copper and iron, all melted by charcoal made from our own post oaks and mesquite. Our pressed brick equal that of St. Louis. We have two immense coal mines right by us, that of the Texas & Pacific at Thurber, and the American Coal Mining Company at Strawn, and another organized in this, Eastland county. Coal oil has gone up at the terrific rate of 10 cents in a single day, and if this continues long other oils may follow, and that St. Louis firm that bought up the lubricating oil well discovered near Nacadoches and stopped it up will be wanting to uncork it. Look at the vast salt works at Colorado City, and you will understand why we have begun to look down so haughtily upon Liverpool. Take our Daily papers, and the South cannot show their equal. We have all the climates, all the weather, (sometimes rolled into one) all the scenery of the great Union, the schools, churches, courts, prisons, colleges, the politicians and isms necessary to make life "wof de livin'" and if you dont believe that we can paddle our own canoe with our own paddle just get aboard and we will paddle you across some of the finest oyster beds in the country and on down our navigable streams towards deep water ports, passing from the water wheel and the busy humming factories of commerce until you catch sight of the "old Gray Goose" as she clears her throat after a dinner on shrimp and crab, by warbling snatches from "the song of the dying swan."

I am a subscriber since three years for the inestimable benefit from your paper, which is the farmer's best friend and educator. I wish if some reader of this paper knows something about my son. His last letter came from San Gabriel, Williamson county, about seven months ago. My youngest son died January 25th, and I wrote a letter to San Gabriel to let my eldest boy know the sad news. The letter came back to me again. He is twenty-four years of age and is called Anton Hanser. Any clue, even a postal card will be accepted. I call the attention of the generous reader for a desolate father.—ANTON HANSER, Schulenburg, Texas.

I have just re-read an article in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of May 4th, copied from the Farmers' Call, and written by Jeff Welborn, on the Spanish goobers, and I write for more information. 1. Are they different from the peanut? 2. Do they have to be shelled before planting? We have always shelled the common peanut before planting them, and it is a very tedious and wasteful job, for so many of the nuts get broken, and are not fit to be planted. 3. Where can the seed be obtained? Couldn't Mr. Welborn or some one else be persuaded to write a short article on the amount per acre of seed required, manner of planting, etc? The drouth has dried up everything in the shape of feed, and we have got to hustle to find something for the horses, cows and pigs to eat. I thought perhaps the rain might come in time to mature things that grow quickly. Please answer through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—MRS. W. H. MANN, Oklahoma City, O. T.

THE BEST OF FODDERS.

Coleman's Rural World.

The man who in the future intends to feed cattle through the winter, and to do it profitably, in competition with the balance of the feeding world, will have to make sure of having an abundance of fodder for roughness, and it must not be fed where it grew, either, nor the stock turned out in the cold to gather it. We have an abundance of fodder plants, a luxurious abundance of them, indeed, and some of them the best in the world. What we have to do is thoroughly plow and prepare the seedbed; do it as well as it can be done. Then put in the seed, be it what it may, and court and cultivate as best we know how, and when the time comes harvest and store it where it can be handily fed. Our grain will not only go further, but do better for having plenty of good roughness to go with it, and the stock will do as well again under shelter as they would in the stalk fields. There is hardly a better crop to be raised for this purpose than sorghum; it makes a heavy growth, possesses more saccharine matter than any other, and is relished and eaten with avidity by stock of all kinds.

THE DEADLY CIGARETTE.

Farm and Home.

Seldom have the evils of cigarette smoking been more forcibly exemplified than in the case of John W. Stebbins, a Wyoming cowboy. He smoked incessantly, and his emaciated form and pallid cheeks told too plainly the workings of the poison. His friends besought him with tears in their eyes to give up the habit. He promised to—by and by—and he did. It was this way. One night there was a social card party in the shanty. Stebbins sat upon the powder keg. He lit a cigarette stump fell on the keg. The party instantly broke up. Stebbins and part of the keg were last seen going through the roof. As neither have yet come down, serious fears are beginning to be entertained on that ranch that something has happened to Stebbins. Thus it is that the doctor's most sanguine expectations have been realized, and the name of John Warrington Stebbins has been added to the already long list of the victims of the deadly cigarette.

Tyler Orchardist: Practice in sowing oats and peas together differs. This is one plan: Oats and peas, two bushels of the former and one of the latter, may be sowed together, but it would be far better to sow the peas first and cultivate or plow them in; for to do well they should be covered deeper than the oats. Then drill in the oats, being careful not to get them covered too deeply. As the peas may adhere somewhat closely to the ground, the land should be rolled immediately or soon after sowing. Any large variety of peas may be used.

The Cotton States and International Exposition, which is to be opened at Atlanta, Ga., September 18 and continued to December 31 of this year, promises to be one of the most complete expositions ever inaugurated. Two millions of dollars will be expended before the gates are opened, and two hundred acres of Piedmont Park will be turned into another magic city, rivaling, as far as architectural effect and beauty of design is concerned, the World's Fair at Chicago. Thousands of men are now employed in getting ready for this great fair, and exhibits from almost every country under the sun will be there.

Field and farm: And those who make a business of grinding the poor all week, and then reversing the crank and grinding out prayers all Sunday—how can they prevent their heart from becoming as hard as a nether millstone, and their face as tough as the hamstrings of Balaam's talking ass? I hope my country brethren are keeping their hearts soft and charitable, and their faces calm and God-like, even if they dont blush when they palm off six-year-old hens on a poor colored woman for spring pullets, and sell grated turnips for horseradish, or throw coat buttons into the contribution box. You must not let your heart get so hard that it will dull a harrow tooth, or close up on every dollar, with such a vim that the American eagle lays a premature egg.

A Western definition: Miss Corncorner—What is the exact meaning of chic? Miss Cattleranch—Chic is short for Chicagoan.—Puck.

He (resuming his seat after a brief visit outside)—"What an atmosphere of realism about this place." She—Yes. Smells like cloves."—Chicago Tribune.

Attorney—You say, when you asked him for the money, he used blasphemous language? Riley—I did not, sor. I said he swore at me like a trooper.—Harper's Bazar.

Accounted for his Nerve.—Maude—"That stupid fellow proposed to me last night. He ought to have known beforehand that I should refuse him." Marie—"Perhaps he did."—Brooklyn Life.

First Citizen—"I can prove, by official statistics, that we are the poorest nation in the world, in proportion to our population." Second Citizen—"What statistics?" First Citizen—"Income tax statistics."—Puck.

Weary Wiggins—"Uneasy Walker is de luckiest feller on de road." Tired Traddles—"How's dat?" Weary Wiggins—"He's a somnambulist, an' does all his walkin' in his sleep. Dat gives him all day to loaf in."—Harpers' Bazar.

Her Idea—Wife (going on a journey) "Dear, now dont play poker while I am gone." Husband—"But you wont mind my playing a little game of only 25-cent limit?" Wife—"All right! But promise me you wont lose any more than that."—Puck.

HAVE YOU ANY CORN?

No man who raises corn can afford to shell it by hand. Time and cuticle are both too valuable to be wasted when there are so many ways of saving both. There is no more profitable thing for a man to own than a Black Hawk Corn Sheller. It is thoroughly made of the best material, can not get out of order, and is so simple and easily handled that a child of six years can run it as thoroughly as a man, and with just as good results.

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

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

We will send you circulars fully describing these machines on application. Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.



Not for good luck, but for good judgment every horse-owner should keep

Quinn's Ointment

in his stable. It positively and promptly cures Curbs, Splints, Spavins, Windpuffs and Bunches—and saves horses. Write for proof. Price $1.50. Smaller size 50c. At all druggists, or sent by mail.

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$4.50 FOR $1.75.

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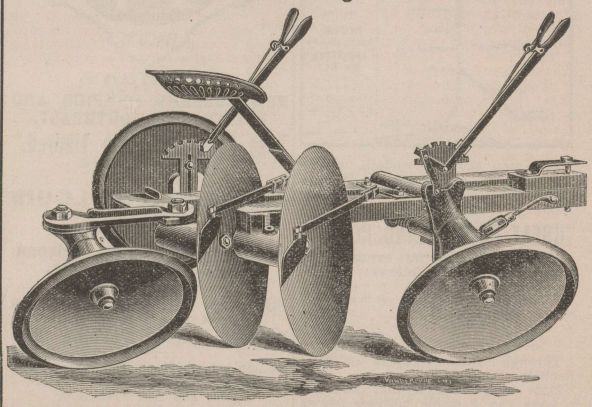
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Testimonials from every part of the state. **Write for Prices.**

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Poultry.

Dont keep fowls until they eat their heads off before selling.

Poultry writers are prolific in advice not to keep chickens too much crowded. Our experience teaches that the fowls kept on the smallest runs are healthier than those that have ample range. This is simply because they are better protected and better cared for. Dont scatter your care over too much ground, or there will not be enough in any one place to do any good.

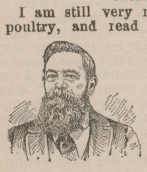
Farm poultry is a necessity; there is no respectable living without fowls and eggs. We pity the farmer's family when the table is not well supplied with these wholesome luxuries, and would not blame the boys for leaving for greener pastures, nor the daughters from marrying the first fellow that came their way wife hunting. And as for the head of the family—well, he deserves to be confined to a worn out farm and fed on pork and turnip tops until he acquires some sense. Poultry, well managed, will not only go a long way towards keeping peace in the family, but also to purchase many small necessities that have a similar tendency. Pin money is as important as tax money, and life is below par where it is wanting.

One decided advantage of artificial hatching is, the chicks come into the world free from vermin, and will so remain until the pests are obtained from other and less fortunate fowls. This inmmunity is a great advantage, as most chicks hatched in the natural way die from vermin before they have lingered here for three short weeks. Properly hatched by an incubator, and properly brooded by a good machine made for the purpose and operated by a man or woman who has enough chicken sense to do the work as it ought to be done, chicks ought to in a few more weeks of merry spring weather to be presentable on the breakfast table, like the head of John the Baptist, "on a charger," with or without gravy as each participant may elect.

The Southern Fancier denounces what it calls, all in the space of half a column, "the slick and slimy trick of the gentleman from Texas," "this back door trick," this scheme of this woolly Texas sharp," "the contemptible act," "the smart gentleman from Texas tried to play the Sir Giles Overreach," "this smart trick of this slick gentleman." Now let us see what it is the Fancier denounces with such "slimy" language. The Texas gentleman has proposed to get out a 10-cent standard, and the Fancier admits that "Good will come of it, and good to the entire poultry interests of the country." "We do see how it will advantage the interests of the fraternity at large," and calls it "a blessing in disguise." Herein is inconsistency, stultification — denouncing what he plainly declares to be "for the good of the entire poultry interests of the country." The reasonable presumption is that what would be approved would be that which is not for the good of the poultry interest at large, but of some special ring, or clique, or combination. We have rarely seen anything in print that exhibits so plainly what must be universally considered a discredit to journalism.

SOME ACTUAL EXPERIENCE.

UNCLE SNORT.



I am still very much interested in poultry, and read about all that is said on the poultry question in all the journals that come to my address. There are three poultry journals published in Texas I pay for and read them all, and I get four farm journals that are published out of the state, which are sent complimentary, and all that are published in the state. Reading all these, together with ten years' experience has learned me a little, though not all that is or can be known about poultry raising.

I am sometimes annoyed, though more frequently amused at much that is written on this subject. It always annoys me to read the wise (?) suggestions that are so frequently made about putting something on the poultry house to kill the lice that are on the poultry, especially on the little chicks, that do not, or should not, sleep in the house, but under the mother hen in her own little house or coop. I always put the mother hen with her brood in a neat little house, 16 inches square, and covered with good shingles. I have tried whitewashing these, and other disinfectants, but none of this foolishness have ever had any effect on the lice that were on the little chicks. The only success that I have ever had in destroying lice off the chicks was by putting the remedy on the chicks right where the lice are, and not where they are not. I have tried nearly everything that has ever been recommended, and I want to say once more, Mrs. Ella Springer to the contrary notwithstanding, that plenty of snuff put on the hen while sitting will positively kill all the lice that are on her. I have tried it sufficiently to know, but care must be taken to put the snuff well down among the feathers, and be sure to get plenty on the head, neck and throat. Dont merely sprinkle a little snuff on the hen as she sits on the nest. This remedy is simple, cheap and safe. Yet it may not kill the lice off of other people's chicks, but it kills them off my chicks. Now if you dont believe that snuff will kill lice, get a louse off of a chick, place it on a piece of white paper, and put a little snuff on him, and see how quick it will do the work for him.

Yes, any kind of grease or oil will kill lice if you will put it on them, but it always injures my chicks and often kills them. How do I know that it is lice and not May that cause little chicks to sleep themselves to death? Because those that are very lousy die, and those that are not lousy come through all right, and hence I conclude that it is lice and not sleep that kills them. There is much said about securing a good hatch. I find by close observation that there is about as much depending on the proper management of the sitting hen as there is in the right kinds of eggs. The hen frequently lets some of the eggs roll from under her long enough to get chilled, or stays off the eggs just a little too long, and away goes many, or perhaps all the eggs, and then the fancier who sends the eggs gets the blame. There are many hens that should never be allowed to sit. The hen that manages to get all the straw, or whatever the nest is made of, from under her, and gets her eggs down on the floor of the nest should never have a second trial. Such hens seldom ever give a good hatch; the reasons are obvious. And then there are many persons who should never write anything on poultry—the reasons are obvious—because they dont know anything about it themselves.

I want to say before I close that we have one poultry journal in the state that is getting in some some good work. He is pointing out and scoring the rascals. Give it to 'em brother; they need it, and the honest poultry raisers appreciate your good work.

Waxahachie, Texas.

THE GAME FOWL.

Correcpondence Texas Poultry Industry.

The Game fowl are the best fowls, they net more meat of the finest flavor to their appearance than any other variety I have ever tried, and I have done my best with Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks. I can raise three Games with the same cost of feed as it will take to raise one Asiatic, the Game gets large enough to fry first, and is superior in quality to the larger breeds. They are undoubtedly the most graceful in carriage, the richest and most elegant in plumage, for there is no domestic fowl I have ever seen to compare with the Black Breasted Red Game cock in full feather, for beauty, grace and style. I think I might exhaust all the superlatives in their praise, and then not exaggerate. They are the combination fowl, and when one kind is desired, I would say, take the Game.

I have written as I have found them, and trust no one will feel offended. I am with the upbuilding of the poultry interests of Texas.

SPEED OF WILD DUCKS AND GEESE.

Selected.

Of all the migratory birds the American wild pigeon and wild duck are well up towards the front as regards long and rapid flight. The speed of the pigeons can only be estimated, while that of the ducks can be established by observation. Some years ago the writer and a scientific friend measured off on the shore of a large western river a line exactly three miles long, and each took a station at opposite ends of the line. The object was to note, by means of preconcerted signals, the time a flock of wild ducks took in passing up or down the river, near the stations.

During three hours on the morning of a bright October day, observations were noted of the times of passing the stations of nine different flocks. Upon comparing watches it was found that the average time was two minutes and forty-two seconds, thus showing the speed per hour to be sixty-six and two-thirds miles, or one mile in fifty-four seconds. As showing how uniform was their flight a difference was found of only five seconds between the greatest and the least intervals of time.

As numerous flocks of wild geese were daily flying in the same neighborhood, observations were also taken to test their hourly speed. Two points twenty-nine and one-third miles apart were selected, both of which were connected by telegraph. We succeeded in identifying four out of seven flocks which passed over both places during the four days we were on watch. The mean hourly speed was found to be a fraction over fifty-four miles. The wild goose has been long supposed to be the swiftest of all water fowl, but this experiment shows that he is far behind the wild duck.

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Uncle Snort's Poultry Yards.
Two pens extra fine Black Langshans, one pen White Langshans, one pen Brown Leghorns. Eggs, $1.50 per sitting. White Langshans, $2 per sitting. Address UNCLE SNORT,
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The largest Poultry Yard in Western Texas. Have won more first premiums at the Dallas State Fair than any other breeder in the State Have eggs for hatching at $2 for 13 from the following breeds; Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White and Brown Leghorns, White Minorcas, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans. R. A. CORBETT, Baird, Texas.

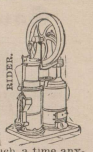
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LAND WITHOUT WATER



at the proper time gives many a farmer hours of suspense when his crops are being parched by the heated rays of the sun. Many times has it become a question whether the fruits of a whole season's work shall be profitable or wholly lost. At such a time anxious glances are lifted to the skies and prayers are offered for the life-giving rains that are necessary to assure crops. The anxiety and suspense at such a time is hard to bear—all of which could be saved if proper remedies were supplied.

The subject of irrigation is engaging the attention of all who are dependent on some means of providing water in abundance, not only for irrigation, but for all other purposes on the farm, such as watering stock, household use, the barn, dairy, and many other purposes.

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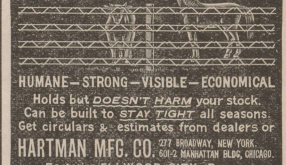


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In answering advertisement mention this paper.



A Man Can Live Without Air
Almost as easily as a wire fence can without **ELASTICITY.** If the man was confined in an air tight room, he would linger along for awhile, just as a fence does, supported by the trifling amount of elasticity in soft wire. Then a stimulant applied with a wrench to the end ratchets enables it to give a few more gasps before the final collapse. Our **COILED STEEL WIRE** is armed so strong with **ELASTICITY,** its life is one continual **SPRING,** and to its owner "December's as pleasant as May".
PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

MODERN HOG FEEDING.

A. Harris, in Massachusetts Plowman.

It has been our experience that the purer fresher and sweeter the food given to our hogs, the better the results. We know that for ages it has been taught by precept and example that anything was good enough for a hog; and as a result every hog breeding country is losing thousands of dollars annually through losses from cholera and other diseases.

It is high time that the breeders and feeders were beginning to comprehend that success in hog raising can no longer be obtained under the methods of long ago. The hog of to-day has been so bred as to enable it to turn the immense crops of grain into meat in the shortest time and at a profit to the feeder. His digestive tract has been reorganized, and its capacity to make a hog has been reduced from two years on grass, mast and corn, to eight months on grain, grass, and milk.

To do this the hog must retain a healthy condition. Soured food, irregular meals, and a surplus of too strong foods always tend to produce indigestion, and indigestion always eats away the profits of swine feeding. The hog should always have the sweetest of foods; should be allowed to masticate at least two meals a day; should have fresh water at all times; should never be overfed nor underfed; should have shelter, both winter and summer, and a good, warm, dry bed to sleep and rest at will.

The beds should be kept as clean and free from dust as possible; should be cleaned as often as necessary and air-slacked lime put in each time before putting in fresh bedding. We sometimes use carbolic acid, but we find lime cheaper and more lasting. We also give our hogs the run of a grass lot when possible, for grass and exercise are both essential to health.

ANOTHER DISCOVERY HEARD FROM.

American Dairyman.

Honest dairy and agricultural journals having run the danger of tuberculosis in cattle craze to cover by showing its baselessness, another diversion is made in its favor by a Scotch veterinarian. This time it is sheep that are afflicted with consumption, and as this man has some official status with a Scotch local market, a great shout has gone up over his report, in which he calls attention to "tuberculosis in American sheep." The gist of the matter, as we comprehend it, is that American sheep are not desired in that market in competition with the home article, and the Quaker's cry of mad dog is made against the former. It is the easiest thing in the world to find a flaw in an undesired article, and we are surprised at the moderation of this Scotch veterinarian in only discovering "tuberculosis in American sheep." Think of the multitude of other things as well as diseases that he might have found if he sought for them and had been directed to discover them. We are grateful that he stopped where he did, because while his conscience was elastic enough to go further he was not instructed to do so, and therefore we are permitted to become acquainted with the thing he calls tuberculosis and know that he has blundered in his diagnosis of the disorder he was called on to investigate. Enough literature in different languages to fill vast libraries have been written about the parasite this man found, and which is present in sheep of every country the world over. It rarely affects the quality of the meat, and only where it is exceedingly numerous in the system and the food conditions precarious is it a menance to the health of the animal. This Scotch veterinarian must be an uninstructed one, as it is that sort that discover a mare's nest as this man has done. His type of veterinarians are plentiful on this side of the sea, and we anticipate that they will attempt to work "tuberculosis in American sheep" at every opportunity during the coming season. It remains to be seen if sheep owners will permit themselves to be deceived into believing that a nematode worm is capable of producing tuberculosis. We hope they will decline becoming the victims of a veterinary delusion.

VALUELESS FERTILIZERS.

Southern Farm.

Under the above heading, the Southern Planter, in a recent issue, has the following which is of interest to every Southern farmer:

"In our last issue we drew attention to the efforts persistently being made to induce farmers to believe that soda can be made to take the place of potash as a fertilizer. We gave the analysis and agricultural value of one of these soda fertilizers, and showed that practically at the price charged the farmer was asked to pay nearly twice the value of the goods. We have now a still worse case of attempted fraud to expose, and much regret to say that it apparently has the endorsement of an agricultural journal, and is therefore calculated to do all the more harm. Some two or three months ago we received a copy of a little book translated from the German purporting to give information as to a valuable fertilizer discovered by a Dr. Julius Hensel. This fertilizer was no other than ground rocks—not rocks containing any appreciable percentage of nitrogen, phosphoric acid or potash, but ordinary stones. We perused the same and cast it aside as the emination of some hare-brained 'crank' whom 'much learning had made mad.' We now find that evidently this book has fallen into the hands of some individuals of a like turn of mind to those celebrat-'down-east Yankees,' who made Connecticut noted for 'wooden nutmegs.' A firm in the West advertises in a Western agricultural journal 'Fertilizing Stone Meal,' and the editor of the journal actually so far prostitutes his high and responsible position as to say in reference to this meal: 'We have no doubt that it is valuable for the purpose for which it is recommended, and believe it will pay our readers to give it a trial.' As no analysis of the 'meal' is published, we should like to know the ground on which the opinion is based. The claim for so-called stone fertilizer is, that 'this fertilizer is permanent and practicably indestructible—the ingredients producing no action upon each other, the absorbent properties thereof being unimpaired by time or the action of the elements. It therefore requires no renewal, but only to be stirred from time to time. This mineral fertilizar, though buried for thousands of years, is still the same.' In the face of such a claim, it should not require a moment's thought on the part of any farmer to brand the stuff as a fraud. If the fertilizer will remain the same for 'thousands of years,' it certainly cannot help the crops to grow, and can therefore be dispensed with. Dont touch it as a gift.

Young Lady (just from boarding school, at dinner).—Please, papa, I'd like a leg of the chicken.

Papa.—You have had one my dear, and your brother had the other.

Young Lady (in a sprightly manner).—Oh, sure enough, a chicken has only two legs. It's a duck that has four.

SILOS, SILAGE AND CATTLE FEEDING

Is a practical treatise on growing and harvesting silage crops, building silos and feeding cattle, by F. A. Gulley, M. Sc. No farmer or cattle man having stock to feed can afford to be without this valuable book. It is worth many times the price asked for it (50c.), but we will make a special offer to our subscribers for the next 30 days, of this work at 25c. postpaid. It will be given away free to any one sending us one new yearly subscriber at $1. Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

April, 26, 1895.

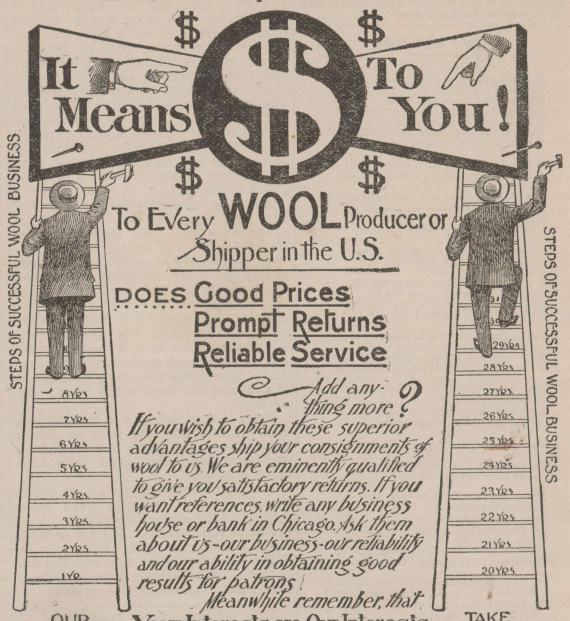
Winona Wagon Company, Winona, Minn.:

Dear Sirs: I am a little girl. I live on a ranch. Papa has a Winona wagon. It was such a good one that he named me after it, and he says he hopes that I will be as good a girl as it was a good wagon. I would like to go to school and learn to play the organ. Aunty has an organ. She wont let me touch it. I have a little lamb; his name is Cottie. I learned to write last winter. We live near Tabor Mountain. Papa is a miner in the mountains. There is deer there. We have no school. I have no playmates nearer than 12 miles. Her name is Nelly. They have the postoffice. Good bye Mr. wagon maker.—WINONA JAYNES, Maxon P. O., Sweet Water Co., Wyoming.

Commencement exercises of Virginia College, Roanoke, Va., will occur as follows: May 31st, School of Elocution, at 8 p. m. Saturday, June 1st, Art Reception. Sunday, June 2nd, Commencement Sermon by Dr. S. A. Steele, of Nashville, Tenn. Monday, June 3rd, Annual Concert at 8 p. m. Tuesday, at 8 p. m., Closing Commencement Exercises, Awarding Diplomas, Conferring degrees, etc.

W. A. HARRIS, President.

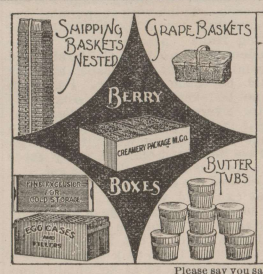
Does 29 Years Experience Mean Much?



WOOL

YOUR WOOL is not our WOOL. But your INTEREST is our INTEREST when you ship us your wool, and when any firm makes their shippers interest their interest they will succeed as we have done in the wool business. Our Success has electrified the wool houses in this market. Our PROMPT SALES AND QUICK RETURNS have astonished and pleased our shippers. We have fully demonstrated that it is not necessary to wait three to six months before making returns for wool. We frequently make returns in that many days. Don't dispose of your wool until you write for our Wool Report and see our prices and the testimonials of our shippers. Let us hear from you. *REFERENCE: Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago, and this paper.*

SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 174 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.



FRUIT PACKAGES

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE WEST AND SELL THE BEST GOODS FOR LESS THAN INFERIOR GRADES USUALLY COMMAND

EGG CASES AND FILLERS

Pine, Cottonwood & Poplar.

From 8 cents, K.D. to 26 cents Filled.

BUTTER TUBS AND PACKAGES, ALL SIZES AND KINDS.

For Net Seasonable Price List Address

CREAMERY PACKAGE MF'G. CO.

DEPT. A KANSAS CITY, MO.

Please say you saw this ad. in this paper.

FORT WORTH STOCK YARDS CO.

◆◆◆ COMPETITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE. ◆◆◆

Competitive hog buyers located on this market, who will buy Light, Heavy and Stock Hogs constantly. Prices paid that will not admit of shipping elsewhere. Competitive cattle buyers on this market who will buy all the Fat Cows, Feeders, Light Steers and Canner Cattle offered at Satisfactory Prices.

SHIP YOUR HOGS AND CATTLE TO YOUR HOME MARKET.

Write for Market Information.

G. W. SIMPSON, President. W. E. SKINNER, General Manager.

ROOFING.

CHEAPEST! BEST!

Gravel, 2 and 3 ply Prepared Roofing, Building and Sheathing Papers, Coal Tar, Pitch and all kinds of Roofing Material.

Creosote Oil prevents decay, destroys and prevents mites in chicken houses, and all kinds of insects and vermin. Health and protection. Cheap and easy to apply. Honorable dealing, prices right. Write before you buy.

T. F. KING & CO., 101 Main St. DALLAS, TEXAS.

Household.

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

WHEN I GET TIME.

LITTLE JACK.

When I get time, I'm going to take
To neighbor Jones a marble cake,
And berries fresh and fine.
He's getting very weak they say,
Eyes grown dim and hair grown gray,
And through the long and dreary day
He sits there all alone.

When I get time, with flowers fair,
A loving word, and earnest prayer,
To sister Smith's Philip
For e'er the sun had ceased the snow
From where the tiny daises grow,
Her little one was lying low
Upon the hillside bare.

When I get time, I'll pause to say
To little ones that cross my way
A loving, kindly word,
For in the path that they must go
Too many flowers never blow,
But thorns and briars bending low
To prick their tender feet.

I hear the north winds loudly roar,
"When I get time, when I get time."
The surges beat upon the shore—
"When I get time, when I get time."

Alas, poor neighbor Jones is dead!
He died two days ago,
And now is sleeping on the hill
Beneath the falling snow.

The little mother's bleeding heart
Could here no longer stay;
This morn I saw her Father come
And take her far away.

I looked around me here to see—
Oh, can it really, really be
That they're gone forever?
Oh yes, those little children gay
Have grown, and wandered far away,
Some in paths of sin now stray,
And some have crossed the river.

The birds are singing o'er and o'er
"When I get time, when I get time."
My heart is beating ever more,
"When I get time, when I get time."

—WACO, TEXAS.

CHAT.

"When I Get Time"—how this lovely little poem touches our hearts and pricks our consciences, too, for cannot each one of us remember with sorrow the good deeds we have planned, and, alas, have failed to do until too late! Too late! What solemn words! How often fraught with remorse and bitter regrets. It would be well if we did our deeds of love and kindness before "we get time." Then there will be no reproachful voices in the winds and waves; only the sweet refrain, "Well done; well done."

We would be glad to have Carrol Cone, Little Jack, and others who have written only under assumed names, send us their real names. It is contrary to our rule to publish anything without the writer's real name, but we have not heretofore adhered strictly to the rule, because some excellent communications have been received which we desired to use. But in future we will feel obliged to our friends if they will always send their names. They will, on no occasion, be made known, unless with the consent of the writer, and a nom de plume always used when the writer desires. We should love to know each friend and sister by her real name. Sometimes we would like to correspond with them personally; or there are other occasions when others wish to write to certain contributors.

Dear Winifred, just how we made that mistake, we canna' tell. We gave Helen credit for her most excellent paper when it was published. While our department was being set up, we had a letter from Leo Jenwyl, the mutual friend of all three of us, in which she mentioned your name in connection with Marcella, and it is probable that that circumstance is responsible for the paragraph to which you refer. We feel sure Helen will agree with ourself that it is worth while to have made the mistake to have drawn from you your charming rejoinder.

We have a very interesting communition from the pen of "our Japanese correspondent," Mr. H. E. Amoore, which we feel sure will be very much enjoyed by the Household. How we should delight in a visit to the exposition he mentions. Most of us—indeed, all of us, doubtless—would resolve ourselves into an immense exclamation point, viewing the strange and wonderful things in that strange land. We highly appreciate Mr. Amoore's letters, and will be pleased to hear from him as often as he can find time to write us. Tell us something of Japanese home life, won't you, Mr. Amoore?

While we welcome you, Tenderfoot, as a new acquaintance, we believe we have known your family in days lang syne. Many years ago there was a beautiful and popular Georgia belle, whose name was a combination of Cousin Fannie's and your own, and her home was in West Point. Our home was in Atlanta in those days, and we were a frequent guest at the home of your kinspeople, doubtless, in Griffin, Georgia. It is often said, "There is no telling whom you'll meet with in Texas." We are glad TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is read and appreciated in our native state, and we are always pleased to hear from one of our "cracker" friends, esteeming it an honor to be a Georgia Cracker, even a "goober grabbler" has a musical sound to our ears.

Mrs. Appie Friar wishes to be enrolled with Mrs. Rager as one who believes in sanctification. We cheerfully give Mrs. Friar place to express her views. While we accord to every one the fullest liberty in their religious views and opinions, we feel that newspaper religious discussions rarely ever result in good to any one. Our Household are all christian women, representing perhaps all denominations. We have hitherto dwelt together harmoniously, and feel that it is best that we leave discussions of a theological nature out of our department.

Trixy is very welcome to the freedom of the Household. We have no doubt that that crazy quilt is a beauty, and reflects credit upon her good taste, skill and industry.

We publish one of Stella's good letters which we have had on hand quite awhile. Like all her letters it is plain, practical and pointed. We are exceedingly anxious to hear from Stella. When we heard from her last she was quite ill. We sincerely hope that she is before this time entirely recovered.

LETTER FROM JAPAN.

H. E. AMOORE.

My Dear Mrs. Buchanan: The 16th of March issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH reached me a week ago, and like the children of the Cousins' League, I was pleased to see my name in print. I have a great many requests from newspapers to write on horticultural subjects but really have not time except to one or two.

The Kioto exhibition opened on April 1st. One can spend hours looking at the beautiful works of art and manufacture. It is my opinion that there is little or nothing that the Japanese cannot make, and mark my words, they will be competitors in the home markets, and England and Germany will feel it keenly in a very few years.

I saw beautiful rifles made in Kumarnoto, Southern Japan, 1000 miles or so from Tokio, and marked the equivalent of five gold dollars. I bought some trays used for silk worms when spinning their cocoons, measuring 2x3 feet at one cent each. Think with supports at the corners they would be preferable for drying fruits (peaches, etc.) to the wooden trays used in California, and how much lighter and cheaper, and they could be made at home. Purchases cannot be taken away until August. I go there very often and hold long conversations with the country people who promise to "treat me well" if I will go and see them, and offer me many seeds etc., that I could not otherwise get.

I cleared out all the Citrus fruit specimens exhibited wherever I could find any unsold, to the surprise of everybody who said they would be rotten or dried up before August; but I wanted them for the seed. I also took the addresses of the growers, so as to obtain cions from them to bud on the C.trus trifoliata stocks.

On Saturday (a three cent admission day), it rained so much and the streets were so muddy that I wore a Japanese tabi with a cut for the large toe (big toe) like a mitten for the hand, and wore geta, or wooden clogs instead of shoes. Unfortunately the thong broke and I was nonplussed. I limped along on one foot to a near by store, and asked the old lady to get the clog mended for me, offering her three cents. This she said was six times too much. I left with her my wet socks (tabi) to take care of.

This was in a crowded place not far from the exhibition, and having put on my leather shoes, which I had carried in a hand bag, I left my umbrella (Japanese, costing 12½ cents) and a Japanese wine bottle made of a dried gourd (hisan) at the cloak room, receiving a large wooden check and paying one cent.

On my return at six p. m., at the closing of the buildings, I called on the old lady, found my tabi carefully dried and my geta repaired, and one-half cent to pay, which is one-quarter cent in our money. She positively declined to take more. Now I think this shows a very good disposition, and it is the rule and not the exception. I am sure that in Chicago they would have made most of such an opportunity to make money; in fact, I think it would have been different in Kobe or Yokohama, but it is perfectly delightful to have to do with country people, provided always, that you are not in a hurry, for they do not know the value of time, not even a tradesman. They are so simple and good natured.

Since I began this letter peace has been made but the terms are not known, though guessed at. Up to the last minute thousands of soldiers have been passing through Kobe en route to the war and it would seem as if the government did not think that the Chinese would come to terms. Now, Russia is reported to object to the cession of territory, and if Japan obtains Formosa England will have a formidable antagonist in case of trouble with Japan. It seems impossible to imagine, and yet so proud are the Japanese over their success in China, over an enemy that was always ready to run, that they are perfectly ready to fight England or any other power that stands in their way. Of course, traveling as I do, I come in contact with all classes, but especially the middle, who, with the lower, are greatly in the majority, and they make no scruples of telling one that they would not be surprised if there is war with England, sooner or later. What the Japanese government may think of it is quite a different thing. I only know it will be very unpleasant to travel, for the Japanese are a very excitable people, and it does not take long to collect a crowd, and among them are generally one or two hot headed ones ready for a quarrel. Being familiar with the language I would trust to that to help one out, but I have had one or two narrow escapes, and when they indulge in saki, or rice wine, there is no other way of avoiding trouble than to "run away and live to fight another day."

I strongly advise the Household to read Westward Ho! by Chas Kingsley. I could read it over and over again. It is a tale of the times of the Spanish Armada.

Kobe, Japan.

CHARMED WITH THE WESTERN GIRLS.

TENDERFOOT.

Dear Household: Thanks for the privilege of corresponding with the ladies of the Household, who reflect so much honor on the Lone Star State.

I have no literary experience, but venture to say a few words to the Texas girls who contribute to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and who are so richly endowed in mind and heart. The chivalry of the South has ever bent the knee to the beauty and accomplishments of the Western girl, and already a number of them have been entrapped into matrimony with my Georgia acquaintances. I wonder what chance there will be for some of the rest of us? Would be glad to give in exchange one of our cousins, sisters or aunts to a young Texan for one of his kinswomen. I am willing to double the exchange with some of the boys and put in a widow richly endowed with money, re-inforced by beauty, wit and grace. Do the boys in Texas like widows? I ask because there is a great controversy now going on about alliances with genial, attractive young widows.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is meeting with favor in Georgia. I am a regular subscriber, and will continue to be so long as the young ladies write such interesting letters.

The thoughts suggested on various books are fine. Victor Hugo is one of my favorites. His philosophical romance, Les Miserables, is an eminent work. It contains much gossip about Paris that is entertaining and true to French life.

The boys of Georgia, generally, enter into the Trilby craze, but I for one am quite unmoved by Du Maurier's posing attitudes. My judgment, weak as it is, enables me to detect the evil influences of such books.

In poetry, our Frank L. Stanton's book of poems forms a lovely memorial for every youth. The author is greatly endeared to our home circle. His verses are indeed the spontaneous effusions of a warm, generous heart, and like father Ryan he will live in song and story by the magic of his gifted pen.

For beautiful Indian romances, it is refreshing to read Fenimore Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales. His stories are adapted to the taste of boys generally, but there is a charm, a grace in the heroines, that impresses both sexes.

Lest I trespass too far on your generous offer to admit me into your circle, I will close, with best wishes for a continuance of this pleasant correspondence.

Cousin Fannie joins me in kind wishes.

Wishing the Household much success, I remain as Mrs. Buchanan has dubbed me.

West Point, Ga.

MY FAVORITE TOPIC.

TRIXY.

Will you please open the door a little, only a little, that I may pass through? Pardon me, please, for disturbing you, but as you are now discussing my favorite topic, I must come in. Some object to novels and some commend them. I think there are some novels which are interesting and very beneficial. I am a novel reader, but I read only good ones. I am confident I have learned much from reading them. Mrs. Wilson is one of my favorites; also Mrs. Southworth and Mrs. Mary Holmes. I read a great deal, and will be pleased if members of the Household will mention many good books, from which I may select.

Well, it has been quite a while since I visited the Household. No doubt you have forgotten me. But ah, me! could you have seen with what interest I scanned the Household, you would have thought I was far from forgetting you.

Wandering Bachelor, come again; I like your letters very much.

I should like a remedy for wearing off blues, for I have them very often. It seems like the world all goes wrong with me sometimes. I would be utterly discouraged but for the blessed promises of our Lord and Savior.

Dear Stella, I have just read your letter in the issue of March 16th. I can cook apple pies and crullers also, but as I do not like to cook, I will say no more. Do any of the sisters make crazy patchwork? I have just finished my silk quilt; it is just lovely. How I wish you could all see it.

I am glad to inform you friends that I am acquainted with Uncle Snort and think him a grand man, but must say no more for fear he may recognize me.

I would be very grateful to the Household if there would one of the many inform me where I could get a position as governess of little children, or companion. For my address write the editress. Dear Mrs. Buchanan, I did not send my address when I wrote before, so shall send it here. Do you know of any nice family who want a governess or companion? I wish to make my own living, and this is the way I have chosen to do it. Of course I only want to teach small children.

Saralvo, Ellis Co., Texas.

"HONESTY THE BEST POLICY."

WINIFRED.

We are taught that "honesty is the best policy," and although vanity, woman's so-called strongest attribute, prompts me to remain silent and profit by Mrs. Buchanan's error, the teachings of my childhood prevail, and I must confess that it was Helen, and not Winifred, that gave the thoughtful and comprehensive answers to Leo Jenwyl's questions on Marcella. I have not read the book in question, but intend doing so soon. And two delinquents have been impelled to speak by Myra Prentiss Stewart's views on some of our "standbys." I wonder if her mother had not taught her of the general appearance and deadliness of a rattlesnake, if she would not have, as a child, picked up and fondled the first one of these graceful, fascinating things that she saw, and what is more alluring and fascinating to the young than the outward appearance of sin? My objection to Dickens is, he introduces so many characters that it is well nigh impossible to keep track of all of them, and when now and then a seeming stranger pops up, I have to turn back and renew my acquaintance with the personnel. As for Roe, I truly regret that we shall hear no more from so charming and faithful an exponent of human nature, and surely the preacher novelist had only erring humanity's welfare at heart when he depicted so touchingly our temptations and downfalls, while through all, the finger of God's truth, eternal as the hills, pointed to the fulfillment of God's promises, where his commandment that we "seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you," is obeyed.

Leo Jenwyl accuses us of the failing that men so often attribute to us,

About Bees.

THE ENEMIES OF BEES

Moths, worms and ants are the enemies of bees, says the Ozark Mountain Fruit and Farm.

The moth miller slips into the hive at night to deposit its eggs around under the edges of the box hive, where they hatch and then make their way to the combs. The black bees do not defend their hives as well as the Italian bees. If the bees become queenless, they soon get weak, and the moths find easy prey, as the bees will not defend themselves. When the queens get old they decrease the number of eggs. They lay daily and they grow weak again. The moths then overpower them. It is then the duty of the apiarist to assist the bees. Get Italian bees, which are almost moth proof and have good hives (the improved Simplicity or Root's dovetail hive). Do not keep old queens in stock. Re-queen stocks that have four-year-old queens with young Italians. If the bees are black they will soon all be Italians. See that they are strong and will repel the moths.

The apiarist must sweep off the bottom boards, and assist the bees in keeping the surroundings clear of weeds, trash and dirt. To get the moth out of the combs fumigate with burning sulphur in a tight box, or give the combs to a strong colony of bees, one at a time. to keep the ants out of the hive, set them on a bed of ashes about four inches deep and three feet square, and trampled and saturated with coal oil. If the ants still bother a little take a swab and rub a little coal oil around the entrance to the hive. Trail the ants to their beds and scald them till you destroy their nests; that is the only remedy. An apiarist cannot work with swinging hives. Bees dislike any motion or jarring about their hive. The proper time to rob the bees is a question the apiarist must answer for himself; he must know the condition of the season and the amount of honey in the hive. The surplus honey can be taken at any time of the year that it is not so cold that the bees would chill upon opening of the hive. Bees cannot thrive upon scant supplies. therefore do not rob too close. Examine the hives often, and every time a surplus is found take out a reasonable portion without regard to time.

Duffy—That's a pretty bright dog of yours, Jawkins.

Jawkins—Why, yes; I believe that if he only knew how to talk he'd be smart enough to keep his mouth shut.—Harper's Bazar.

IN 10 ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

Only 7 Per Cent Annual Interest on Unpaid Balance.

"Get a move on you." 5,000 acres in improved farms at $8 to $20 per acre, on above terms. Good prairie land, with plenty of timber and water. See J. W. Wells on premises, four miles north of Prairieville, Kaufman County, Texas.

A MONTH FOR NOTHING.

A letter from the office of Colman's Rural World, the great agricultural, stock and horticultural paper, founded by Hon. Norman J. Colman, Cleveland's first Secretary of Agriculture and published by his son, Chalmer D. Colman, at St. Louis, Mo., says: "Any present subscriber to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH who will send his name and address to this office, 705 Olive street, St. Louis, shall have the "Rural World" sent to him one month free."

EXCURSIONS TO SAN ANTONIO, MONTEREY AND CITY OF MEXICO, VIA THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

On June 1st and 2d, 1895, round trip excursion tickets will be on sale to San Antonio, Texas, account National Travelers Protective Association meeting, at extremely low rates.

On June 6th the International Route and Mexican National railways will run an extension excursion special train from San Antonio to Monterey, Mexico, (rate, $5 round trip; limit 15 days), and to Mexico City (rate, $20 round trip; limit 30 days), stop-over privilege in Mexico within limit.

Such an opportunity for visiting Mexico has never before been offered. Take the International excursion train morning of June 6th for Mexico. For further information and a guide book of Mexico address D. J. PRICE, A. G. P. A., Palestine, Texas.

WHAT WE SAY WE DO WE DO DO

Is experience worth anything in farming? Suppose you decide to move to town and rent the farm "on shares." You have a chance to rent to a man who has been a storekeeper; to another who has been a stock buyer; to one who has been farming for five years, and to another who has been farming for twenty years. Other things being equal the "twenty year" man would get your farm. Greater experience—that's the reason.

McCORMICK

is the name of the inventor of the first successful reaping machine.

Since 1831 that name has been identified with whatever is best in grain and grass harvesters.

The makers of the McCormick have neither been "keeping store" nor "buying cattle"—perfectly honorable lines of business but *not* the McCormick line. For sixty-four years they've simply been building McCormick light-running steel binders, reapers and mowers. That's greater experience than anybody else has had in this line.

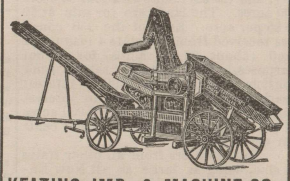
That's one of the reasons why McCormick machines lead the world.

There are others; apply to the nearest McCormick agency for particulars.

WHAT WE SAY WE DO WE DO DO

Marseilles-Adams Shuck Corn Shellers ARE THE BEST.

THREE SIZES—2-hole, 4-hole, 6-hole.



KEATING IMP. & MACHINE CO.,

General Agents for Texas, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Complete stock of machines always on hand.

Home Office and Factory address: MARSEILLES MFG. CO., Marseilles, Ill

MACHINERY SUPPLIES.

Plain, Automatic and Corliss Engines.

Boilers, Heaters, Injectors and Steam Pumps.

Perfect in design and construction, and as **simple**, as **durable** and as **serviceable** as can be found on earth. Rubber and Leather Belting, Pipe, Fittings, etc.

We sell Saw Mills, Corn Mills, Shingle, Stave and Lath Machinery.

See our **New and Improved Gin Outfits** and get prices and terms before buying.

Complete stock Electric Supplies, Motors and Dynamos for electric light plants, for gins, mills, hotels, towns, cities, etc. Come and see us, or write for particulars.

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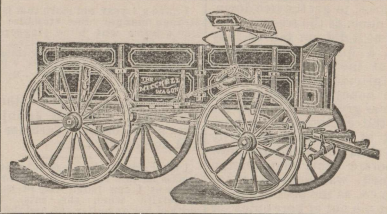
297 Main Street, DALLAS, TEXAS.

MITCHELL & LEWIS, Limited,

RACINE, WIS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

The Best is the Cheapest.



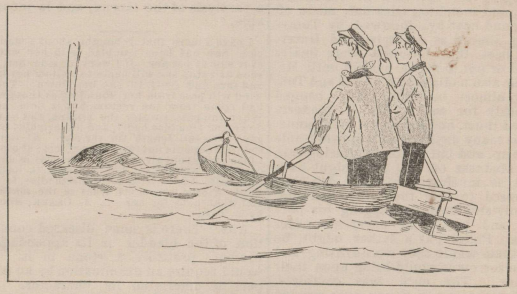
All Work Warranted

THE MITCHELL WAGON,

MONARCH OF THE ROAD.

Also light and heavy Spring Wagons, Express and Delivery Wagons. Write for catalogue and prices.

A SAD MISTAKE.



1— "Grac'ous, George, there's a whale!"



2— "Give me the harpoon, quick."



3— ! ! ! ! !



4— Fat Party: "Murder! Murder!"

COUSINS' LEAGUE.

Continued from Page 13.

slip home after the axe, and let's have some honey." As mother was taking her afternoon nap, the axe was secured without trouble, and they went to work, chopping by turns, to get the tree down. This was soon done, as the tree was decayed inside, but it did not fall as they expected, and a quick whirl caught Dick in one of the branches, holding him fast to the ground. The tree bursted just where the honey was stored, and out poured the angry bees, anxious for the fight. In the excitement the boys never thought of the axe, carelessly thrown to one side, and wondered how they would liberate Dick, who, though securely fastened, was unhurt. "Oh! oh!" he screamed, as the bees began to sting him, "get me out of here quick, or they'll kill me." "Ouch! o-o-oh!" yelled the other boys, wildly flapping their hats. "Harry, run to Mr. B's for help." And away he almost flew, bareheaded and dusty. "The bees, the bees, they're killin' Dick," was all he could say. But Mr. B. caught up his hat and followed quickly. One glance, and he saw there was no time for words. Springing for the axe, he cut off the limb, and snatching Dick out, made off to a pond near by, followed by Tom—stung almost as severely—and Harry. The bees that followed were finally killed or put to flight, but not until Mr. B. was also badly stung. Dick and Tom were almost insensible, and begged piteously for water. Mr. B. tenderly bathed them, and finally got them home. It was many days before they were able to sit up, and but for the unceasing care and kindness of Mr. B., might have fared so much worse. One day they confessed to him their wrong doing, humbly and tearfully begging his pardon, and promising never to pilfer again. Plainly, as a father might, he told them where they were drifting, and of the sorrow it would bring upon their mother. The cure was complete. Neither apples nor honey ever seemed so good after that never-to-be-forgotten afternoon.

Now, boys, this true story was written for you. Do you take melons, nuts, or anything that is not your very own? Take warning, for as you sow, so shall you reap. Sooner or later trouble will come. Take nothing that is not rightfully yours, and when you get old you can look backward to a boyhood unsullied by theft.

Daingerfield, Texas.

A CREDITABLE RECORD.

The report of the Commissioner of Insurance of the State of New York for the year of 1894 has just been submitted to the Legislature of that state for approval.

To many readers of this paper who are policy-holders in The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, this report is valuable and interesting.

The magnificent financial statement made by this sterling and grand old company for 1894 is still fresh in the minds of our readers, and followed as it now is by such a favorable report from the Commissioner of Insurance, it is doubly interesting.

It must also be reassuring and a source of pride to the many policy-holders of this company in Texas to see its splendid showing, and also be a valuable point to consider for those contemplating insuring their lives.

The following we quote from the New York Times of May 13th:

"In the report Superintendent Pierce says: 'Since my last annual report the amount of work accomplished in the matter of examination has been very great. One of the largest life insurance companies of the state, namely, The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, has been subjected by the department to a detailed examination of its assets and liabilities which has occupied a large part of the expert force at its disposal for more than a year.

"'The full statement of the results of this examination will be published in detail soon. Meanwhile it is only necessary for me to say in this place that the examination has satisfied me as to the condition and management of the company, and the publication of the results in complete form will certainly be gratifying to the policy-holders and to the public.'

"The above needs no commenting upon. The facts above stated, together with its splendid statement, leave no room for further comment as regards to the high standing and superiority of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York."

VETERINARY.

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

I have a 3 year-old mare that is affected in a strange manner. She stumbles and plunges like a horse with blind staggers. Is fat and sleek. She can walk up a steep hill, but can't walk down any decline without falling. It seems to be all in her joints. Please tell me the disease and a remedy.—R. M. JOHNSON, Dallas, Texas.

ANS.—Could not tell without an examination. Probably an injury to the base of the brain. Turn her out to grass and do not work her.

I have a mare six years old that has had the distemper this spring. She seems to be well as far as I can judge, except hard breathing, especially when she eats. I have not worked her any after she had the distemper. I feed soaked oats—no corn, and let her run in the pasture. Can you tell what ails her, and if it can be cured? If it can, please tell me what to do for her. Is there any danger in letting her run with the other horses?—JOHN ANTHON, McGregor, Texas.

ANS.—There will be no danger in letting your mare run with other horses if there is no discharge from the mare, or sores on the body. From your description I judge your mare suffers from a paralysis of the larynx, and is incurable.

I have a mare that I bought about a month ago. She has been troubled with her water ever since I got her. If I work or ride her, as soon as I stop she will begin to switch her tail and turn and twist till she lies down. Then wind will pass from her, sounding as though it had come from the rectum, but it does not. When she passes water she strains, and bears down and trembles badly, and her privates will gape open full length till through. At times the water spouts out two or three feet; at other times gushes out all over her. She was in good condition when I got her, but now is losing flesh fast. I have tried several remedies, to no good. Please inform me what is the matter, and what to do for her.—C. A. CLARK, Hochheim, Texas.

ANS.—There is some diseased condition of the bladder or its appendages present, probably a stone in it. It would require an examination by an expert to determine its character. It would be useless to prescribe for it without knowing something of its real character.

Please inform me what to do with my jack colt. Was castrated about one month ago; healed nicely and is all right in health, and is feeling good, but a bunch is forming where testicles were removed; is larger than testicles were; is a fine yearling, and would not like to lose him. Am afraid if hot weather sets in it will inflame.—GEO. A. MEYER, Muenster, Tex.

ANS.—The operation was not properly performed in some way, and if it interferes with him will have to be re-operated upon.

I have a good cow that got hurt by another cow running her against a sharp rail in the fence about two years ago; the place healed, but left a large lump. Last summer it opened and worms got in it. I doctored for worms, and it healed up again. It now has the appearance of a tumor, and protrudes about three inches. It is on right side of abdomen, and does not appear to be sore or painful. It bleeds at times considerably. Cow is due to calve the 25th of June. Any advice will be greatly appreciated.—H. A. STRAWN, Strawn, Texas.

ANS.—Wait till after she has a calf, and then you can operate on it and remove it, unless it proves to be a rupture, then let it alone.

I have a colt; when foaled noticed its scrotum was unusually large. I believe it is hernia. What can I do for it?—SUBSCRIBER, Mesquite, Texas.

ANS.—It may get all right without interference. If it gets colic, and parts more enlarged than usual, place him on his back, and try and reduce the rupture by manipulating it. He should be castrated by the covered operation.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

I have just had a bull shipped me, for a full-blooded Jersey. He is spotted; has large white spots on each side, and some on legs. Now would like to know if full bloods ever have spots. Give color Jersey should be.—T. R. RUYLE, Mt. Calm, Texas.

ANS.—Full blood Jerseys may be of any color from light brown to nearly black, or any mixture of these. Color is no test of breeding.

Please tell me through your valuable paper what will keep these third party flies off of my cows.—GOE. S. BEATY, Manchaca, Texas.

ANS.—We know nothing better for this purpose than kerosene emulsion, with one drachm crude carbolic acid to the gallon added. This can be rubbed on or sprayed on.

I would like to know if common salt is a good fertilizer for cotton and corn. I am thinking of trying it on cotton and corn the last planting. Please give me your idea about it, and if it will pay or not.—J. E. GIBSON, Thedville, Miss.

ANS.—Salt in limited quantities is good for most crops, where the soil is deficient in salt. It would require an analysis of your soil, or repeated experimentation to determine the matter in your case.

Where can I get the Spanish goober? What will they cost? Are they as good to eat as the American peanut?—R. T. HARVEY, Pottsboro, Texas.

ANS.—From any Southern seed dealer advertising in this paper. Prices vary from $1 to $2 50 per bushel. Superior to the common peanut.

Please give a recipe for making grape wine, through the columns of your paper, and oblige READER, Brazos, Texas.

ANS.—Press out the juice and ferment in clean casks, adding sugar if the grapes require it. Fill the barrel full and lay a bag of sand over the bung to let the gas escape. When fermentation subsides, draw off carefully into clean casks, and let stand until the next spring, when another fermentation will take place, after which it may be barreled and bunged tight or bottled.

Please give best methods for keeping Irish potatoes—the first crop—through the summer. —A. J. DEARING, Italy, Texas.

ANS.—Gather, and as soon as dry store thinly on a barn floor with good ventilation, and sprinkle over them liberally dry sand. It is believed that sprinkling with slacked lime tends to destroy the germ of potato scab (or rot) If the tubers have become affected by fungous diseases in the field, we know no practical way to keep them.

Will you please answer through your valuable paper the following questions: 1. Is there two distinct kinds of Berkshire hogs, such as little bone and big bone? 2. Are there two kinds of Poland Chinas. We have here a large black hog called Poland China. He bears no resemblance to the illustration of Poland China hog in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—C. R. HAM, Aquilla, Texas.

ANS.—There is but one kind of Berkshire known in this country. Size of bone does not mark a difference. There is but one Poland China breed. Your "large black hog" is probably a cross.

What way did Texas gain her freedom, and what year? Why was it named the Lone Star?

2. In what way did Texas gain her state lands?

3. In what way can it be homesteaded, and how long before a deed is granted?

4. What is the amount of her school or college lands and school money?

5. In what way is Texas different from other states of the Union?—WASHINGTON SMITH, Britton, Mich.

ANS.—1. Texas declared her independence of Mexico, and after a bloody war, succeeded in establishing herself among the independent nations of the earth. This was in 1836. In 1845, Texas was admitted into the Union as a state, retaining her public lands.

2. This question is answered above.

3.—Homesteads can be entered; head of family 160, and single man 80 acres. Patent issued upon compliance with the law, and proof of three years continuous residence.

4. Public free schools, state university, and the asylums own about 30,000,000 acres. The lands are for sale at $2 to $5 per acre. Each of the 250 counties received from the state 4 leagues of land (about 22,000 acres) for school purposes. The common school fund consists of about $8,000 000 in interest bearing bonds, $14,000,000 in interest bearing land notes; and 20,000,000 acres of school lands are leased at 3 or 4 cents per acre.

5 Texas differs from all other states in size, being as large as all New England, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Michigan, and is the most southerly state, except Florida. It has more fertile soil, more timber, more natural resources, and a greater range of agricultural products than any half dozen states in the Union.

Vacuum Leather Oil

May as well know it. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to $1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH. Beautiful, rich river farm, 220 acres, springs, good water, 2 miles from railroad town. Address Box 56, Henrietta, Texas.

HOUNDS WANTED.

Will pay fair price for two perfectly white greyhounds, both male and of same size. Name price. Address F. D. TOMPKINS, care TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

BRIAR PIPE GIVEN AWAY



WITH EVERY **ONE POUND** bale OF

DUKES MIXTURE

for **35** cents

Every pipe stamped DUKES MIXTURE or ATCo

2 oz. PACKAGES 5¢

WANTED—The present address of CHARLES STETSON, the Cowboy Preacher of Texas. Address W. B. FINNELL, General Delivery, Dallas, Texas.

"JO-HE."

The Natural Enemy of Diseases. An Infallible Cure for Rheumatism and Promptly Subdues all Pains and Inflammations.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.

March 18, 1895, 1217 Chenango street.

I have used JO-HE for the past five years and I take pleasure in recommending it to all suffering humanity. It entirely cured my son of rheumatism, and for coughs and colds it has no equal. Very respectfully,

L. A. KNIBBS,
No. 157 Prospect Avenue.

TETTER.

A statement from Richard Oliver, son of a well-known financier and capitalist of Dallas, Texas:

Feb 20, 1895.

I was for several months affected with tetter, contracted from a cousin whom physicians treated several months for the trouble. I had large sores (caused from irritation) over my entire body, legs, arms, hands and head. One application of "JO-HE" gave such relief that I continued its use for two weeks, which entirely cured me. It was indeed a most wonderful cure, and I attribute all to "JO-HE."

RICHARD OLIVER, Dallas, Texas.

A 64-page book of certificates sent free.

Where I have no agent, call on druggist, or send direct to H. B. JONES, Discoverer and Sole Proprietor, Box 222, Dallas, Texas.

OUR CLUBBING LIST.

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

	Regular price.	With T. F. & R.
Atlanta Constitution, weekly	$1 00	$1 75
American Gardening	1 00	2 00
Breeder's Gazette, weekly	2 00	3 00
Courier-Journal, weekly	1 00	1 75
Colorado Poultry Journal	50	1 80
Cosmopolitan Magazine	**1 50**	**2 25**
Creamery Gazette, semi-monthly	1 00	1 50
Dallas News, semi-weekly	1 00	1 75
Detroit Free Press, weekly	1 00	1 75
Farm Implement News, weekly	2 00	2 50
Farmer's Call	50	1 25
Galveston News, semi-weekly	1 00	1 75
Green's Fruit Grower	50	1 25
Godey's Magazine	**1 00**	**1 90**
Houston Post, semi-weekly	1 00	1 50
Hoard's Dairyman	1 00	1 75
La. Planter and Sugar Manufac'r	3 00	2 50
Memphis Commercial Appeal	1 00	1 50
Munsey's Magazine	1 00	1 75
New York World, semi-weekly	1 00	1 70
New York Ledger, weekly	2 00	2 50
New Orleans Picayune, weekly	1 50	2 25
Peterson's Magazine	1 00	1 75
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, w'kly	1 00	1 75
Scribner's Magazine	3 00	3 50
Southern Cultivator & Dixie Far.	1 00	1 75
Southern Fancier	50	1 85
Texas Sandwich	1 50	1 75
Texas Siftings	4 00	4 00
Texas Farmer	1 00	1 75
Texas (German) Post	2 50	3 00
Texas Baptist and Herald	2 00	2 50
Texas Christian Advocate	2 00	2 50
Western Poultry Journal	50	1 50
Wool Markets and Sheep	1 00	1 50

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

namely: insincerity; or is it policy? But the last is simply the first's twin sister. You see I class both as feminine, because in men they assume larger proportions, and deserve other names.

I still hold my opinion of Ships That Pass in the Night, Billy Biggs and the N. O. Times-Democrat critic notwithstanding. I am, unfortunately, I am told, very "set" in my opinions.

As our Club President asks for criticisms on books we read, I shall tell you my opinion of A Bachelor Maid; but as to the thoroughness and comprehensiveness spoken of by her, I can't vouch for them:

Doubtless some of you who have read my opinions on suffrage will be surprised to hear that I like the book, for some say it advocates woman's rights. I can find but one "right" advocated therein: that of an unmarried woman to remove herself from galling and depressing home environments, and live her own life in her own way, provided that way be upright and creditable. It teaches the instability of a certain class of women who profess to have discarded all those little whims, frivolties, etc., so dear to the heart of every true woman. Also the every day fact that men and women do—many of them—show to the world a face all smiles and a heart bubbling over with the milk of human kindness, and to their home circle, who should, by rights, see all that is best, an icy exterior, freezing all the love and good fellowship so necessary to happy home life. It proves through the judge's experience that pride in judgment of women—really evidence of tickled vanity—goeth before all. And last, but not least, it proves that "man was not made to live alone," nor woman either. The Times-Democrat critic (if I am permitted to mention that personage again) says: "It ends with a lame and impotent imitation of the Princess." But how many of us have read many charming works that were strikingly alike, for "There is nothing new under the sun."

Madison Parish, La.

FICTION.

STELLA.

An old subscriber wonders "if it is best to read fiction before our children." Fiction to-day deals with the highest, most complicated problems of the human race. Fiction is written by the best minds of the age, and it would seem to me as rather egotistical to mount a platform so high that the works of the prominent mentalists of the day were beneath our notice. Then, too, how shall we post ourselves on these all-absorbing subjects unless we admit the arguments pro and con.

A mother (if she be a real mother) can read publicly, not privately, any book she desires before her children. The children need not necessarily read these books. The mother should be the judge of this privilege. The mother reading privately creates a distrust within herself, and this will be sooner or later reflected in her children. The mother reads, and the father, even, is often the mirror to reflect her opinions. He seldom realizes this fact, but it is nevertheless true; watch among the families you know. Is not the mother's mind the index to the mental balance of father and family. Is not the mental power of the mothers of the suburban town, the acme of the mental power, there congregated? Does she not control the pabulum offered? This, to me, is as it should be. Fathers are supposed to use their brains specially in the financial sense. He grows along this line. The mother, multitudinous though her duties prove, is equal to them, and also finds time, or, rather, makes time for the mental recreation. She reads the book, the magazine or the paper, absorbs the kernel of the nuts cracked, and provides, or should provide, this as daily mental food for her family. She leads her benedict to the heights, in a literary sense. The sensible man knows this. There may be no special understanding in this regard, but the honored husband knows and feels the loss of this delicate dish more intensely than the observance of either staple or fancy articles of physical diet. The true lady does not tell her husband he does not know anything. Oh, no; she simply tempts him with the savory morsels. He, like the sponge, absorbs, and by the absorption he expands, and sometimes he poses by reputation as a literary light to the unknown credit of his faithful wife. She smiles, places the feather a little higher in her cap, and sails aerially aloft to clip the buds of the higher heights anew. She mentally visits "Menlo Park." Tastefully she imbibes the wizard's tenets. She soars to the realms of "Phone" and "Graph," and returns the electrician of the town. Is there a live literary circle here? She responds to their call for a full explanation of the Edison electric plants of the age. Are her puddings any less palatable for this knowledge? Not one whit. If anything they are better seasoned, for electrical knowledge includes, incidentally, chemical facts, and chemistry is the adjunct of the healthful diet. Wives, mothers, sisters, daughters, are you soaring intellectually, or are you groveling among the breakers? Are you filling the niches of your brain? Are you tempering physical environment by intellectual government? Are you a slave to the physical needs of your family? If so, cut the cords instantly. The physical is but temporary, whereas the mental and spiritual are eternal. No worth in the physical except as a growth for the mental and the spiritual. Husbands, fathers, brothers, friends, are you providing the means of mental growth in your household? Are books and magazines plentiful? Are the children provided with literature suitable to their age and ability? Have you thought more of acres, tools, horses, cows, than of mental recreation and entertainment? Is your bank account assuming large proportions? If so, are the home environments in keeping with this account? Has your wife the privilege of cultivating the arts beautiful in your home? Has she the time for this? Ah! my brother, has she the strength for it, or have you, thinking only of economy, of acumulating, of your personal power in this line, been derelict in duty in this regard? If so, turn about now, not to-morrow, nor next year. Look for the love-light in the eyes of her you promised to cherish, when she receives that bill; perhaps only a $1 bill, mayhap $10 or $100, just as your bank account will allow. She will use it judiciously, she will even pinch the quarters, dimes, nickles and cents, to see if they will not pay for three things instead of one.

Brothers of the Household, are you Christians in your families? Will your boy prove Christian-like because father was? Will you hear the cheering words of a son that I heard last week? "Father always gives us a good time; the house is always open to our friends. There was always good reading in my home; not out-of-date books, either; right up to date was the idea all around, mentally, physically and spiritually. I cannot remember of its ever being any other way, and still father is no book worm; but mother, she likes all those things, and I guess father likes to give her what she wants. But, then, come to think of it, he dont think he gives them to her, for I heard him say once: 'Laura, you know our income, you know our needs; act your own pleasure. The little we have is ours jointly, not mine.'" Then he went on to tell me all that father had done for them the last year. It was marvelous, the account he gave, still I had heard something of it. But the climax came to-day, when I heard the news, coming directly, that Herbert Eaton, 17 years of age, had offered his services as a pipe organist free (a trying position) to the musical committee of their church, until the financial depression had passed over. Father nor mother knew not of it until they recognized his fine handling of the keys. The father's emotion was beautiful to behold when told of his son's offer. Fathers, what was it that made this boy able to gain so firm a footing in the community? Not the bank account, for that in this family is only medium.

Chicago.

SANCTIFICATION.

MRS. APPIE FRIAR.

Dear Household: I read in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH a letter in answer to Sister Rager on sanctification. I am with Sister Rager in everything being taken out of our hearts contrary to God's will. Not this globe of flesh being changed, but our inner principle or motives being pure. For Jesus says, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Some may say, I dont believe our hearts can be purified and live a life hid with Christ in God.

But Paul says in Col. 2:3: "For ye are dead and your life is hid with Christ in God." For what if some did not believe, shall their unbelief make the faith of God of none affect?

In the 3d chapter of Romans, where it says "there is none good," let us see who Paul is addressing and study to show ourselves "approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth, giving the sinner and saint their portion." In Romans 3:12, "There is none that doeth good, no not one; their throat (the sinner's) is an open sepulchre, whose mouth is full of cursing and bitterness, and the way of peace they have not known." Then go with me to the 5th chapter and first verse of Romans, "Therefore, being justified by faith we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ." Then in the second verse of same chapter comes sanctification, "By whom we have access by faith into this grace wherein we stand and rejoice in the hope of the glory of God, and not only so but we glory in tribulations also." This is what I call sanctification. Pure heart, perfect love, or charity that beareth all things.

I do praise God this morning for a full and free salvation that saves from all sin; for when I was the servant of sin I was free from rigteousness, but now being made free from sin and become a servant to God, I have my fruits unto holiness, and in the end everlasting life. Hebrews 12:14: "Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord."

"There is now no condemnation to them which are in Carist Jesus who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit." Our feet kept from going in unforbidden paths, our hands kept from writing novels, or engaging in anything that is not for the glory of God. Paul writes in 1 Thes. 9 chapter, 22, 23 verses, "Abstain from all appearance of evil, and the very God of Peace sanctify you wholly, and I pray God your whole spirit, soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord, Jesus Christ."

Stout, Texas.

A WATER HYACINTH.

Harper's Weekly.

An assistant immigrant is making a lot of trouble in Louisiana. It is a plant, a water hyacinth, which a man from New Orleans saw and admired about three years ago while on a visit to Colombia. He brought some bulbs home with him and grew them in tubs in his front yard. In about two years patches of them appeared in the Bayou St. John, which connects New Orleans with Lake Ponchartrain. In another year the bayou was so full of it that navigation was impeded. Now all the canals near New Orleans are overrun and covered up with the invading flower; great masses of it are floating in the lake, rivers running into the lake are choked with it, and it has traveled 100 miles westward from New Orleans. It grows enormously, and spreads like rabbits in Australia, chokes all the bayous and streams it gets into, and is a tremendous nuisance, the limitations of which are not in sight. In Colombia it is a harmless flowering plant that grows in tubs, but in Louisiana the conditions suit it and it has developed into the most flourishing and obstinate pest the state has known since she lost the Louisiana lottery.

Flossie is six years old. "Mamma," she called one day, "if I get married will I have to have a husband like pa?"

"Yes," replied the mother, with an amused smile.

"And if I dont get married will I have to be an old maid like Aunt Kate?"

"Yes."

"Mamma," after a pause, "it's a tough world for us women, ain't it?"—Ex.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CONSUMPTION

To THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York.

PILES Instant relief, final cure in a few days, and never returns; no purge; no salve; no suppository. Remedy mailed free. Address, C. J. MASON, Box 519, New York City, N. Y.

A TEACHER of ten years experience (married man) wants a situation as teacher in a village or large country school. Address TEACHER, 1211½ Lamar street, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED AGENTS to sell Sash Locks & Door Holder. Sample Sash Lock free by mail for 2c. stamp. Best sellers ever invented. Boats weights $12 a day. Write quick. RICHARD & CO., Box 56, Philadelphia.

MEN AND WOMEN

Taught to make Crayon Portraits in spare hours at their homes by a new copyrighted method. Those learning my method will be furnished work by me, by which they can EARN $8 TO $16 A WEEK. Send for particulars. H. A. GRIPP, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

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but sell direct to the consumer at wholesale prices. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness, Saddles, Fly Nets, etc. Send 4c. in stamps, postage on 132 page catalogue.

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Lafcst models, wood or steel rims; pneumatic tires; weight 17½ to 30 lbs.; all styles and prices. Large illustrated catalogue free.

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HOUSTON CYPRESS CISTERN CO., (INCORPORATED 1894.)

Office and Factory Foot of Main St., HOUSTON, TEX.

lowing preparation: a was simply plowed, b ploughed and drained, c drained and subsoiled. All three plots were manured in the same way. Result: (1) Number of sheaves yielded—a, 2086; b, 2224; c, 2833. The costly process of draining only increased the yield, therefore, by 138 sheaves, while the subsoiling gave an increase of 609 sheaves in c as against b. (2) Weight of crop—a, 26½ cwt.; b, 33¼ cwt.; c, 43 cwt. Draining, therefore, gave an increase in weight of 29 per cent.; draining with subsoiling, an increase of 62 per cent (3) Price of crop—a, £12 10s; b, £16 13s; c, £20 16s. These figures clearly show the advantage of subsoiling in certain cases. A further observation of importance was made. The roots of the wheat plants grown on a, penetrated only 4 inches; those of the plants grown on the subsoiled plot c, 13 inches. Long roots like these last are able to retain and use a large quantity of the expensive nitrates, which in the other cases are washed into the drains by every smartish shower. Besides this, deep-seated roots are far better fitted than shallow ones to resist drouth, so that they have the advantage, come wet, come dry.

SALE OF JERSEYS.

The second annual sale of Jersey cattle by members of the Texas Jersey Cattle Club took place at the Dallas Fair Grounds on Tuesday last. There was a good attendance, notwithstanding the hurrah over the charity circus, those present being there for business. The sale was a success, and both sellers and buyers seemed pleased with the result. There were forty-six animals sold, contributed by M. Lothrop, of Marshall, Patter & Foster, of Denison, Burr Oak Jersey Farm, of Dallas, J. D. Gray, of Terrell, W. A. Ponder, of Denton, and Harris & Hardin of Terrell. The average price for cows and heifers was $120 each. The following is a list of sales, with names of purchasers, and prices paid. Sales all spot cash:

Corrinne Melrose, yearling heifer, $190, Mrs S H Brooks, Homer, La.

Springside, cow, $185, A B Mickle, Comanche.

Anna Clark, cow, $140, D M Weatherford, Terrell.

Trun Pogis of Lawn, cow, $160, J R Shann, Corpus Christi.

Helen Signal of Lawn, cow, $130, A B Mickle, Comanche.

Amelia of St Lambert, cow, $165, J O Terrell, Terrell.

Annie Melrose, cow, $120, E Key, Marshall.

Combination Lassie, cow, $70 W H Pierce, Denton.

Perry Blossom, heifer, $90, B L Gill, Terrell.

Beauty of Burr Oak, cow, $95, J R Spann, Corpus Christi.

Hart Koffin of Lawn, heifer, $145, Burr Oaks Jersey Farm, Dallas.

Lavender of St Lambert, cow, $150, S C Bell, San Antonio.

Lady Mildred Melrose, heifer, $105, A McCramey, Homer, La.

Forest Bloom, cow, $75, W H Pierce, Denton.

High Tormentor of Lawn, bull $150, J E McGuire, Gatesville.

Dream's Dandy Pogis, bull, $80, J H Park, Mexia.

Rover's Mary, yearling heifer, $100, S C Bell, San Antonio.

Poppy's Signal, bull calf, $25 J M Vance, San Antonio.

Zoe Tormentor of Lawn, heifer, $80, Burr Oaks Jersey Farm, Dallas.

Belle Princess, 10-year-old cow, $155, Burr Oaks Jersey Farm, Dallas.

Bloomfield's Pet, cow, $105, J C McGuire, Gatesville.

Dame Forest, cow, $65, E K Martin, Dallas.

Torrona's Flower, cow, $115, Burr Oaks Jersey Farm, Dallas.

Gessner Melrose, heifer, $125, S C Bell, San Antonio.

Eula Tormentor of Lawn, heifer, $75, B L Gill, Terrell.

Count of Scituates' Ida, heifer, $100, Mrs E M Myrick, Cleburne.

Olive Tormentor, heifer, $80, J O Davis, Dallas.

Little Combination, bull calf, $25, S C Bell, San Antonio.

Lela Tormentor of Lawn, heifer calf, $75, Burr Oaks Jersey Farm, Dallas.

Bachelor's Rioter, bull, $45, F. S. Harris, Ray.

Violin P, heifer, $80, J F Witherspoon, Denton.

Tona Koffin of Lawn, heifer, $95, J S Terry, Hillsboro.

St Lambert Dewdrop, cow, $140, S C Bell, San Antonio.

Tormentor's Butterfly, cow, $90, E K Martin, Dallas.

Harry's Gold Leaf, heifer, $130 J H Park, Mexia.

Lassie of Thornhill, cow, $130, E K Martin, Dallas.

Tormentor of Lawn, bull, $30, A B Mickle, Comanche.

Adorable Princell, heifer calf, $70, W B Rawls, Groesbeck.

Rosina Tormentor, heifer, $85, C T Stephens, Mexia.

Poppy's Beauty, heifer, $75, J S Terry, Hillsboro.

Eula Koffin of Lawn, heifer, $95, H O Weller, Denison.

Queen's Idana, heifer, $115, J R Corley Mexia.

Dot B's Gem, cow, $100, J G Davis, Dallas.

Tempest Signal of Lawn, cow, $130, J E McGuire, Gatesville.

Madame Melrosa, heifer calf, $125 Mrs E M Myrick, Cleburne.

Lucky Melrose, heifer calf, $85, W B Rawls, Groesbeck.

COTTON

Agricultural Advertiser.

Many farmers honestly believe that a cotton crop is the only money crop, and therefore stick to the old idea of growing cotton. We dont believe that our farmers should discard the raising of this staple, but make it a diversified crop alike with other productions on the farm, and we honestly believe that each one trying it will find their condition greatly benefited at the end of the year. Fruits and ribbon cane is a money crop, to say nothing of the hog crop. Besides other crops grown in East Texas that finds in the market eager and punctual cash buyers ready to receive it. Farmers who have diversified their crops are pleased with it, and so you will be when you try it.

CAUTION—Buy only Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Carefully examine wrapper. None other genuine.

For registered Holstein cattle and Italian bees, write to J. N. COLWICK, Norse, Texas.

FANCY Poland-China Boars & Gilts. **J. H. TAYLOR,** Pearl, Kans.

HEREFORD CATTLE.
Large English Berkshire Swine and Mammoth B. Turkeys. Address W. S. IKARD, Henrietta, Tex.

HESTER GROVE BERKSHIRES. Registered stock for sale at all times. Write us. BARTH & HESTER, Box 128. Corsicana, Tex.

A. W. HILLIARD, Kyle, Texas. Blanco herd A. J. C. C. Jerseys. Herd headed by Live Oak of Brushy No. 16155, and Signal Oak of Blanco No. 24881. Choice stock. Write for what you want.

Springside Jersey Farm.
A. J. C. C. Jersey cattle for sale. Also English Berkshire swine. W. A. PONDER, Denton, Texas.

Poland China Pigs.
Sire and dam registered. Prices to suit the times. C. W. THOMAS. Pottsboro, Texas.

ESSEX. The World's Fair herd took $845.00 on 13 head. 16 prizes at Texas State Fair. Choice recorded stock of all ages for sale.
THOMAS TAYLOR. Waynesville, Ills.

Sunnyside herd of large English Berkshires. First Premium Hogs at Dallas Fair.
HARRIS & McMAHON, Lamine, Mo.

FOR SALE CHEAP
Ten registered Holstein cattle. They must be sold. J. W. BRICE, Mobeetie, Texas.

OAKLAND STOCK FARM. Yorkshire pigs Shetland ponies, and the Best Pit Games.
ALVIN C. OWSLEY, Proprietor, Denton, Texas.

W. J. COOPER, Holland, Bell county, Texas, breeder of registered English Berkshire swine, milk Durham cattle. Pigs in pairs not related. Correspondence solicited.

On account of failure of the feed crop here, for the next sixty days I will sell pure bred **Poland China Pigs Cheap.**
W. H. BACHMAN, Bowman, Texas.

FOR SALE.
Full blooded Galloway bulls, thoroughly acclimated and registered. TOM. M. POOL, Clifton, Texas.

Wm. FOLSETTER, V. S.
Office: 240 Main St., Dallas, Texas.
Can be consulted on all diseases of domestic animals.

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BERKSHIRE, Chester White, Jersey Red and Poland China PIGS. Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein Cattle. Thoroughbred Sheep. Fancy Poultry. Hunting and House Dogs. Catalogue.
S. W. SMITH, Cochranville, Chester Co., Penn.

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Lands, town property, live stock for exchange. $36'0 in vendor's lien notes and $2500, $3700 or $6200 in lands for goods. Everything exchanged. What have you? Wanted: Stocks of goods, oil launch, ice machine, live stock—everything. Send for list. Jersey cattle, fast pacer, Standard stallion, Shetland ponies, for sale. R. L. JENNINGS, Marshall, Texas.

Horse Owners Should Try
COMBAULT'S
Caustic Balsam
The GREAT FRENCH VETERINARY REMEDY
A Safe, Speedy and POSITIVE CURE.



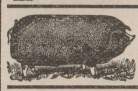
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Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The Safest best **BLISTER** ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. **Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.**
As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.
WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of **CAUSTIC BALSAM** will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.
Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is **Warranted** to give satisfaction. Price **$1.50** per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express, *charges paid,* with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE.
One well bred, registered Jersey Bull, ready for service, and a few high grade Cows and Heifers. Also registered Berkshire Boars.
LYON & JACKSON,
National Exchange Bank Building, Dallas, Texas.



J. R. HERNDON,
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POLAND CHINA SWINE.
Stock the best. Prices reasonable. Write.



J. I. Richardson,
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POLAND CHINA SWINE.
PIGS FOR SALE.
Write for prices.

LAWN FARM JERSEYS
Sweepstakes Herd Dallas Fair 1894. Write for what **Jerseys** and **Berkshire Hogs** you want.
PLATTER & FOSTER, Denison, Texas.

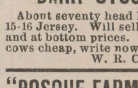
FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM OF
Thoroughbred Holstein Friesian CATTLE,
POLAND-CHINA SWINE, BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.
B. F. WEDEL, - Heidenheimer, Texas.

Cyclone Stock Farm.
Jersey cattle, Berkshire and Poland China hogs. A nice lot of pigs from four to six months old for sale. Stock of the best breeding and eligible to registry. Write for prices.
O. W. CLARK, Cyclone, Texas.

MILL CREEK STOCK FARM.
GEO. P. LILLARD, Prop'r.
Registered Berkshire hogs and Light Brahma fowls of best breeding. Prices reasonable.
SEGUIN, TEXAS.

WILLOW STOCK FARM,
ALLEN T. MURCHISON, Prop'r,
Breeder of Berkshire Hogs and Fine Horses,
Farmersville, Collin County, Texas.

Bell County Herd of POLAND CHINA swine. Pigs for sale at all seasons. Stock the best. Come and see me and be convinced.
A. W. PARROTT,
Holland, Texas.



My Berkshire herd contains the direct offspring of nearly all the prize winning boars at W. Fair. My Poland Chinas are of best strains. W. L. FOSTER, Shreveport, La.

HARWOOD & LeBARON BROS.,
FENTRESS, TEXAS.
Berkshire swine and Jersey cattle of best breeding. Write us for pedigree and prices.

DAIRY STOCK FOR SALE.
About seventy head heifers and cows, ½ to 15-16 Jersey. Will sell in lots to suit purchaser and at bottom prices. If you want good milch cows cheap, write now to
W. R. CAVITT, Bryan, Texas.

"BOSQUE FARM" SWINE HERDS
Have choice **Berkshire and Poland China Pigs,** from best strains, for sale for May and June delivery. Six pigs just been exported from these herds to Central America.
WM. L. PRATHER, Prop'r, Waco, Texas.

Oklahoma Buyers!
Breeders and Nurserymen, if you want to reach the buyers of Oklahoma, advertise in the **OKLAHOMA FARMER.** Largest circulation of any paper, all over Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. **Our farmers have money, but no stock. Address WALFRED WILSON, Manager,**
Oklahoma City, O. T.

FLIES cause STOCKMEN to lose MILLIONS of $'s. No Flies or Sores on Horse or Cow if **SHOO-FLY** is used. ½ more Milk where Cows are dry and *Horses* poor. Send 50c. and we will exp. 1 qt. from distributing-depot in your state. Thousands of testim's from 37 states. Costs 1c daily. *Agts.* $90 mo. **SHOO-FLY MFG. CO. Phila., Pa.**

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES
Of all ages, from the very best imported and home bred prize winning boars and sows. We have sold many of the best Berkshires in Texas. Can do it now. Also Lt. Brahmas, Bronze Turkeys and B. Leghorns. Free catalogue of 81 pages, and other valuable information. Prices low. JNO. B. THOMPSON, Plattsburg, Mo.

Cedar Hill Jersey Farm.
BERKSHIRES.
We have for sale a high grade sow, eleven months old, weighs 300 pounds, and bred to our celebrated thoroughbred Berkshire boar, Royal Winner Trump 31394. This sow is a beauty and has all the marks of a thoroughbred. First check for $35 takes her. She is a bargain.
M. LOTHROP, Marshall, Texas.

CEDAR VALE HERD POLAND CHINA SWINE.



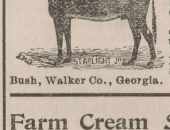
One breed, the best of the breed, and the best breed for the South. All ages; pairs and trios not related. The great show and breeding boar, YOUNG WHISPER No. 22381 at head of herd, assisted by DOUBLE WILKES 26759 and two other grand breeding boars.
H. E. SINGLETON, Proprietor, Lebanon, Collin Co., Texas.

World's Fair Jerseys
LITTLE HARRY 8808, heads the Clover Nook herd. He was used on the World's Fair herd. Took a ribbon in the show ring. Had two daughters in the great tests. Alteration stood third, and Little Goldie thirteenth, out of 75 cows in the test. Every daughter in milk, **but one,** is in the 14-lb list. Choice young stock for sale at fair prices.
SAM N. WARREN, Spring Hill, Tenn.



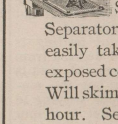
TURKEY CREEK
Herd of Poland China Swine.
Choice stock for sale in pairs and trios not akin. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Last Look, Jr., No. 11168 O. R., at head of herd.
G. E. KING,
Taylor, Texas.

65 Head Jacks and Jennets FOR SALE



This is one of the smoothest lots of stock ever offered. All the jacks are large, well proportioned, with good color, splendid bone, heavy bodies, big style, muscular and active.
Prices to suit every one. Write for particulars.
M. K. HORNE, Proprietor Piedmont Stock Farm, Green Bush, Walker Co., Georgia.

Farm Cream Separators.



Farm Separators turn too hard; we have something easier. They get out of order; our SAFETY HAND Separator is well made and easily taken care of; no exposed cogs to nip fingers. Will skim 300 or 600 lb. per hour. Send for catalogue.
P. M. SHARPLES, Elgin, Kane co., Illinois.

The Best Young Bull in Texas
Now 16 Months Old,
FOR $100.
Sired by Brandywine Prince 22553. The sire of Brandywine Prince is Prince Mink 9962; 2d sire, Hilliard 3854; 3d, Champion of America 1567 (sire of 23 tested daughters). His 21 dam on sire's side, Mink 2d, dam of Mnoon Lady, 17 lbs. 8 ozs., and Julia Evelyn, 15 lbs. 15½ ozs. The dam of Brandywine, Ida Lewis, was never beaten in the show ring; her sire, The Hub 1009, sire of ten cows in the list; her dam, Kitty Colt 2213, 15 lbs. 9½ ozs.
The dam of the young bull I have for sale is Sylvia Baker 3d 17870. Her sire, Alleghaney Chief 2918, has several daughters in the list. His sire is the great Signal 1170. Sylvia Third's dam, Sylvia Baker 8736, is a 20 lb. 10 oz. cow. Sylvia Third's, on a private test, is 17 lbs. 8 ozs. butter in a week, and an average of 36 lbs. milk daily. The animal offered is perfect as to individual points. Grey fawn, large for his age and pretty as a picture. He is dehorned. In good condition. Who wants him? Address
FARMER SHAW, Dallas, Texas.

Cousins' League.

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

YOUNG MISS.

Frank L. Stanton.

Young Miss, she gone ter meetin'
A-lookin' fit ter kill;
She dress up so, she make a show,
She'll ketch dem beaus, she will!

She up en out fo' sun up,
En all de cows she milk;
She stir roun' some, en dat how come
Young Miss, she dress in silk!

Her han' des' soft ez peaches,
Her face jes' red ez rose,
An dat what make 'em brier take
En ketch on ter her cloze.

En when she git in meetin'
De organ start ter play,
De preacher look en shut de book,
En dunno what ter say!

En yet she rise fo' sun up,
En cook, en sweep, en milk;
She stir roun' some, en dat how come
Young Miss she dress in silk!

Mr. Amoore sends the cousins a composition of a Japanese student, written in English. The handwriting is excellent, the spelling correct, but certain expressions are peculiar, illustrating the difficulty of understanding our sometimes very ambiguous language. Mr. Amoore corrected the "statement" as the student called his composition, so that we get his ideas clearly. In the original he writes, "This time all are raced to gladden children, etc." Corrected, it reads, "At this time all are doing their utmost to gladden" etc. How long do you suppose, cousins, it would take you to learn enough Japanese to write so good a composition?

Cousin Effie writes a good story from actual life, to warn our boys of the danger, of even the appearance of evil. Surely, sooner or later, there comes punishment for transgression of the eighth commandment. Boys sometimes do not consider the taking of melons or fruits, theft, but it is stealing, and were some one to retaliate by carrying off Tom's melons or peaches he would soon feel that it is stealing. The mention of these characters, Tom, Dick and Harry, who have been for ages a disreputable trio, reminds me of an amusing circumstance which occurred when little Robbie was quite small. We were living in a crowded neighborhood where there were a number of boys, who gave evidence of being pretty bad. I frequently found Robbie, who was very lonely at times, very much entertained by listening or talking to these boys through the fence. Their language and manners were such that I did not wish him to associate with them, and he was usually called in. "I cannot allow you to play with Tom, Dick and Harry," he frequently heard. It seems that his little brain was very much puzzled as to their identity and he frequently asked who they were. He was given to understand that they were sorry, dirty, lazy fellows. One day he came running in, almost breathless, "Oh mamma! I've seen them! Yonder's Tom and Dick, I wonder where is Harry?" On going to see to whom he referred, I saw two of the worst looking boys of about fourteen years of age that I ever saw. The embodiment of all that was trifling and bad in boys; such a splendid illustration of what he must always avoid, that he seemed to understand the odium attached to the characters. The trouble was that he found it difficult for a while to separate the bad character from good boys bearing those names.

I think this week I have about closed out the consignment of March letters, and the cousins who have written since then will, I hope, take courage and be patient.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: Papa has been taking TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for several years. He likes it very well. I have concluded to try to join the Cousins' League. I am big enough to plow, and have two nice horses to plow. Their names are Jeff and Kate. My papa has a large orchard of apples, peaches, pears and plums.—EDDIE S. BEATY, Waco, Texas.

[You will have a nice time this summer, I hope, after the plowing is done, eating fruit, fishing and reading, or enjoying yourself as you like best.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie; I thought I would write you a few lines. I have been wanting to write to the League for a long time, but never have done so. My age is eight years. I have two sisters; one is five years old, and the other one is three years old. I have no brothers. We have three little jack rabbits, and we have a little squirrel. My papa is a gardener, and takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I will close for this time. Love to you and the cousins. LOUISE CLARK GRISCOM, Weatherford, Texas.

[A very nicely written letter, Louise, for eight years. You must come again. —AUNT SALLIE.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I have long been a reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I wrote once before when Aunt Emma and Uncle Mike had charge of the League. I like to read the cousins' letters very much.

Bowie said: "Lads, I can't get over to you, but won't some of you be kind enough to lift my cot on the other side of the line?"

I have four sisters and one brother. I am the oldest. I am twelve years old. Did any of the cousins ever read Ben Hur? I have. and I think it is a real good book. My school teacher thinks it is the best book, next to the Bible. I will close, with much love to Aunt Sallie and all the cousins.—NOVELLA MEGEE, Hutto, Texas.

Novella answered Eunice Baumgartner's question correctly. It is something for you to have read Ben Hur, with appreciation at your age, Novella. I hope you will continue to enrich your mind with good reading.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie: As father has been a subscriber to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for a number of years, I think I might be a cousin. I do like to read the cousins' letters so well. I have no pets myself, but my brother has a pair of canary birds, and I like to hear them sing. I have been going to school all winter, except for the last week. The school has been dismissed. My teacher's name is Miss Susie Lewis. I am in the United States history, practical arithmetic, Reed & Kellogg's Grammar, Reed's Word Speller, Monteith's Geography, and writing. It seems the girls have all formed the same opinion of the boys being lazy. Perhaps they are I do see more girls writing. It may be they dont have anything else to do. As this is my first attempt, I will close Best wishes to Aunt Sallie and cousins. —SAMUEL SMITH, Lometa, Texas.

[I dont think it is because the boys are too lazy, but they are so fond of outdoor sports, they cannot take time to write. They may wake up and astonish the girls yet; eh, Sammie?—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: I want to join your League. My papa does not take TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, but my grandpa takes it. I so love to read the cousins' letters. I know none of the cousins can guess what kind of a country I live in. It has mountains all over it. Well, I am a little girl, ten years old. I am going to school. My teacher's name is Mr. Smith. I like him very much. I wish some of the cousins would correspond with me. My papa is a blacksmith, and my brother is a farmer. I have three brothers and three sisters. As one of my playmates has come to see me, I must close. Love to all the cousins and Aunt Sallie. Good-bye.—VELLAR CRADDOCK, Sanco, Texas.

[You must have a beautiful home, Vellar, among the mountains. So many pretty views, with lovely changing scenes every day.—AUNT SALLIE.]

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: Will you allow another little boy to join your happy band? I agree with others that we quit telling about our pets and take up some other subject of more importance. I have several pets myself. I have a dog I think the world of. It rained here to-day; not much, but it will help the crop to some extent. My brother takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and every time he gets it, first of all, I turn to the page of the Cousins' League and read all the letters. I have been going to school, but it is out now, and I am at work on the farm. I can do about as much work as a man. I loved all my books but grammar and spelling, and I passed an examination on geography, physiology, arithmetic and history. My average grade on all was 82¾, which my teachers said was very good. I think Willie Farrer writes quite an interesting letter. I will tell you my whole name; it is Sir Robert Francis Drake Pickett. Haven't I got enough name? I can plow with a cultivator. I like the farm splendidly. I plow with two mules named Tobe and Pete, and I take good care of them. I have a nice little pony. He has only been ridden once, and I rode him first. I have ridden several wild horses, but never have been thrown yet. I am between twelve and thirteen, and I would like to correspond with some of the cousins. Success to Aunt Sallie and cousins.—FRANK PICKETT, Garland, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I am a silent reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. It has been three years since I have written to the League. I hope I will be welcome again. I am now attending school. My studies are fifth reader, arithmetic, geography, grammar, spelling, physiology and writing. I like to go to school very much. My teacher's name is Miss Vida Young. I like her very much. This is a fine country. I live six miles from Taylor. We have had some very cold weather. My school-mates and I had a nice time snow-balling. I have two sisters; both of them are married. I am fifteen years old. We take TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. My papa is a farmer. I can do all kinds of farm work. I will close, hoping to see my letter in print.—TOM SINGLETON, Rice's Crossing, Texas.

Mrs. S. E. Buchanon: Will you please let me join your League. I am a little boy twelve years old. Papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I love to read the Cousin's League. I have just finished reading it. I live on a farm; I go to school. I have a pet sheep, goat and a little mule. I have to milk and help feed. I will answer some of Ava Brandy's questions, also answer some of Charles Battaile's questions. I will close for this time.—B. H. BRINDLEY, Auburn, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I will write you a letter for the first time. I am a little girl eight years old. I like to read the cousin's letters very much. I have three brothers and two sisters. My oldest brother is a printer. My second brother is a cowboy, and my youngest brother is a farmer. I have two pets, a pig and a cat. I will close. Your little niece.—LULU WARREN, Thrifty, Brown county, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I want to join the Cousin's League. I am a little girl thirteen years old. I live on a farm. Two of my brothers came to see us last week; we had a good time. My brother takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I like it very much. I am an orphan girl; my father has been dead eight years. I will close. Your little niece.—SUDIE WARREN, Thrifty, Brown Co., Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I thought I would try to join the Cousins' League. I hope you will enter my name. I am a little boy ten years old. My papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and I like to look over the cousins' letters. My papa is a farmer; his farm is in Grimes county, and he runs a market in the city of Bryan, Texas; but we live in San Antonio for the health of my mother. I am going to school to the Sisters, the St. Henry school. I am in the fifth reader, and study geography, history, grammar, spelling, and arithmetic, with drawing and writing. I love to go to school. Well, Aunt Sallie, I will close, for I am afraid it will find the waste basket. I will come again, so good-bye Aunt Sallie. Your little friend. — GEORGE FRANKLIN, San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: May I step in for a few minutes? I live four miles from Commerce. Am very fond of reading. I take two papers. I am a collector of postmarks and cancelled postage stamps, and want all of the cousins to send me as many of each as possible, and I will try and answer all letters. Your nephew and cousin.—ELLIOTT M. MOORE, Box 105, Commerce, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie and Cousins: Here comes a West Texas girl seeking admittance to your happy band of cousins. I have long been a silent admirer of this happy band, but have never attempted to write until now. I am firteen years of age, and I enjoy reading the cousins' letters very much. I have one sister married, living at Cedar Hill, near Dallas, and one brother older than myself; and for pets I have five sisters younger than myself, and a cow, that I have to use a suick every time I go near her, and have to milk her in a break. Last week she kicked me and came near breaking my leg. Our school, which is a graded school, closed about three weeks ago. I hated for it to close for I love to go to school. I was in the eighth grade, and will be in the ninth the next term. My mother is like Helen Galloway's; she thinks girls ought to be taught domestic lessons as well as school lessons. I have never lived in the country, but will be greatly disappointed if I never get to live on a ranch. I think it would be so nice. Aunt Sallie, I like your name, for I have an uncle and aunt in Sherman named Buchanan. I will close, for fear of the waste basket, by asking some of the cousins near my age, if they wish to correspond, to write to me. With best wishes to Aunt Sallie, the Cousins and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—ETHEL A. PEARCE, Ballinger, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I thought that I would give myself the pleasure of writing to you this pleasant Easter eve. I have just finished reading All Aboard for Sunrise Lands. I think it very interesting and instructive. I like to read very much. I have started to read The Beautiful Story through this summer. Our roses are blooming so pretty. Do you like flowers, Aunt Sallie? Elva Shield, Cain was the first born in the world. Wayne Utzman, there are 128 cubic feet in a cord of wood. Well, I will close with love to all.—CLIO THOMPSON, Crab's Prairie, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie: I will write to the Cousins' League. I am a little girl ten years old. I am going to school. I am in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Mattie Lyon. She is a good teacher. I have a sweet little baby brother. His name is Rowland. I have a little sister. Her name is Willie May. She is learning to walk. Papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and I like to read the Cousins' League. I have a pet horse. His name is Selim. I have a pet pig, and I named it Emma. —LILLIAN TAYLOR, Lancaster, Texas.

FETE OF TANABATA.

Tanabata is a kind of God whom we call, "Hichi-seki-no Settku," and He is stars in heaven. We will commemorate it on 7th of August, we are all ready to do so it in different way at or before the day.

At this time all are doing their utmost to gladden children, a man may stand a very long bamboo with leaves on the top, on the end of the roof; one line or two or three are fastened on the top rope and many lanterns, and different colored papers, and the night is shining, and many boys and girls are playing below.

[Composition by S. YAMAMOTO.

THE BEE TREE.

COUSIN EFFIE.

In one of the quiet little neighborhoods of Eastern Texas, resides a good widow lady, who was the mother of three boys whom we will call, Dick, Tom and Harry. Nice boys they were, too, and general favorites, even if they were a little rough in their manners, for, as the neighbors said, this was because they had no sister. Tom and Harry thought there never was another boy quite so smart as their elder brother Dick, and were always ready to help carry out any plan he might suggest, whether for work, play or mischief. This is often the case, boys and girls, so be very careful in your own walk, and observe how closely your younger brothers and sisters will follow you. Now these boys were not to blame, perhaps, for the one bad habit into which they had fallen, as their mother, busy with many things, thought them old enough to do as she had taught them. Mr. B., their nearest neighbor, had a fine apple orchard, and these boys loved apples. To be sure they could have all they could eat, just for the asking, and they knew it annoyed Mr. B. very much to have his finest apples stolen, as they were every fall. "But we want some of the good ones too," said Dick, and that settled it. They never "stole" what they ate. Oh! no, niggers and tramps "steal." They only "took" what they wanted to eat. But the habit grew, until it was amazing how many they could eat and waste. One day after eating a hearty dinner, they became apple hungry. Isn't it strange that most boys and girls can eat a quantity of fruit just after eating a quantity of cooked food? Well, they helped themselves to a larger and finer lot than usual, and running into the woods back of the orchard, lay down on the grass under an old knotty tree to enjoy them at leisure. By and by Harry's sharp eyes spied some bees going in and out of a knot hole several feet above them. "Hello, boys, what's them bees doin' up there?" he said. Dick carefully surveyed the knot and pronounced it a bee-tree. "Tom, you

Continued on Page 16.

NO TAR

QUARTER OF CENTURY OLD.

FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING.

CHEAP, STRONG, WATER PROOF, Not affected by gases. No RUST nor RATTLE. *Outlasts tin or iron.* A Durable Substitute for Plaster on walls. Water Proof Sheathing of same material, the best and cheapest in the market. Write for samples, &c. The FAY MANILLA ROOFING CO., CAMDEN, N. J.

TEXAS

TO THE WORLD!

The greatest commonwealth in the universe, whose soil teems with the products of the mart, and whose laws, constructed for the advancement of man, throw wide open its gates to the

People of the United States

and bids them enter for the purpose of investment and settlement.

Capital and Labor

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

TEXAS IN 1893

produced for home and foreign consumption,

1,848,333 bales of cotton,
3,424,441 bushels of corn,
24,595,169 bushels of oats,
6,553,575 bushels of wheat,

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

This great State is reached direct from St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis by the

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE,

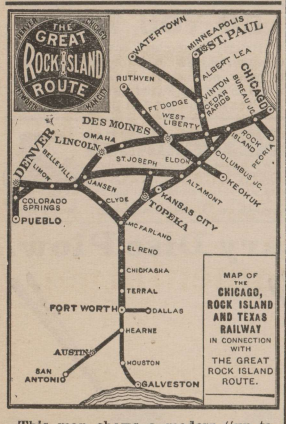
which runs

4--DAILY TRAINS--4
FROM ST. LOUIS,

And Double Daily Service from Cairo and Memphis.

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

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



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

"GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,"

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

No. 4 Lv. Fort Worth ..... 10:40 a. m.
Ar. Kansas City ..... 8:20 next a. m.
No. 2 Lv. Fort Worth ..... 8:10 p. m.
Ar. Kansas City ..... 5:25 p. m.
Ar. Chicago ..... 9:55 next a. m.
Ar. Denver ..... 7:25 a. m.

Through Pullman Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars.

Dont overlook the fact that Train No. 2 saves you a whole business day en route to Denver or Colorado Springs.

Your local ticket agent will probably want to sell you a ticket via the Rock Island, but if he dont—insist until he does.

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

For Exchange. $5600 STOCK Books and Stationery, well located and doing good business, for farm, vendor lien notes or city property.

W. D. DAVIS,
Sherman, Texas.

4 Strong Wheels.

2 Strong Axles, a Strong Gear, a Strong Box, a Strong Seat, combine to make



THE Rushford Wagon

The Staunchest of them all.

Good Timber and Bone Dry.

It's as handsome and light running as it is strong. Our Farm Wagons, Spring Wagons, Drays, Carts, Buggies, etc. are all the very best. If we have no Agent near you, write us for circular.

WINONA WAGON CO.
Winona, - - - Minn.

RED EXPRESS,

The New Night Train on the

Santa Fé Route.

Pullman Buffet Sleepers

—AND—

Free Reclining Chair Cars

The Quickest Time

BETWEEN

North and South Texas,

AND A SOLID VESTIBULED TRAIN BETWEEN

Galveston and St. Louis.

TRAVEL IN COMFORT

BY TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE

Superior Train Service

Elegant Equipment and Fast Time

—VIA THE—

TEXAS
EL PASO T AND P ROUTE
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THE SHORT LINE TO

NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, AND POINTS in the SOUTHEAST.

Take "The St. Louis Limited."

12—HOURS SAVED—12

BETWEEN

TEXAS AND ST. LOUIS

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The Direct Line to all Points in

Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, Oregon and California.

THE ONLY LINE OPERATING

PULLMAN TOURIST SLEEPERS

FROM TEXAS TO CALIFORNIA.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

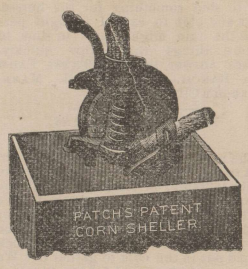
—TO—

St. Louis, Little Rock, Shreveport, New Orleans, Denver, El Paso, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Lowest ticket rates, time tables, and all desired information will be furnished by any of the ticket agents of the Texas & Pacific R'y, or

W. A. DASHIELL, Trav. Pass. Agent. GASTON MEISLER, Gen'l Pass. & Tkt Agt.
L. S. THORNE, 2d Vice-President and General Manager.
DALLAS, TEXAS.

SHELL OUT.



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

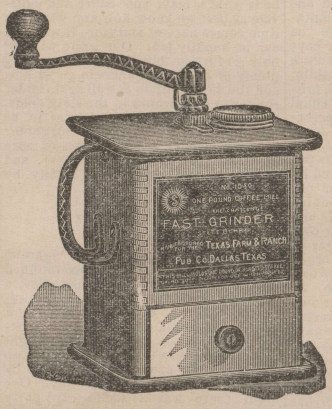
IT WON'T CHOKE.
SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION.
IT IS DURABLE AND CHEAP.

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

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

Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Something Needed in Every Home



The Best Coffee Mill in the Market.

This mill holds one pound of roasted coffee, which can be ground out in quantities desired as needed. Air tight canister with screw cap top.

Hardwood box, rounded corners, finely finished with three coats of varnish.

Mountings, copper bronzed and lacquered.

The advantages—convenience, rapid and easy grinders—commend this mill as in every way superior to the old style ones.

We will send this mill (purchaser pays express charges) and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year for $1.50. Or we will send the mill alone for 75 cents.

From the above brief description and the illustration you get a fair idea of the mill. Every family needs and should have one. Address all orders to

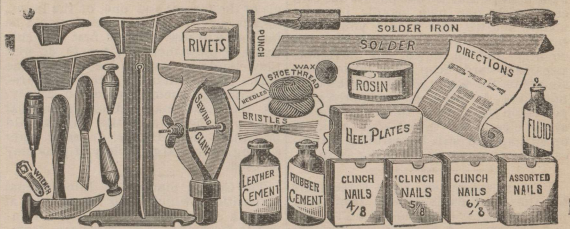
TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

New Iron Lasts

.....AND.....

Home Repairing Outfit.

ENLARGED, REMODELED AND GREATLY IMPROVED.



Consisting of 28 First-Class Tools and Materials shown in cut, viz:

1 Iron Last, 10 inches; 1 Iron Last, 8 inches; 1 Iron Last, 6 inches; 1 Iron Standard with Base; 1 package Assorted Nails; 1 package 4-8 Wire Clinch Nails; 1 package 5-8 Wire Clinch Nails; 1 package 6-8 Wire Clinch Nails; ½ dozen pairs Star Heel Plates; ½ pound Copper Rivets and Burrs; 1 Steel Punch; 1 Sewing Awl, complete; 1 Pegging Awl; 1 Wrench for above; 1 Stabbing Awl, complete; 1 Shoe Knife; 1 Shoe Hammer; 1 bottle Rubber Cement; 1 bottle Leather Cement; 1 ball Wax; 1 ball Shoe Thread; 1 bunch Bristles; 1 Harness and Saw Clamp; 4 Harness Needles; 1 Soldering-Iron; 1 bottle Soldering Fluid; 1 box Rosin; 1 bar Solder; Directions for using.

All these Tools are

PRACTICAL, NEAT and CHEAP,

Not mere toys, enabling any person to do his own

HALF SOLING, BOOT, SHOE, RUBBER, HARNESS and TINWARE REPAIRING.

These Tools, when purchased separately at a hardware store would cost over $6.00.

The only COMPLETE OUTFIT on the market.

We furnish the Tools mentioned above, complete, weight 18 pounds, or $3.00. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year and the complete set of Tools for $3 75.

Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Farm Machinery.

SOME NEW FARM IMPLEMENTS.

J. H. CONNELL.

MANURE SPREADER.

We have this year purchased a manure spreader and have used it extensively in hauling out and distributing cow and stable manure upon land. It is drawn by two horses and carries about 1600 pounds of manure per load, and works automatically in its distribution of the manure. The labor of loading is the only hand work which is to be done in hauling manure with this machine. The hauling is done most satisfactorily by its use. The most of the weight rests on two broad-tired wheels, permitting the use of the spreader on rather soft, wet ground. The bed containing manure is so arranged that the entire contents are slowly passed back to the rear, where the manure comes in contact with a rapidly revolving drum, armed with spikes some two or three inches in length, which handles and scatters the manure as fast as desired. This drum also breaks up and fines the manure to some extent, and spreads it evenly, either broadcast or in drills, as wanted. It may be successfully used by all of the progressive market gardeners and farmers who handle large quantities of manure for application to their land, and is of peculiar value to the Southern farmer on account of the fact that it decreases the hand labor of hauling manure, which, in many cases stands in the way of its removal from the lots to cultivated land. Certainly there is no more tedious or undesirable work than that of spading manure, and as a result very many of our Southern farms are being worn out by the removal of plant food in the crop and by the washing away of the soluble elements in the soil.

One of these machines entire and new costs in the neighborhood of $60 to $90, depending somewhat upon freight rates, and of course can only be used where large quantities of manure can be secured, and there is no good reason why two or three farmers, who are near neighbors, should not buy one of these machines and use it between themselves from time to time. Advice of this character, concerning costly machinery, is often given but rarely followed by farmers, because they fear that they will disagree in the use of the machine at certain times when more than one of them will desire to use it. This is a practical objection, and it stands in the way of the introduction of costly machinery upon our farms. The only way in which we can avoid this obstacle is for neighboring farmers to foster among themselves a spirit of accommodation and co-operation more than they have one in the past.

SUBSOIL PLOW.

For nearly two years we have been using, for experimental and for practical results, a heavy subsoil plow on our land with which to break the very tough subsoil which lies from four to ten inches beneath the surface soil of sandy loam. This subsoil is absolutely impervious to water. It contains many elements of plant food, however, that are valuable. This subsoil contains but little water, even during the rainy season, and it evaporates this small amount very rapidly when dry weather comes on. It was hoped by using the subsoil plow we would open up this subsoil to the roots of our crops, and increase the amount of water to be carried in the soil, protecting it somewhat against drouth. We have been able, by the use of this plow, to thoroughly break our land to a depth varying from ten to eighteen inches. The plow for deepest work requires four good mules to draw it. Each furrow is preceded by the ordinary turning plow, cutting to a depth of five to seven inches, and the subsoil plow penetrates to the full depth. The plow consists of a sole, which is a rather flat piece of iron running flat in the ground, and having a width of five inches and a length of twenty. This sole is connected to the beam by a strong upright. The action of the plow is to loosen the subsoil without turning it over. Upon the black lands of North Texas we have been unable to run the plow at a greater depth than eight inches for the first season. This depth can be increased the second plowing. It is not necessary to run a subsoil furrow behind or following each turning plow furrow. In some cases we use one subsoil furrow to three turning plow furrows. But the best results, of course, are expected from the more thorough work of one subsoil furrow to each turning plow furrow. Both at this place and upon the black lands, this plow increased the yield of the crop the first year enough to pay for the work, while good results will remain or increase for two or three more seasons.

[To be continued.]

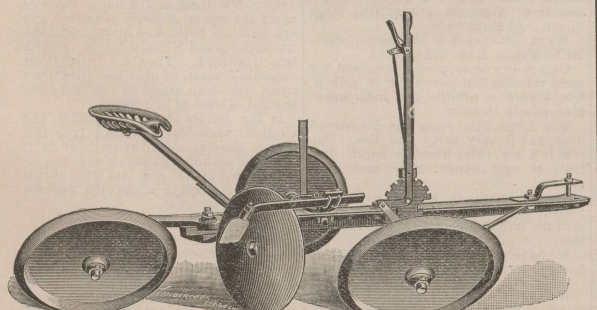
We see from perusing the Oban Telegraph, published at Oban, Scotland, (in the Western Highlands) our old friend Alex McK Cameron is still on deck. We note his prominent presence with the rest of the clan Cameron, at the recent launching of the new steamer Caledonia, on Loch Awe. After the launch another distinguished member of the family entertained a large company at lunch, at which toasts were drank and speeches made complimentary to "our host, his wife, who christened the ship, and the whole Cameron family. Mr. Wm. J. Cameron is captain of the new ship, and it is presumed that A. McK Cameron is getting in his work, as usual.

W. S. Marshall, of Fort Worth, has been added to the list of general agents for the Stover Manufacturing Company, of Freeport, Illinois. Mr. Marshall is reported as saying that "the Ideal is the best windmill made to-day." In notifying us of these facts the above company adds: "We find your paper is bringing us in a goodly number of inquiries, and that considerable sentiment is being stirred up through your state on irrigation."

THE HANCOCK ROTARY DISC PLOW.

The Texas Disc Plow Co., C. A. Keating President, has been experimenting for several months on a single disc plow, similar in construction to their double and three disc plows, which have met with such unqualified success in all parts of the State and the Indian Territory, and have now perfected and are ready to furnish the new iron frame three wheel single disc plow, which they pronounce as marked and important, a new era and revolution in plows as the double and three disc have been, both of which they say they have large orders for already, for the coming season.

Field and Farm: We have for years been trying to ascertain what a windmill may be expected to do in the way of lifting water for irrigation. M. B. Tomblin, of Goodwin, Kansas, a member of the state board of irrigation is authority for the statement that a sixteen-foot back geared, modern made steel windmill will operate a six inch tubular well at a depth of two hundred feet and will pump enough water to irrigate at least ten acres of ground. This same mill will, at a depth of 100 feet, operate a pump that will irrigate at least twenty acres of ground, and at fifty feet, if the water supply is sufficient, it will pump enough to irrigate forty acres. This is no theory or experiment, but is actually being done in various parts of Kansas. In making these calculations Mr. Tomblin is no doubt depending on the use of a reservoir for the storage of the water and this being true he must provide resevoirs of corresponding sizes. In any event his figures are of great value.



HANCOCK ROTARY SINGLE DISC PLOW.

SOME MORE INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT THE HAY PRESS.

Hay Trade Journal.

In our last issue we gave some interesting facts relative to the origin and early use of the hay press, and to a certain extent what caused its being first put into the field. Thinking that it might possibly interest our readers to gain a still further knowledge of the matter, we publish the following: As has been previously stated, the only presses known for many years were the Dederick press in the East, and the Ertel press in the West. Along about 1880, and since then, numerous balers of various patterns came into use, not only of the Ertel and Dederick makes, but also of other parties. For a time of late years the continuous travel, or commonly called the full circle style of presses became very popular, but the construction of that class of presses (cheap machines) must be of such a nature as to allow the team of horses to travel or step over the machine proper. The time has come, and it cannot be denied, when hay is looked upon as one of the best paying crops that can be raised on the farming land, and it is to the interest of every hay grower and shipper to see to it that this hay goes to the market at home or abroad in such bales, wherein it is the least twisted or broken.



WIND STACKERS

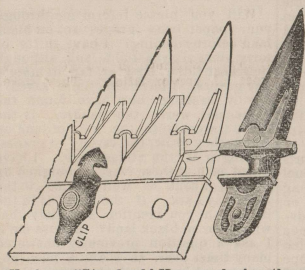
Over 2000 in use. Forty of the best Threshing Machine Manufacturers licensed to build. Every Stacker licensed or built by us, bears trade mark shown in this ad. You get the best threshing machinery in the world of our licensees without a lawsuit. All infringers prosecuted to the fullest extent. Farmers gladly pay extra for threshing. Stacks by blast of fan. No men on stack. No dust. Separator capacity increased 20 per cent. No moving, no setting. Works automatically. Is equally adapted to Separators and Clover Hullers. Write for FREE catalogue giving full description.

Stacks of Gold Stacks of Straw Made and Saved BY USING FARMERS FRIEND STRAW STACKER

THE INDIANA MFG. CO., 160 to 166 Missouri St., Indianapolis, Ind.

The Following are some of the Superior Features in the Construction of

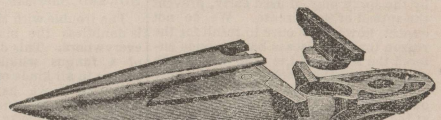
THE "STANDARD" MOWERS.



Our Cutter-Bar

Has no nuts or obstructions on the top to catch grass or fine stuff, as the guards and clips are bolted to the finger-bar with the nuts on the under side of the bar. Other mowers bolt them on with the nuts on top of the bar. The upper side of our Cutter-Bar presents a perfectly smooth surface over its whole length, thus possessing the only valuable feature of a Cutter-Bar having the guards and clips riveted on (the old way), but without the very serious objection of having to cut out rivets should it be necessary to replace any of the guards or clips. We are the inventors of this style of cutting apparatus, and have **used it on all of our "Standard" Mowers during the past nine seasons.**

Our Guards



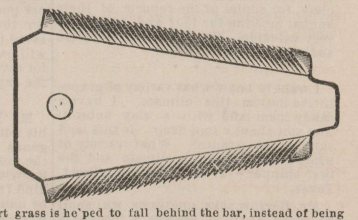
Are obliquely recessed under the knife back in such a way that no loose material can become packed between them and the knife-back, not only causing needless friction, but soon clogging the knife-back, if not removed.

The Shoulder,

Or knife rail, of our Guard is made separate from the Guard, as is shown in the above cut. It is also reversible, so that it gives **double the wear** that the rail of an ordinary guard will, and when it is entirely worn out it can be replaced for 5 cents, instead of having to buy an entire new guard.

Patent Sickle Edge

Guard-Plate



Used on all "Standard" Mowers. This Guard-Plate has been in use for a number of years, and wherever introduced has demonstrated its great worth over the ordinary smooth-edge Guard Plate, which is used on all other mowers.

The barbs hold the grass from slipping forward, and the cutting is along the whole edge of the section, instead of only at its point; and short grass is helped to fall behind the bar, instead of being pushed forward as cut. This Guard Plate needs no sharpening, and will keep the knife in good condition longer than a smooth edged plate will, as the grass is not WIPED to the point of the section before it is cut, but is cut wherever the knife catches it on the Sickle Edge Plate.

Write to

EMERSON, TALCOTT & CO., Dallas, Tex.

for Special Catalogue.

Do You Need a Cook Stove? See Page 19.

Farm and Stock.

Good grass and plenty of it is the best feed for dairy cows.

There is no crop a man can plant that stands drouth as well as sheep.

Pumpkins grow well in corn, and thus two crops can be grown on the same ground, both valuable for feeding purposes.

All the deviltry found in cows was planted there by man, and he may try ever so hard, and he will never be able to kick it out nor beat it out of them. That puts more in.

The price of wheat is going up, and will probably reach the one dollar mark by harvest. Whether the price will be sustained for the new crop is uncertain and depends largely upon the manipulations of the grain gamblers.

Every farmer should keep his eyes on his neighbors—the unsuccessful as well as the successful, and learn from them. There is as much to be learned from the former as the latter. It is as necessary to learn how not to do a thing as how to do it.

A gentleman just from Mexico, where he has been selling groceries for several years, says, in that free silver country, bacon sells at 30 to 40 cents, and lard 25 to 35 cents. What a market is there, oh, my gold standard country, for hog products.

The first call from the corn field after a wet spell is to kill the weeds and grass. After this the main object should be to conserve the very moisture that has made the farmer so much work. This is best done by rapid and shallow stirring of the soil.

Dr. Galen Wilson declares that the South possesses many advantages over any portion of the North for raising sheep. He says sheep in the South are healthier and cost far less for feed, and that those who do not make sheep raising profitable have only themselves to blame.

Most horses are worn out long before their alloted time. They are old at ten years, whereas they should then be at their best, and their abilities to do should taper down ten years more at least. A good horse, well cared for, should be good at fifteen or eighteen years old.

A man with a bad temper should not be permitted to handle sheep—no, nor any other living thing. If he cannot manage the devil that is in him, how shall he manage any other creature? He can't do it as it ought to be done, and you had better not hire him as a shepherd; or, having hired him, fire him at the first outbreak of malignity.

Every part of Texas from which we have heard has had abundant rains. Even the Southwest and Staked Plains have been thoroughly drenched, and grass and stock water for range cattle both abundant. Crops throughout the state are now almost assured, and as far as farming and stock raising are concerned everything is lovely and the grass hangs just right. It is a grand thing to live in Texas any way.

There has been fine weather throughout the state for several weeks for setting out sweet potatoes. If this weather has been utilized according to its merit, there will be a good crop of this useful food plant raised in Texas this year. It is a splendid all-round food for man and beast, and one of the cheapest that can be grown. Raise enough for the hogs and the milch cows, and see how the former will grow and the latter will yield her milk. They are equally good for horses, and the better varieties of yams when properly cooked, are better than banannas, and nearly as nutritious. The writer used to plant potato vines between hills of corn at laying by, and the hogs, when rooting for them, seemed to grunt their thanks and pay in healthy growth.

SEEN FROM A CAR WINDOW.

From Dallas to Houston by the M. K. & T., one passes through a splendid farming country, Dallas, Ellis, Hill, McLennan, Bell, Williamson, Bastrop, Fayette, and Austin are counties hard to beat in any country, as was plainly seen from the car window last week by the writer. All crops are late but present an appearance of vigor that promises well in harvest time. The scene shows corn, corn everywhere, and oats over large areas, interspersed here and there with more or less cotton—evidently much less than last year. But for the fact that the same rains that make the corn and cotton grow, has the same effect on weeds and grass, the crops would have been in good shape; but the two weeks of wet weather has made a great deal of work for the plow and the hoe. Some farms of both corn and cotton are badly in the grass, and the wise farmer will give his first attention to the former, as cotton can bear more neglect without serious injury than any other field crop, and far more than corn. On entering the black belt, in Austin and Waller counties, the negro's proverbial characteristics were plainly illustrated by fields of weeds and grass with a few scattering stalks of corn and cotton vainly struggling with the pernicious plants. The prospect favors our usual abundance of all field crops, and especially corn, oats, and forage. During the trip the writer visited the Canaigre farm of Mr. R. J. Kerr, two miles from Hockley, in Harris county, and the fine farm adjoining of Mr. G. P. Ziess, an intelligent and progressive German farmer and fruit grower from Illinois who declares that the sandy loam of this great prairie is a "most wonderful soil" and his orchard and young vineyard are good evidence that he knows what he is talking about. Here we saw Concord grape cuttings set out in February, bearing a full crop of grapes on shoots eight inches long, and Mr. Ziess presented us with a twig of Japan plum thirty inches long containing 37 thrifty looking plums. The finest oats seen during the trip were found on the farm of Mr. Kerr. In an early issue we expect to give an extended illustrated write-up of this farm, and its specialty, Canaigre. We can say to the drouth stricken farmers of the Northwest, that if a land of peace and plenty suits their views that they cannot too soon cast their lots in the great agricultural section of Texas, where Nature has exhausted her resources in preparing a soil and climate adapted to all the wants of man.

A QUERY.

JOHN SOFTLEY.

I am partial to good butter, and I have read all about what it consists of, how it should be made, and, in fact, I thought I knew every wrinkle ever since my grandmother used to make me a thumb-butter oat cake. For sometime now I have been a consumer, and relying on my long experience, I made my mind up, "I'm going to have genuine good butter." Dropping into the store, I said:

"Got any butter?"

"Yes."

"Good?"

"Fine."

When I got home Betsy Jane said:

"Did you ride home?"

"No; why?"

"Well, that butter is well able to have carried you."

It had one good quality; it lasted well.

I went to another store:

"Butter?"

"Yes."

"Good?"

"Genuine."

The next day Betsy Jane said: "Did you get that for butter?"

"Warranted," said I, "and I paid for butter."

"Well," said she, "then Job Slocum said butter—ine over his left shoulder."

Now, what should I do? I wanted, and was willing to pay for good, sweet, clean, real butter, and I was obliged to eat this rancid stuff, or this chemical mixture; and—well no, I would not, for I heard that my neighbor, Mrs. Katchum, had got several Jersey cows, and was making Jersey butter. Now I shall get it, and visions of Devenshire scald cream, and—well, I went over, and to make sure I got a double quantity, nice, fresh, clear colored real Jersey butter, that held its shape and kept stiff, though it was hot weather—just as common sense butter should do. I came home rejoicing, but betsy Jane looked a little suspicious; however she made some toast. Now, toast is her favorite, and when she spread the Jersey butter on the toast she first tasted and then smelled it, and with more disgust than I have seen her show for some time, she said:

"Well, beef tallow at 10 cents per pound does leave a good margin of profit when you pay 40 cents per pound for Jersey butter, but what about the margin of profit for the conscience?"

We did not get any more Jersey butter. For some time I have rested content, often finding an excuse for hard times by eating dry bread. But just lately I heard that one of our neighbors, Mrs. Graburn was making butter, and I said:

"Let's try a little. I would like just once more to taste real fresh, pure butter. And being a little nervous about going myself, I sent and got a pound. Now, Betsy Jane, bless her heart, had almost forgotten about the last Jersey butter, and when this came she sampled it. It was fresh; moderate color; nice and stiff, despite the weather; evidently clean; not too much salt; buttermilk all out; but—well, she rolled the piece round and round in her mouth like chewing gum, and she said:

"What is it?"

It is at present an unsettled question whether it is butter or hog lard, beef tallow, mutton fat, cottolene or what. The only way seems to be to send it for chemical analysis. In the meantime, is there not in this great state of Texas a penalty for adulterating butter? That is why the caption of this paper is, A Query.

BOOK-KEEPING.

ATNAB.

One of the most important features of farming is book-keeping, and yet not one in ten keep any books of their business. They blunder along year after year, not knowing whether they are making 5 cents or $5 per day. When the crop is sold, they dont know whether they have made or lost by their year's work. The time has been when this sort of work would do, but improved methods are crowding old methods to the wall in every industry, farming not excepted. A plain account kept with each crop will enable us to know the crop that pays best and greatly assist us in reducing the cost of production. Allow me to give you an extract from my book of 1894:

CORN—1894.

To rent 8 acres	$24 00	By fodder, 750 bundles	$11 25
" work, 35 days	35 00	" corn, 150 bu	75 00
" horse feed	10 00	" fall pasture	25 00
" use of horse and tools	10 00		
" storage	5 00	Total income	$115 25
		Total cost	84 00
Total cost	$84 00	Net profit	$ 27 25

COTTON—1894.

To rent, 7 acres	$ 21 00	By lint, 2,538 lbs. at 8¾ cents	$120 81
" work, 40 days	40 00	" 145 bu seed	14 50
" horse feed	10 00		
" use of horse and tools	10 00		
" picking 7,526 pounds	89 13		
" 5 patterns bagging and ties	4 00		
" hauling to gin	5 00		
" hauling to market	5 00	Total profit	$134 81
" weighing	50	Total cost	134 63
Total cost	$134 63	Net profit	18

You can see by above figures that cotton is down to actual cost of production, while there is yet a margin of profit on corn at 50 cents per bushel. Now what have I gained by keeping books? I have learned which crop pays best, and will devote most of my time in future to it, and by concentrating my efforts, I can reduce cost of production and increase the yield and use it to best advantage.

Yantis, Texas.

KEEP THRIFTY.

N J. SHEPHERD.

So far as the conditions under which the farming is done will permit the better and most profitable plan of management of the stock is that which permits of breeding, raising and fattening for market all that is possible. When this plan is followed it is always best to give such treatment as is necessary to keep all of the stock in a good thrifty condition. But in some cases all of the stock that can readily be bred on the farm cannot be fed to maturity, and must be sold whenever a fair price can be realized.

A team must be kept to do the necessary work. There can readily be good brood mares that can be bred to a good horse, and a good pair of colts can be secured. Some cows must be kept for milk and butter, and each cow will bring a calf every year, and they will do this without interfering very materially with the milk giving. It will be an exceptional case when one or more good sows cannot be kept on the farm to an advantage, and if well fed, properly cared for and bred, will farrow two good litters of pigs in a year.

When the farm is small the increase that all these will bring will be more than the farm can feed to maturity to a good advantage, without buying feed. It is not always good economy to purchase any considerable amount of feed. In some cases of course it will be advisable, but generally it will not. The better plan will be to sell the young stock whenever a fair price can be realized. An item in being able to receive a good price is to keep the stock in a good thrifty condition. Animals that show thrift and general good health always have the advantage over stock that is running down. An unthrifty condition shows poor care or utter lack of care, causes low prices to be offered, as no amount of good treatment afterward will entirely remove the effects.

A thrifty condition that indicates health and vigor with a good development of bone and muscle enhances the value of an animal for sale and not only insures better prices but a readier sale. In a majority of cases the difference in price is the result of a difference in care, and it pays to feed so as to keep thrifty in order to make the most out of them. If to be kept to maturity a better growth heavier weight and earlier maturity can be secured by keeping thrifty from the start, while a better price and steadier sale is assured at any time it may be advisable to sell.

Eldon, Mo.

Granbury News: The stereotyped argument of the calamity howler that "it takes as much labor to raise a bale of 5-cent cotton as it did to raise a bale when the price was 15 cents," is simply not true, and every intelligent farmer knows it. With the improved machinery and methods of to-day, one man can plant and cultivate as many acres of cotton as four or five hands could twenty years ago. It was only a few days ago that we heard an old cotton raiser and slave owner say that up to fifteen or twenty years ago he calculated one hand to ten acres, but that with the improved machinery and methods of to-day one hand could plant and cultivate sixty acres. Many a single-handed farmer of to-day is successfully handling from thirty to forty acres, besides other crops, having only a small amount of help during the hoeing season. Besides, the ginning expenses are much lighter than formerly, while the price realized for the seed goes far toward paying the expenses of picking. Cotton is too cheap for the good of the farmer, but his woes are not near so great as they are pictured by the demagogic politicians and organ grinders. This argument of the calamity howler is about on a par with others put forward by the fellows who are living off the prejudices of the farmers.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The following is a list of Texas transfers of Jersey cattle for the week ending May 7, 1895, taken from report of the Secretary A. J. C. C.

BULLS.

Bluebell's Brumbley 39488—M O Mason & Sons to A H Morgan, Speegleville.

Hughetta's Landseer 39480—M O Mason & Sons to W Hickerson, Valley Mills.

Joe McClain 38991—R P McClain to W W Munn, Moody.

Jesh Crow 37853—J H Jones to E Crim, Henderson.

Lord Max 33757—J O Womack to W S Conway, Marshall.

Mohe 2d 40168—J R Irby to A Irby, Commerce.

Newton Prince 15221—J J Burer to J L Gray, San Antonio.

Newton Prince 15221—J R Gray to J L Brown, San Antonio.

Nex' Day 39481—M O Mason & Sons to Droughon & Farmer, Ryan.

Prince of Geronimo 40309—E Boeckmann to R Tschoepe, Geronimo.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Anna Beecher 100249—C H Pope to J L Sheppard, Pittsburg.

Annie Lee M 88338—J H Mathews to C L Mathews, Station Belden.

Gessner Melrose 93566—W R Spann to Burr Oaks Jersey Farm Co, Dallas.

Lady of Oakley 41834—W W Nelson Sr to H H Edwards, Marshall.

Santa Anna 85600—H Mangum to A LeGory, Crockett.

SALES OF BERKSHIRES.

Allow me to report the sales of thoroughbred Berkshires from Cedar Hill herd from January 1 to May 1, 1895: To M. A. Townsend, 1 boar and 1 sow; J. K. Bywaters, 1 boar and 1 sow; J. A. Smith, 1 sow; A. C. Alexander, 1 sow; C. P. Cooper, 2 sows and two boars; Dr. S. G. Mahon, 1 boar; M. Scully, 1 boar and 1 sow; H. C. Livingston, 1 boar and 1 sow; Dailey & Reagan, 1 boar and 1 sow; S. M. Cary, 1 boar and

serymen still persist in using this stock. It unquestionably makes the finest system of roots of anything in its line, but the fact that it is so short-lived should forever condemn it as such. There is one strain, at least, of the Chickasaw type of plums growing wild in various parts of Texas, the trees of which grow to a large size and old age, that have no disposition to sprout from a root, the seedlings of which might make a most excellent stock for plums of various kinds. At least, the experiment is well worth trying. As it is to-day, we would rather pay 50 cents per tree for a plum budded into peach, than to have one on Marianna stock given to us, though the peach is not a perfect sock by any means. We have not now on this place a Marianna plum root alive and five years old. In fact they begin to die at three years old and are done for one year later.

Have seedlings of a plum known as Sloe ever been tried as a stock for plums in Texas? If so, with what result?

Would be pleased to hear from Prof. Munson, J. S. Kerr, D. H. Watson, and other leading men of our state on this important subject.

This much remains certain: Anything grafted or budded into Marianna root is a fraud and a deception, at least for this part of the country.

Mexia, Texas.

WANTS INFORMATION.

C. J. HOWARD.

I am in search of information. What son of toil does not need it in order to keep abreast of the times? This afternoon an exceedingly suave young man came to my field representing the Cumberland Nurseries of Nashville, Tennessee, selling, or endeavoring to sell what he called California Seedling peach trees, at $1 apiece, New Simoni at $1 25; the Lutie grape, for which he claimed unheard-of things, at $2 apiece, or $20 per dozen. He claimed that all this fruit has been thoroughly tested in this state, as elsewhere, and had laid all other fruits away back in the shade.

Now to the point: Is this true? If so, it seems to me that our Texas nurserymen are far behind the times. I know you will feel a delicacy in expressing an opinion concerning the reliability of firms, but if all is true concerning this fruit that this nursery is claiming for it through their agents, the whole agricultural world ought to know it, for it will surely do to rank among the great inventions of the age; but upon the other hand, if it is a gigantic fraud being added to the long list of frauds to gull the gullable, and extort thousands of dollars from a long suffering public, it should most certainly be exposed, for I can assure you of the fact that many a horny handed son of toil, with whom each dollar represents many a drop of honest sweat, is laying right hold of this matter.

Sherman, Texas.

NEW FRUITS AND HOW PRODUCED.

NATT STEVENS.

This is a great question and of many complications from man's hands; both from Nature's ways and man's artificial ways to produce new varieties of fruits. Most people acknowledge Nature's ways but deny artificial ways to produce it, because they cannot see just how it was done. Natural ways are those that are made without the use of man to operate or direct its production. Artificial is that in which man directs or assists Nature in its work and this may be good or bad, according to the stock and the means employed to produce it. Take, for instance, the best primitive stock for roots and unite the best top stock on it and we are very sure to produce a vigorous, healthy and long-lived tree, and when both root and scion is used of old stocks the reverse of that is true, and shows it in the end by a shorter life and its fruit is softer, more mushy and will not keep as long as the other, and the long continued system of budding or grafting does degenerate the stock without the use of seeds in any way, and thus we violate the laws of nature, and that tree is practically old stock, and these trees all become artificial stock, and they pay the penalty by their short lives, as they often become more subjected than others to the ravages of insects. Nature's way of reproduction requires the tree to be grown from the seeds and the pollen of the flower mixing together, fertilizing the embryo of that seed and it grows a seed, as well as a fruit, to reproduce itsels as a tree again. The influence of root stock on top stock, when both are not the same, has long ago been recognized in making a dwarf tree and changing to some extent the wood of that tree, and this is done by the sap-food carried by its roots to the stock to be grown into wood.

By this we discover the true effects of the grafting or budding system. All this is generally admitted and can be done by artificial methods, but they deny that a new variety can be produced by the artificial methods of grafting and budding two or more different varieties together. Those that deny that it can be done generally try it but once to see its effects, and fail to produce a different variety of fruit. Now, there is a way that it can be done, and reason teaches it, which is this: Keep on budding until you get the blood or sap of half a dozen or more different varieties combined into one tree, and that tree's fruit will be pretty apt to be of a different variety from either one of the stocks so used; but to accomplish this requires a great deal of time and patience, and this is the way to accomplish it: Split the buds of each two varieties into two equal halves in the center, fit each two different kinds together and insert each into a limb or body of a tree and let it grow until it becomes big enough, then repeat the operation with the union of two more different varieties of fruit buds inserted on the same branch, and still continue splitting, inserting and growing two more varieties into the same branch, and by that means you get the blood of six different varieties moving into one tree, and when that tree comes to bear it will most likely produce a a different variety from either of the varieties used for the simple reason that "blood will tell" on its offspring, and here is six different kinds in one tree, and as a result we may expect an entire change in its fruit. Some fifty years ago I practiced this halving bud system until I got four different bloods together into one tree. On one of these trials I used two varieties of green apple and two of red apple buds, and from that tree thus produced it grew apples of mixed color (green and red streak), and larger than the original apples. Practice teaches us in these instances that the last inserted halved bud in budding is governed more or less by the sap and wood on which it is inserted and growing, to produce a different variety of fruit, and the sooner our producers of new fruits recognize these facts, the better they will be prepared to understand Nature's ways in re-production This system of producing new varieties is comparatively new and little practiced. and some of the correspondents of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH have denied that it could be done by grafting or budding, but I can assure them that it can and has been done, and amongst those thus produced is Thompson's seedless grapes and his seedless oranges. Thompson, of Duart, California, to produce by this bud-halving system, used six different varieties of orange buds to halve and make his one tree that grew his new variety of seedless orange; thus by process of bud grafting, he practically had six different bloods combined in one single tree, and only one of these buds so used was a seedless variety. The common use of strings alone will not do in this style of budding. The bud should be wrapped with oiled paper to prevent the sap drying out of the inserted bud. Then use a soft string to hold the whole together until the wounded bud commences to heal, or is nearly healed over its splices, then it can be taken off.

This system is only recommended as one way for those who want to try to produce new varieties, as it is too much complicated to ever come into general use, and I now produce these facts, and hope that I shall hear no more denials that it can be done, even though new varieties may not be got at every trial. Under the old system the most of our new varieties are produced through the pollen of the flower in its various manipulations and its seed.

Forney, Texas.

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This book is written specially for Texas, by A. H. Andrae, and is complete every way, giving best varieties adapted to this state, cutting, pruning, grafting, planting, diseases, insects, etc. The second part gives practical instructions for gathering grapes, wine and how to make it, vessels, washing and pressing, white wine, red wine, etc. We are making a special offer of this book at 25 cents postpaid, or will give one copy free to anyone sending us one new yearly subscriber at $1.00.

Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

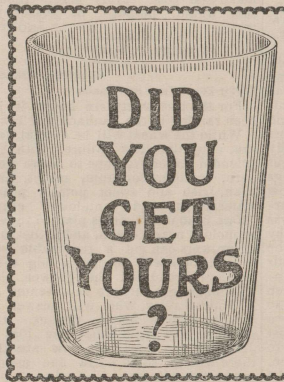
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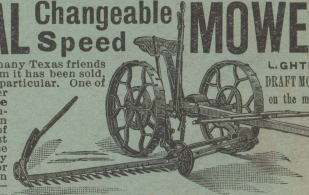
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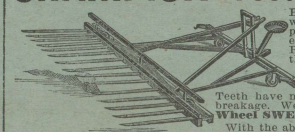
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