

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

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WEEKLY \$1.00 a YEAR. 5c. a COPY.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE FARMER?

UNCLE SHERID.

The above question forces itself upon me. I can't exactly understand why it is that everybody seems just now to be interested in the farmer. He is getting more advice than he knows what to do with. I have always heard it said that advice is cheap, but I have not seen any quotation of prices in the market reports. I would like to sell a few car loads. I will sell very cheap f. o. b. at Dallas. My reason for selling a lot of it off cheap, is that I want to make room for a big lot that the farmers are going to get from the State. I

things it would take less land and less labor. Reduce the acreage, reduce the labor, and get the same amount of money. Ah

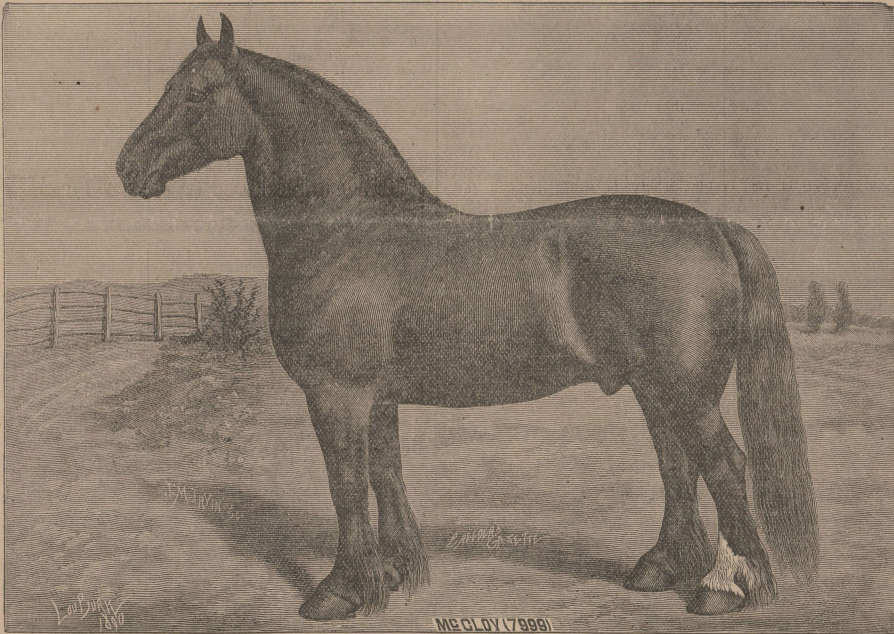
"We are living, we are dwelling
In a grand and awful time,
In an age on ages telling,
To be living is sublime."

I am truly glad that I am living in this age, and that I am living in Texas, and that after having run from the Indians on the frontier, suffered from the ravages of grasshoppers, blizzards, drouths and storms, at last the State has turned an eye of pity to her poor struggling farmers and says: "Come stand at my knees and let me lay my hand on your heads, and give

your eyes are turned toward the farmer, may we again ask why couldn't you give us a small appropriation to carry on our Farmers Institute work? We are needing them so very much. These Institutes are the finest educators that farmers have ever enjoyed at so little cost. Give us a few thousand dollars each year to enable us to have an Institute held in each county in the State each year, and my word for it you will not need to advise farmers to plant less cotton. What Texas farmers need just now is to get together two or three times a year and listen to the experience of some of our most intelligent, successful, wide-awake farmers.

doubletoll a man's corn. I was once a party to the investigation of the case of a miller who made the very plausible statement that he sometimes tolled the corn and sometimes the meal, and in this instance may have tolled both, and I think this method of tolling is quite common.

I wish you to say for me through the medium of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, for the benefit of A. Jones Taylor, that he needs nothing but a few of those patent wire traps made specially to catch Gophers, with which he can soon catch them all out of his orchards. I suppose he can find them at almost any general hardware store. I have two which only cost thirty-



McCLOY (7999)

see that our Commissioner of Agriculture has called for a great big 40 horse power convention to meet in Austin to issue out vast quantities, I suppose, of advice to farmers, advising each one just how much cotton to plant this season. I have thought that a few suggestions concerning the matter would perhaps be in order. The first suggestion I wish to make is: "Try and find out just how much cotton the boll worms will use this season." The next is: "Ascertain the exact amount of rainfall we are to have," or in other words, "Let us know how much we are to be out short by drouth or too much rain, late and early frost, storms, floods, etc." These things sometimes have much to do with the cotton crop. The fact is, farming on paper is about the surest and easiest thing yet. It is no trouble to tell just exactly how to grow rich farming. The spirit is always willing, but the flesh is weak. I presume we will be advised to plant less cotton and of course get a better price. I am right in for that. Plant only one-half and get double price and have just as much money. Why not plant just half as much wheat and get double price; half as much corn; half as much oats; half as many hogs; half as many cows? If we could reduce all these

you good fatherly advice, my poor, long neglected children."

This is all surely too good to be true. Am I dreaming? I hope not, for so long we poor farmers have been called names—"Old hay-seed," "Old granger," "Old sun-burnt," "Old horny handed," and nobody seemed to pity us, either for our poverty or our ignorance. As the years have rolled on we have been more and more the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the rest of the world.

Again I ask, "What is the matter with the farmer? Is he falling to pay dividends on the investments? Is the fleece getting short? Has the other fellow at last awakened up to the fact that he is gradually killing the hen that lays the golden egg? Has the other fellow at last learned that a nation's prosperity depends upon the prosperity of her farmers?" Well, all right, let us turn over a new leaf. We need all the good wholesome advice and counsel that we can get. We are willing to be taken into your confidence and to gain all the information possible. The sooner we learn that we are one people, that our interests are closely allied, the better it will be for us. While you are giving us so much good, well-timed advice, and while

Experience meetings among farmers (this is what Farmers Institutes are or should be) will do more to elevate our farmers, increase the acreage of grain and fine stock, and lessen the acreage of cotton, than all the advice that can be poured into their ears.

Our A. & M. College is willing to help us in this noble Institute work if the State will only say so and give. If it's but a very small appropriation, for the purpose.

We do not want to complain, but we do want to say that we would really relish something a little more substantial than advice.

Dallas, Texas.

TIRED OF PAYING TRIBUTE.

R. F. ROUNTREE.

Will you please tell me the price of your Family Grist Mill and what are the freight charges to Llano, Texas? What the weight? I am near twenty miles from Llano town, where is situated the only mill convenient to my farm and ranch, and I am tired of sending nice, clean, white corn there, and getting old, musty, dirty meal made from some one else's rotten, weevily corn, though I really feel lucky to get my sack back sometimes when I consider the temptation to

five cents each, and I would not be without them for ten times the price. He can also catch them with the common twenty-five cent steel trap, by just setting it in their runs in the ground. If the run is covered or filled up, scratch it out until it is open, set the trap and put it in the run. Loyal Valley, Mason Co., Texas.

OUR ILLUSTRATION

Represents Imported Clydesdale stallion McCloy (7999) 6896, foaled May 1st, 1888, bred by William Montgomery Banks, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland. Sired by the great McCregor (1487); dam, Jess of Banks (3805), etc. He is a very showy horse, with splendid feet, large, flat bone—a rare good horse all around. Along with size and bone, he has quality and action as well. "Like begets like." McCloy is now owned by McPee & Norton, Lenor, Iowa.

Farmer's Voice: Congress failed to appropriate as much for the World's Fair as it agreed, and some lawyers declare that this violation of the original agreement will enable the managers to open the Fair on Sunday.

P 132224 - Walsh

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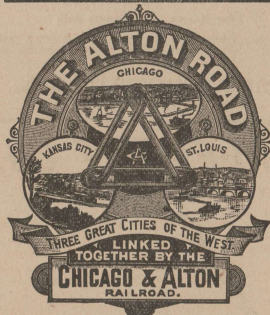
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Ft. Worth, Texas Tyler, Texas.

Orchard and Garden.

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

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS.

Our thanks are due Mr. E. L. Huffman for a copy of the rules and regulations that will govern exhibits at the World's Fair. Extracts will be made and appear in an early issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for the information of interested readers.

Mr. Secretary Huffman tells us he is in Fort Worth, "drinking artesian water, gaining three pounds a week, and ballooning for golden apples." This remarkable condition of things leads us to make one more inquiry before we are quite satisfied: Does the artesian water Brother Huffman drinks pass through the brewery vats before it reaches him?

The outlook for a good fruit crop is still very promising; only a few blooms have appeared. A few plum and peach trees have opened their petals to receive the sunshine. The past winter is remarkable for its equable temperature; a mild winter, yet averaging cooler than previous seasons. If we pass the next three weeks safely we may hope for the largest crop of fruit of the past several years. We again urge our friends who have orchards or truck farms to send us postal card reports on the condition of the fruit crop and the effect of the cold snaps that may occur during the spring.

We would emphasize the demand of Mr. J. S. Kerr for recognition at the hands of our Legislature of the unselfish work that is being done by the Texas State Horticultural Society to aid the development of fruit growing and truck farming in Texas. Surely a State that can appropriate \$3000 or \$4000 for daily papers, \$5000 for a monument for Sam Houston, \$15,000 to fence a battle ground, can spare a few hundred dollars to aid in disseminating the information gathered with infinite care, that would enable thousands of our people who are planting orchards and vineyards to do so intelligently. We understand that Mr. Hollingsworth, our Chief of Agriculture, has asked the Legislature to provide a small sum to enable him to issue bulletins containing the annual reports of the State Horticultural Society. We appeal, on behalf of the fruit growers of Texas, to our honorable Legislature to make the appropriation asked for.

A SPLENDID HOUSE PLANT.

We presume that our lady readers will learn with pleasure that "Ten Weeks Stock" can be made one of the finest window plants for winter and early spring blooming of any of our common plants. The following description of this magnificent flowering plant is taken from the catalogue of John Gardner & Co., of Philadelphia: "The Ten Weeks Stock, or Gilliflower, as it is called, is an object of universal admiration whenever seen in perfection. The new improved, large, flowing strain, is remarkable for profusion and duration of bloom and spicy fragrance, as well as for size, brilliancy and diversity of color." This plant for us was obtained by planting the seed in a box under glass about March 1st, last year. The plants were transferred to open ground in April and grew a vigorous plant, which was taken up and potted in November. The plant has been in bloom more than six weeks and has the largest mass of bloom we have ever seen growing in a window. We hope our lady friends may profit by our experience.

Mr. P. C. Reynolds, in Green's Fruit Grower for March, gives the following opinion of Wilson's Albany strawberry:

A NEW STRAWBERRY.

"The succeeding autumn I made the acquaintance of a strawberry that was destined to effect a revolution in strawberry culture and make the excellent fruit a common article of diet on the poor man's table, as well as upon the table of the rich. I saw a plantation of the Wilson's Albany on a farm in Macedon, Wayne county, a very fine, thrifty plantation, and listened to the story of its large size, its marvelous productiveness and its superior qualities as a market berry, especially its firmness. As it came to be widely disseminated and tested it proved hardy and productive in a greater variety of soils, localities and climatic conditions than any other strawberry ever originated in this or any other country. Although defamed, disparaged, abused by connoisseurs more than any other berry, yet after thirty-five years of trial, it is now to be found more abundant in our markets than any other variety. This amazing popularity must be predicated on some genuine, meritorious qualities. When picked as soon as it has col-

ored it is very harsh and acid, but when fully ripe, of a dark color, it has a vinous acidity that seems to satisfy the want of the human palate. During the strawberry season I find that my family like an occasional meal of some of the less acid sorts, but they soon call for the Wilson acid again, declaring that there is nothing like it for a steady diet."

GIVE THE CHILDREN A CHANCE.

The value of early training is nowhere more aptly illustrated than in garden work. There is nothing more delightful to children than making a garden. Give all children over 6 years old a small plot of ground—if only a few yards square, no matter. Let it be theirs to plant and cultivate. Furnish the children with suitable tools and instruct them how to prepare the ground, to fertilize, what to plant, and how. Only a few minutes is necessary; once learned the little folks will not forget. It is surprising how expert little hands become and what interest they take annually in gardening. We repeat, give the children a chance.

TEXAS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The discussion going on in our daily press about the place our products will occupy at the Exposition seems to indicate a good deal of friction somewhere. The Legislature is berated for failing to make an appropriation for which there is no constitutional provision. The failure to secure a collective exhibit of our varied resources is to be regretted. If our exhibits are to be scattered through the general buildings in broken doses it will, to a great extent, destroy the value of the exhibit as a means of drawing immigration to Texas. It is a pity the building projected for Texas cannot be finished to receive at least a part of the Texas exhibit. Since its construction has gone so far, State pride should stimulate our patriotic citizens to complete it. The disposition manifested in some quarters to blame somebody else for the failure that is imminent, associated with captious criticism, is not calculated to help matters. It is better to keep sweet and all pull together, making the best possible use of this splendid opportunity to place Texas and her wonderful resources before the world.

NEXT MEETING OF STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following letter explains itself:

FORT WORTH, TEX., March 8, 1893.
Dr. A. M. Ragland, Dear Sir—The President has sent in the names of the following committees:

Orchards—Jas. B. Baker, Fort Worth. Vineyards—Prof. T. V. Munson, Denton. Stone Fruits—C. L. Kidd, Waxahatchee. Vegetables—E. Crew, Hempstead. Flowers—Mrs S. E. Metcalf, Dallas. Ornamentals—H. M. Stringfellow, Hitchcock. Entomology—Mrs. S. E. Sherman, Salado. Ornithology—Dr. F. L. Yokum, Tyler. Botany—Dr. W. W. Stell, Paris. Nomenclature—D. H. Watson, Brenham. New Fruits—Wm. Watson, Brenham. Injurious Fungi—Prof. W. Ness, College Station.

Article VI of the Constitution provides that: "They shall be required to give a report in writing under their respective heads, at the annual meetings of the Society, of what transpires during the year." You will kindly call attention to the duties when making mention of the appointments.

The Executive Committee, with the exception of First Vice-President Kirkpatrick, have selected June 15th as the date of the next annual meeting, with this proviso: that the date is satisfactory to the citizens of Rockport and others of Southwest Texas as the best time for them to display their horticultural products. Bro. Kirkpatrick will turn up soon with his usual notice that he has just returned from a visit to "God's country," and then we must nail him long enough to get his ideas on the date. Very respectfully,
E. L. HUFFMAN.

FRUIT CROP POSTALS.

The following reports are received. Thanks, friends. Let our readers go and do likewise:

All the natural seedling peaches are in full bloom. The following kinds have scattering blooms at this time: Family Fairy, Thurber, Gen. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Duff's Yellow C., Japan Dwarf, Blood Peach and Honey Peach of China in full bloom. Le Conte pear begins to bloom; Kelsey's Japan begins to bloom. Fine prospects for a full crop of fruit this year. — D. STRATTON, Seguin, Texas, March 1.

Everything bids fair for a full crop of fruit, some exceptions, of course. The Abundance and Kelsey plums seem to have "turned up their toes" to the freeze, as most of their pretty white blooms turned red and killed their settings of

fruit. My Honey peach trees are now in full bloom—a thing of beauty, each tree a bouquet of itself. All kinds of fruit trees here will blossom full unless cut short by frost as some future time, and nearly all fruit buds have swoolen some. My Le Conte and Kieffer pear trees are nearly in full bloom, and apricots the same, and peaches bid fair for an extra yield. My Peen-toe trees are all dead two years ago. I cannot close this report without special reference to a new candidate for public favor, the fruit of which is large and flat at each end, otherwise round in shape, with light colored russet cheek, and resembles a russet apple; of good quality, and, so far as is known, has never blighted, and it bears very young—often in the nursery rows. It is very late in blooming; buds are not yet swelling. It is called the Hubbard Japan pear, and it is a very rank growing tree. On this account it is worthy of a trial.—NATT STEVENS, Fortney, Texas, March 8.

LETTER FROM JAPAN.

H. K. AMOOR.

I always look forward with pleasure to receiving TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and reading the articles on fruit raising in Texas.

Of course I should not be candid if I did not say it is the Japanese kinds that I take most interest in, and I am much pleased at the success the Oonshu is meeting with. The chief drawback seems to be the idea that they can stand 10 degrees, or less, from the start, i. e., the one or two-year-old trees. At that age there is not much old and seasoned growth and without protection it stands to reason that the tender, new shoots must suffer. When, however, the tree becomes older and can afford to lose a few of the young tips or shoots, then the protection will not be required. A few handfuls of wheat straw tied round in wisps, or some single wrapping, would be sufficient. If only your readers could test the Oonshu as grown in Japan, which I consider far superior to any so-called Satsumas I have seen or heard of in Florida, they would not think it too much trouble to give each plant a careful wrapping, rather than stand the least chance of losing it.

I have tasted oranges from all parts of the world, except Australia, and I unhesitatingly declare that I prefer the Oonshu. Here is something I copy from the San Francisco Examiner of the 16th of December, 1892:

"The market is now heavily stocked with Mandarin (Oonshu) oranges, but the trade prefers them to the other varieties."

The price was 60 cents to \$1 a box of about 100 to 120. They fetched \$1.75 in November, and though thousands of boxes are shipped by each steamer to San Francisco, a large number rot on account of bad packing in air-tight boxes. The Japs will never learn; they think they know all about it and are not willing to take a hint.

As to the Dal Dal, (pronounced Dah-ee) it is a poor imitation of the Seville orange, and only fit for marmalade, while the Americans do not take kindly to as do the English. I would say, however, I have always recommended it as an ornamental tree. The fruit hangs on for two years. The tree grows like a standard, the branches coming from a straight and sturdy trunk about six to nine feet from the ground, and an avenue would be very handsome. They are hardy, but not considered up to the Citrus Trifoliata, which, as you already know, is the hardest of all orange trees. The Dal Dal is not "a more vigorous grower than any of the Japanese varieties," as one of your correspondents states, for the Pamelos (viz. Ouche Mervasak) and Dzabon are more so and grow larger and very handsome, but the fruit is useless, except for ornament on the tree.

The Kino Kuni (Kee-no Koo-ni) a loose-skinned orange, with a few seeds, is not a dwarf by any means. It grows to a great height and bears immensely. The fruit is not much, if any, more than half the size of the Oonshu, which is the largest Mandarin, or loose-skin.

Next comes the Kawachi, (or Kah-wah-chi) a thicker-skinned orange, with seeds, and not desirable after the other two named.

What is the advantage of having inferior fruit when it costs no more time or trouble to grow the best? As to the Citrus Trifoliata, as I have already often stated, too much cannot be said in its praise. There is no use in exaggerating its age and saying it grows to 500 years, for although I have often inquired the age of an old tree I never get a reliable reply. One turns to the other and says, "I think it is — years old," and the other says, "Yes, I think so." Then I say, "I think it is more," or "I think it is less," and at once they agree with me; so I can get them to agree to anything. The oldest I have ever seen was, no doubt, over 100 years old, but beyond

that no one would guarantee its age. I have seen them twenty-five feet high and the new shoots on a hedge will be often six feet. It seems very strange that in Louisiana the cuttings will strike root, for they will hardly ever do so in Japan. I have sent a large quantity of the seed to various parts of the U. S., by mail, from here and the demand is increasing, as it should. I recommend, however, the one-year-old plants, which can be sent by mail with no trouble or risk.

In a former letter I stated that nurserymen here can distinguish any kind of persimmon by its leaf, and any Camellia (Japanica) also. This seems strange, but as no large variety of the former grow in any one part of the country, it is easier to understand.

I am afraid I have written too long a letter. I shall be happy to answer any inquiry, and do not intend to return to San Francisco for three or four months.

Yokohama, Japan.

BEARING FRUIT TREES.

Country Gentleman.

We have never found a better way to judge of the bearing of young fruit trees, and to decide whether they are bearing too little or too much, than to observe the length of the annual shoots. The treatment is then to be given in accordance with the result of this examination. If the growth is slow, mellow culture of fertilizers will be necessary. If, as generally happens, slow growers bear too much, thin out most or all the fruit when small, which will aid in giving the trees more vigor, and what little fruit there is will be worth more than the numerous small and scrubby specimens. Small growth and two much small fruit go together, and thrifty growth furnishes a few large and fine ones. If the annual shoots are not over a foot long in the early years of fruit trees, more vigor must be given them. Nothing is better than top dressing with barn manure late in autumn or early in winter.

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF PRUNING—No. 2.

L. R. TAPP.

So far as the immediate effects on the plant are concerned, we may in a general way, consider that the injury is in proportion to the amount of leaf surface sacrificed and the size of the wound inflicted. The judicious pruner depends largely on "pinching in," "rubbing off," and such things out as can be done with the pruning knife, or better yet, with the thumb and fingers. When surplus shoots are thus rubbed off and rampant ones pinched in, the entire vigor of the plant is exerted in developing the remaining branches into their leaves, and there will be no occasion in the future of checking the growth of the plant by their removal. It is generally impossible to carry this out in actual practice, but the theory is correct and the nearer we approach it the better.

Remember that every blow of an axe or push of a saw in removing large branches is a blow against the life of the tree. Much pruning is extremely injudicious and detrimental to the health and life of the tree, as in various ways it is possible, directly or indirectly, to injure them thereby. While we unduly diminish their respiratory and digestive organs, we lessen to a corresponding degree their capacity for growth and development, and this is particularly true if the pruning is performed while the plant is in full leaf, and at the height of its activity, as the removal of a considerable portion of its leaf surface at this time lessens to a corresponding extent the food supply of the plant, disturbs the normal action of its different parts, and generally results in a serious check to the tree. If the tree is pruned while still dormant, there is less check to the tree, but the evil effects may be very marked. One cause of injury at this period is, that the surface exposed allows the moisture from the tissues below to escape, and serious harm may result. Even if no hollow or pocket is formed by the decay of the contiguous parts, the dead cells will prove a serious check to the circulation of the sap.

The pruning of trees at the time of transplanting deserves especial attention. When dug from the nursery, the average tree has perhaps a half-dozen prong-like roots, and at the top of a long stem a circle of branches several times as large. When planted in the orchard these apices for roots are supposed to take up moisture enough to provide for transpiration from the leaves that may be sent out, as well as that from the woody portions. With ordinary care they often fail to do this and the tree withers and dies. The best results in such cases would be obtained by severely cutting back the branches, somewhat in proportion to the length of the roots, as this would equalize the absorbing and transpiring surfaces, thus preventing the wilting of the leaves, and would offer an opportunity for the proper formation of the head. If from

that trotting affairs in England were in a highly satisfactory condition and that during the year something in the neighborhood of \$28,000 had been offered in purses. This is nearly \$5,000 more than the previous year. The title of the association was changed to the Trotting Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

Turf Field and Farm: No matter how brutally the horse is punished, how excruciating the pain inflicted upon him, he suffers it all mutely. He does not cry out, bellow or yelp as any other animal does, man included, but by reason of his fine organization he suffers even more acutely. This characteristic of the horse should be remembered at all times, and his unvoiced protest against abuse should be to his keeper the most pathetic appeal for kind treatment and humane consideration.

Turf, Field and Farm: As good a way as any of exercising the mare when in foal is to give her five or six miles of road work daily, not fast enough to warm her much. It will do her no harm until six weeks or so before foaling to let her go a distance not exceeding a quarter of a mile at speed, and in this way the adherents to the idea that speeding the mare increases the colts speed may safely put their views into practice. At least the above is the opinion of a prominent and successful breeder.

A trial of Perry's Concentrated Butter Color will convince you that it is the best. Sample free. J. S. Strickler, Sterling, Ill.

We offer splendid inducements to anyone desiring to do a little canvassing as well as to those who can put in all their time. Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas.

N. G. Alexander, of Delavan, Ill., reports that his herd of young Chester White hogs are the finest he has ever offered. Those wishing breeders should write him for prices.

We would like to see every farmer plant at least a small patch of artichokes. The same can be enlarged to any extent at very little cost from seed grown at home. Plant as soon as you can get your ground ready.

At the recent meeting of the Illinois Dairyman's Association at St. Charles, Ill., J. G. Spicer's butter scored 98 points out of a possible 100, being 2 points better than the best creamery. He uses Perry's Concentrated Butter Color, manufactured by J. S. Strickler, Sterling, Ill.

"Artichokes" for seeding hog pastures can be obtained of Gardner Work, Waco, Texas. See his ad. on page 11 of this issue.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale five young, finely bred trotting stallions, combining the blood of Wilkes, Almont, Aberdeen, Mambrino Starble (Bonner's), Abdallah, Messenger Chief, Happy Medium, &c., from 2 to 5 years of age, and upon the most favorable terms. Also some geldings, matched and single harness, and some tracts of the finest lands in Texas—the best bargains to be had. Will take pleasure in showing to purchasers. Come quickly while extra inducements are offered. Address: GEN. R. M. GANO, Dallas, Texas.

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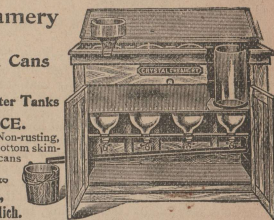
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Household.

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

WELCOME TO MARCH.

LIZZIE BOID LITTLE.

Hail to the boisterous, blustering March!
All Nature wakens at thy ruse command;
The budding elm, the gaily tasselled larch
To give the perfume welcome, ready stand.

The flowers have heard, and in their tender green
Their blushing beauties softly hidden lie,
While birds amongst the oak's bare boughs are
seen,
Or in their wavering flight against the sky.

Their songs thrill with the music of thy praise.
Mine shall not wanting be, though little worth;
Thou gavest from out thy many boisterous days
One day to me—I claimed one for my birth.

Then shall not I some tribute pay to thee,
Whose light first shone upon me as a child?
Thou wast the first of all the months to me,
Upon my baby face thy sun first smiled.

And thou hast smiled thro' all these passing years
Nor ever brought one sorrow to my heart,
Thou' from my eyes have fallen many tears—
Oft hath my soul been pierced by sorrow's dart.

But ever kind as on my natal morn,
Thou glorious, boisterous month hast been to me,
The love that doth my heart and life adorn
I claim as but another gift from thee.

When comes the day that is my last of earth,
The last that I with mortal vision see,
Let it be of that month which saw my birth
Yes, March, I ask my dying day of thee
WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

TO THE HOUSEHOLD.

Well, we are back again at our post in the Household. Only one week absent, and yet how long it seems since we sat us down to chat with our ever welcome visitors. The sickness, serious and wearing, of one of our dear girls, kept us from our desk last week; but the invalid is better, the long, dark watches of the night are over, and returning health gladdens our heart. The shades are raised to let in the glad sunshine and soft spring wind, and our heart joining the birds this morning in their rapturous songs of grateful praise. Letters from several of the dear members tell us we have not been alone in our affliction. Annie Lawson, Mary Morris, Mrs. Vanderhoef and Stebbins have all been quite ill. Each one has walked amid the damp, chilly shadows of the dark valley, almost to the brink of the river, but ere the last step was taken God called them back to the dear ones who, without their presence and gentle guidance, would have been heartbroken indeed. How much have we to rejoice over in this new season of beauty and bloom, a new lease upon life with the opportunity to adorn it's every day walks with the beautiful blossoms of kindly deeds and the ministrations of the fruits of the Spirit, "meekness, gentleness, patience and long suffering;" and oh, how we need to cultivate these virtues—we who have so many little but sharp and constant worries and trials to confront us each day and hour.

B. E. M., how rich you are with your house full of boys, and feeling as you do your duty to them, and your anxiety to bring them up properly. You will surely be rewarded in the future with many strong arms to lean upon, when your hair is silvered and your loving hands feeble. May this be so. Thanks for your kind wishes; come again.

Thanks, Mrs. Lawson, for the seed which you enclosed. Hollyhocks are one of our prime old-time favorites. They carry us back to childhood's sunny days when we gathered their great big blossoms—pink, white and red, and inverting them, they made such beautiful play-lades, and from the same stalk we gathered the cakes which graced our doll party tables in the round, flat seed, or putting a stick into the cup of the bloom we made gorgeous parasols for our rag dolls. They were so useful as well as ornamental, and the bees hung around them all day, as if they were very sweet too. We are so glad that you were spared to your loved ones, and that you are well enough to work out in the sweet spring weather.

And Stella, you, too, have been shut out from the enjoyment of life and its pleasures by sickness and pain. You will have to run away from your big, cold city before the cold winds begin to blow next winter, and find warmth and health in a summer climate. Do you know, dear friend, you are really fortunate to find such a "friend in need" as good Nora, when you were so helpless, and we are sincerely glad that you are able to write us again. Who knows but the tiny germ of an aspiration may grow into an assured certainty, and we may have the pleasure of shaking your hand and looking into your face ere the cold winds blow again. It would be a pleasure indeed.

How delicious that cream bean soup really is! We intend to try it at a very

early date, Mrs. Spangler, it makes one's mouth water even to read of it. It has never been our pleasure to even taste beans cooked properly. Think they would be very fine. Navy beans, as served usually are anything but inviting—bathed with a great flitch of fat bacon, and if baked afterward even more greasy. Some of those days to come (we hope) when we make that visit to you, we wish that we may be served with such a dish.

Nancy Jones, we searched for you, as the children say, "high and low" that Saturday afternoon, and no wonder you were not to be found, when you were having such a nice time among the hills. Tell us more of your pleasant jaunts among the beautiful scenes around you. Doubtless, among those old settlers you will hear romances of Indians and pioneer settlers who will interest our Household, told in your entertaining way.

Country Girl, your views are in accordance with our own. We wish that every girl would spurn with contempt the attentions of any man who dared to insult her by offering to take a liberty, however slight. Such characters are despicable, and the only way to rid society of them is to frown them down and out. Steer clear of every man who is not at all times and under all circumstances a gentleman; respectful, polite and differential to all womankind, regardless of age or surroundings. A true gentleman will do all this and more.

"A babe in the house is a well-spring of joy," and now we have a baby boy whom we do not claim, and we hope that the boy of dear Mrs. Vanderhoef be adopted by the Household. Have we a second? We are very proud to claim his dear mother as "our Mrs. Vanderhoef," the nameless woe liddle has our best love and kindest wishes for a long and happy life. May few twigs grow for his delectation, but his delight be in doing good, and his life prove a joy forever to his mother.

To Margaret, a new member, we extend the right hand of good fellowship, and hope to see the sunlight of her countenance often. We, too, have a maids for roses. They are the most fragrant of all flowers, especially the tea family, but we cannot say they are the most beautiful. Lilies are so stately and pure. Well, if we were to tell how many favorites we have among the flowers, we fear we should not stop until we had exhausted our floral acquaintance. We know the rose you speak of. If there is a remedy we should not find it, but we will ask Doc or Steil or Doctor Ragland to tell us what is the disease, and what the remedy. If we were to tell how many favorites we have among the flowers, we fear we should not stop until we had exhausted our floral acquaintance. We know the rose you speak of. If there is a remedy we should not find it, but we will ask Doc or Steil or Doctor Ragland to tell us what is the disease, and what the remedy. If we were to tell how many favorites we have among the flowers, we fear we should not stop until we had exhausted our floral acquaintance. We know the rose you speak of. If there is a remedy we should not find it, but we will ask Doc or Steil or Doctor Ragland to tell us what is the disease, and what the remedy.

ENJOYS THE TALKS TO GIRLS.

COUNTRY GIRL.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan—According to promise I once more grasp my pen with a view to writing a few lines for the Household.

I am only a school girl. I attend the Baptist Institute at Springtown. It is most too cold to go to-day, and I know of no better way of improving my time than by writing to the Household. I was very much encouraged indeed by your promise that we girls should have more attention.

Many thanks to Mrs. Vanderhoef and another lady, of Menardville, Texas—I have forgotten her name—for their kind and good advice to girls. That is the kind of advice I had reference to in my other letter some time ago. Of course I am interested in all things that a girl should love, but think one's character is the greatest thing that would interest them, for I desire a good character above all things. True the boys are in more danger from the temptations of the world, but somehow there has always been a tendency of society to cover, as with a cloak, the sins and vices of young men, and often times the vilest are received by this same society with open arms; hence pure young girls are in constant danger of contamination from association with such. Let any girl allow a young man to hold her hand, put his arm around her, or worse than all, kiss her, and I don't believe he ever again respects her as he would have done had she resisted such advances. I think we girls need advice. We need the careful experience of older persons. Many girls commit an indiscretion that probably brings upon them the most unjust comments, when it is done in perfect innocence, simply because she does not

know the impropriety of such an act. Girls, if we want to be admitted and respected, we must act in perfect propriety when in company with young men; make them respect us, and in no other way can we do it than by keeping them at a distance. Better be called a "prude" than a "fast" girl.

But pardon me if I have taken up too much of your space and I will stop immediately.
Springtown, Texas.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP.

NELLIE R. JONES.

I took a little ride the other day that reminded me of what one of the Household Sisters of Henrietta, said not long ago in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH about riding over the prairie horseback after rabbits, so, I had been visiting in the country for a week or two, enjoying life to the utmost, when a ride was proposed over the mountains. There are three things in which Cottonwood Farm prides itself; these are fine trotting stock, Jersey cows and picturesque scenery, and I might have added Game chickens, but as I do not take any stock in them, except to admire a nice fowl when I see it, I will not say anything about them. We drove a splendid mare, who understood every touch of the reins and was eager to go. Passing several nice farms, we came to what is known as the "black line," where the colored folks are located. These negroes are a thrifty, industrious class, owning their farms and being called back. Their horses and stock look well cared for, and there is an old-time air about their premises which contrasts strongly with impertinent, city-bred negroes of to-day. They also have a neat little church, painted white, with an organ for services. Leaving the "line" in the background, and crossing Mountain Creek, we passed through some very pretty scenery and began to ascend the hilly country, or "mountains," as they are called, from which the creek derives its name. The sun shone bright and warm, and the clear water sparkled away, singing a merry tune, while the lights and shadows of the woods seemed almost coaxing one to linger in its shade and seek the blue violets which are so plentiful in the woods now. But we could not stop, and began to admire scenery about us instead. These hills are reached by gradual slopes, some of them being quite elevated. On the top of one of the largest hills lies a boulder, in shape just like a large ripe tomato, weighing probably about five hundred pounds. It is of a blue slate color and composed of mica and other hard substances; in fact the mica glistened all over the top and sides of the hill, flashing beautiful tints in the sunlight. If the study of geology and mineralogy is interesting in the school-room, how doubly so is it in such a place as that. By the way, geology was one of our Chautauque studies last year, so you can see how fresh in my mind it was.

Nestling on the side of one of the largest hills, but very near the summit, is a beautiful place, the White House Ranch, belonging to Mr. Alex. Cockrell. Its thousands of broad acres, spread over hill and valley, the houses and grounds, are charmingly located, and are picturesque enough to lure the most thoroughly city-bred person away from town to this pretty country home. Two "old bachelors" are the presiding gen here, and I can well imagine that if they are at all like "Brother Bbb," that they could enjoy life hugely. The white houses, with low, broad, red roofs and green blinds, can be seen for many miles around.

After passing a modern two-story school-house and an old rock house, whose history began about the time of the war, and which is still in the possession of one of the sons of the original owner, we wound around hills and crossed a little brook; then darting into thick woods, we came upon another old home, which was our destination. This home was just across a ravine from the old rock house just mentioned, being accessible with a horse only in this circuitous manner, and is situated in a very romantic place, being thickly surrounded by woods, the ravine and brook lying down under the hill, and winding paths leading to the neighboring farms. We found the lady a pleasant, sweet-faced, middle-aged woman, who reminded me of the pen pictures of our dear old mother. She informed us that she had lived in that place twenty-three years, her children had been born and raised there, and had sought homes of their own, leaving their parents alone on the farm. She also told us a little of the history of the old rock house, as it was her husband's father who had built it. He had settled there before the war. In the early pioneer days of Texas, when their nearest neighbors were eight and ten miles away, and all supplies had to be hauled from Johnson's Station, which was the nearest dis-

tributing point for supplies. The old house burned down just after the war, and this rock house was built on the same spot where the old one stood. One's imagination will naturally go back to that period, and giving our fancy free play, we might have woven many a romance out of the old past, but we are called back very forcibly to the present by the reminder that it is time we were going homeward, and with a hospitable invitation to come again and spend the day, and a hearty clasp of the hand, the "good-bys" are said, and we wind our way back through the hills and dales, and get home as the deepening twilight settles down over the earth, shutting from view all that we have just passed, but in our memory will ever linger that pleasant journey.
Dallas, Texas.

"SWEET ARE THE USES OF ADVERSITY."

ANNIE LAWSON.

When I wrote to the Household last fall, I promised to write again soon, but an illness of two months or more prevented me from fulfilling my promise at that time, and since then I have been so busy I could not take time to write, for you know how everything gets when the good wife is in the bed even for a short while. When I look back on those dark and dreary days, when it seemed I had not strength to battle for life, and when friends had almost lost hope of ever seeing me well again, it is with a heart full of praise to God that I am still spared to family and friends. I feel like one who had almost crossed the dark river and been called back. Still, these seeming sorrows sometimes prove blessings, for had it not been for this illness I would never have known what a kind husband, and how many good friends I possessed. Yes, I have one of the good "Johns" the sisters have been talking about, only his name is not John. He did the cooking, washing, housekeeping, minded the children—and I have known what else—and he does not feel a bit disgraced by it either. That is the way we solved the servant girl question.

I have dug up the flower beds and have planted a few seeds. Am trying to make soap to-day, for I can hardly wash, nor scrub, unless I have good old fashioned lye soap.
Aronna, Texas.

BEANS AND PEAS.

MRS. E. E. SPANGLER.

It seems strange that when we consider the food value of these two vegetables that they are not more used on our tables. Beans are used considerably, but, excepting when green, you seldom, almost never, see a pea used for food in our American families.

The French value dried peas highly and can them at home as well. We can buy them from our canning factories, but they are not a popular or much sought after article.

The food value of beans, peas and lentils is much greater than in lean beef, the beef containing only 35 per cent of nutriment, while the vegetables contain from 85 to 87 per cent nutrient food. So, as a matter of economy, their use would commend itself to the careful housewife. But I think the reason they are not more used is that we generally know so few ways of cooking them. They are usually considered difficult to digest, but I have proven to my own satisfaction that this is because they are seldom thoroughly cooked.

The dried beans and peas should always be soaked in water overnight. This will soften and loosen the dry, hard covering, that after being boiled will usually come off. Beans are generally cooked with a large amount of fat pork, that so completely envelops the starch and gelatinous elements as to make the action of the gastric juices upon them a much harder matter than it would otherwise be. Butter would be a much better seasoning, if fat must be added, as it is a finer quality of food and more easily digested; but the most healthful seasoning, the best for digestion, easily assimilated by weak as well as strong, is sweet cream. The fat in cream is in the form of an emulsion and is therefore easier of digestion than any free fat.

The least objectionable way to cook beans with pork is in the manner usually called "Boston baked beans." Take one quart of navy beans, soak overnight; then parboil; when the beans have boiled five minutes, sink in a heaping teaspoon of soda and drain off as soon as they foam nicely. Put one half of them into a stone jar, one gallon size, and then add a piece of pork, the leaner the better; or if you have not lean pork, take a small piece of pork and some lean beef, either fresh or canned, put the other half of the beans in, and one-half cup of molasses; pour on water enough to more than cover them. Cover the jar and put in the oven as soon as after breakfast as possible; let them bake all day, all night and until dinner time next day, taking care to refill with water often enough to

Cousins' League.

Address all letters relative to this department to UNCLE MIKE, Secretary, Hammon, N. J.

THE LEAGUE'S HEAVY MAIL.

May I step in for awhile? I will try not to detain you long. Well, during this 1893 let all try to study harder and make it more interesting than last year. I am a country girl, living eight miles east of Comanche. Comanche is a beautiful town; it has several fine business houses and a good school. I attended school one year there and received a beautiful gold medal for education. I am attending school now. We have a fine teacher, a graduate of the State Normal. We had the misfortune of having our school house and everything in it burned about a month ago, but we have a nice new house again. I study first grade studies. I belong to a choir. We use the "Song Land Messenger." I like it better than any book I ever saw; I sing alto.—LANA KELLEY, Comanche, Texas.

[How I would love to hear you sing and declaim. I am fond of both. I hope you will come often.—AUNT EMMA.]

Here comes a stranger knocking for admittance to your happy League. I, for one, love to help my dear papa and mamma. I can milk, sew, wash, iron, cook and wash dishes. I am papa's milkmaid.—CLARA STERLING, Patterson, Tex.

[Welcome, Clara, papa's pretty milkmaid. What a good girl to help papa and mamma. You will never regret it, and I want you to come often.—AUNT EMMA.]

I have been reading the interesting stories of the Cousins' League and wish to join. My papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and he likes it very much. I am 9 years old. I have one brother and one sister. My brother is 4 years older and my sister is 12. My sister and I go hunting when we can, and when we come home with our game bags empty; my little brother says we will time, I am going to start to school on Monday if the weather is fine. It will be the first time I ever went to a school, but I think I will like it.—EDDA BOYLE, Honey, Grove, Texas.

[What puzzles me is to know if Edda is a little boy or girl. However, as the letter is addressed to me I will bid our little friend welcome and hope to see the bright face again.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am a farmer's little girl 12 years old. Christmas has passed, and I will tell what I got on the Christmas tree. I got an orange, breast pin, perfume stand and a box of nice paper. Old Santa Claus gave me an orange, three apples, raisins and candy. Cousins, what did old Santa bring you? This has been a very dull Christmas. The weather was so bad.—DOSTA ATER, Chillicothe, Texas.

[Why, you had a merry Christmas, Dosta, and you have much to be thankful for. Come again.—AUNT EMMA.]

I have been reading the letters for some time and like them very much. I thought I would write and let you know that TEXAS FARM AND RANCH comes to this part of the country, too. My papa takes your valuable paper and likes it very well. He is a stockman and raises horses, cattle and sheep. We had very cold weather around Christmas, but very little snow; but these cold northers are worse than snow. Have you or Uncle Mike ever been in Texas when there was a regular Texas norther? If you have you know how they are, and if you have not you may never want to. I live on a ranch, twelve miles from Albany, which is our nearest railroad station, and the county seat of Shackelford county, and ten miles from Fort Griffin, which is quite a historical place, as it was the headquarters of the soldiers and Tonkaway Indians, which were partly civilized. Many of the Indians were good guides and scouts for the soldiers. Fort Griffin was as far as the whites could go for many years, and then the Indians often made raids on it. I am 16 years old and weigh 123 pounds. I have lived in Texas twelve years; I came from Pennsylvania when I was 4 years old. I have three sisters and one brother. One of my sisters is older than I am and two are younger. I can sew; I make all of my plain dresses and help to make my good ones. Can also wash and iron, wash dishes, sweep, bake light bread, milk, and paint three different kinds of painting, and I am a pretty good nurse, mamma says. I have no pets, except my little brother, who is 8 years old, and my little sister, who is seven months old. What did all of the cousins do on Christmas? We had a very nice time just in our own family. Papa made a Christmas tree for my little brother and it surprised him a great deal.—IDA ARENDT, Albany, Texas.

[A grand, good letter, as Uncle Mike would say. No, Ida, we never were in

Texas and so do not know anything about the weather you speak of. From what part of Pennsylvania are your folks from? I am from Schuylkill county, and Uncle Mike is from Berks county, Pa.—AUNT EMMA.]

I will begin the new year by writing you a letter. I am a farmer's boy 16 years old; am six feet two inches high and weigh 174 pounds. I live in Floyd county on the Staked Plains. I can do most anything that a farmer's boy can do. Owing to the failure of crops in this new country last year, my brother and I left home to pick cotton. The most I picked in one day was 360 pounds.—H. J. AUSTIN, Floydada, Texas.

[Is it possible that a boy has at last come to the League? And a genuine boy, an industrious cotton picker. I was beginning to think that all the League boys had turned girls, and I say thrice welcome. Your New Year's resolution was certainly a good one. Come very often.—UNCLE MIKE.]

I hope you have not forgotten me. We have moved twice since I last visited the cousins. We are living in town now, and I am attending school. I, unlike a good many cousins, never raised a cotton crop, and never picked but three pounds, getting 15 cents for my cotton. I hunt a great deal and can shoot very well. I can hit a pencil twenty yards away with a rifle. We have some tall debates in our school exercises on Friday evenings. There was not much Xmas in this city; it was too bad weather—freezing, snowing, and rain thrown in for good measure. Wonder how many of the boys can cook? I will start the ball a rolling by saying that I am a very good cook. I have a pony. I wish some of the cousins were here to ride her; no one has ever tried it. Papa has a good many Jersey cows and I tend to them most of the time. I can milk very well. Did any of the cousins ever stay at a bachelor's hall? I have a heap of fun at Bach's Hall, but I am not one.—W. H. BURKS, Clarksville, Texas.

[Another boy, and Aunt Emma looks jealous. And a good shot, a handy stockman, and a boy full of fun, but he can't pick cotton! Come again, but leave your rifle at home or you might scare the girls.—UNCLE MIKE.]

I am a little girl 11 years old. I go to school at Moulton Institute. I am studying grammar, geography, spelling, history, arithmetic and music. I have two canary birds. Santa Claus brought me a doll and a pretty gold necklace. I have a nice pony and saddle; my pony's name is Dandy, and he is a good traveler.—WILLIE MCVISA, Waelder, Texas.

[Uncle Mike was just getting ready to say, "Still they come!" when he discovered that Willie was a little girl. What a good laugh I had on your uncle! Santa Claus was indeed good to you. Don't forget to ride that pony to the League whenever you have time.—AUNT EMMA.]

Here I come. I would like to join the Cousins' League. I go to school and study the fourth reader, Reed's word lessons, arithmetic, geography and grammar. I can wash and iron, wash dishes, churn and sweep the floors.—IDA GILMORE, Montague, Texas.

[Come in, Ida, for you are an industrious little girl, and of such material is the League composed. We have no room for lazy boys and girls, and that is why the League is so flourishing. Come again.—AUNT EMMA.]

I would like to join the Cousins' League. I am 11 years old. I go to school and like my teacher. I study fourth reader, manual geography, Reed's word lessons, speller and Ray's new elementary arithmetic. I can wash, iron, scour and bake. I have two sisters and one brother. They all go to school.—BESSIE TOMPKINS, Montague, Texas.

[Another industrious girl from Montague. Come again.—AUNT EMMA.]

OUR HISTORY CLASS.
By Minnie Handley: By whom and under what circumstances was the expression used, "Give me liberty or give me death?"

By Celta Baumgardner: I will answer some of Jennie Dorsett's questions: Who had not voted for forty years? General Taylor. Who said, "We have met the enemy and they are ours?" Captain Perry

at the battle of Lake Erie. Who said, "Don't give up the ship?" Captain Lawrence at the battle between the Chesapeake and the Shannon. Who said he would rise from the dead to fight the Indians if they bothered the whites? Gen. Wayne—"Mad Anthony." Who said "We are one nation to-day and thirteen to-morrow?" George Washington.

Questions: Who, in a frail canoe, on a stormy night, visited an Indian wigwam to save the lives of his enemies? Of what President was it said that, "If his soul were turned inside out not a spot could be found upon it?" What was the meaning of the campaign cry, "Fifty-four-forty, or fight?"

By Bee Culpepper: I will answer some of the history questions you ask: "We have met the enemy and they are ours?" Perry. "We are one nation to-day and thirteen to-morrow?" Washington. Gen. Wayne said he would rise from his grave to fight the Indians. Captain John Smith was the most noted man in the early settlement of America. General Lawrence said, "Don't give up the ship."

I will ask the cousins some questions: Who was the bachelor President? What two presidents were assassinated?

By Clara Sterling: I will answer some questions: Commodore Perry said, "We have met the enemy and they are ours." Captain Lawrence said, "Don't give up the ship." San Augustine, Florida, is the oldest town in the United States. Here are some questions: Who said, "I repeat it,

sr, we must fight?" Who said, "More blood will be spilled if the ministry are determined to push matters to extremity than history has ever yet furnished instances of in the annals of North America?"

WANT.

Willie Langley, Denton, Texas, would like to correspond with some of the cousins.

Our readers will find in this issue a large advertisement of Notobac, the only guaranteed tobacco habit cure in the world. When we say guaranteed we mean just what we say, for the makers are well known to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and we know that they will do as they agree.

PLANT ARTICHOKES.

There is still plenty of time to plant artichokes for hog pasture. Four bushels out to one eye in a piece and planted like potatoes will plant an acre. The seed can be secured at Willis Point, Texas, by sending order with remittance to Gardner Work, at Waco, Texas, and stating whether to ship by freight or express. No orders for less than one bushel will be filled. Address all orders to Gardner Work, Waco, Texas.

New cotton oil mills are reported at Cuero, \$50,000; Italy, \$40,000; New Braunfels, \$100,000; Comanche, \$50,000; Temple, \$150,000, and more in contemplation. Good for one week.

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STATE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

The cotton oil mills all over the State are shipping fat cattle to northern markets.

The Brownwood Compress Company has been chartered, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

Miss Julia Boler, of Forney, was caught on a trestle on Sunday last and her body torn to fragments.

The Trinity River Navigation Company's new steamer, the A. J. Harvey, Jr., has arrived at Galveston, and will enter the lower river in a few days.

After a twelve months campaign of the U. S. army against the Rio Grande out-throats called Garzales, the matter was placed in the hands of the sheriff of Zapata and Starr Counties who forthwith arrested the rascals and peace reigns on the border.

Waxahachie had a \$15,000 fire on Monday last. The flames began in a grain warehouse on the Central railroad and spread to the old Presbyterian church. The residence of J. N. Langford, the Farmers Cotton Yard, the warehouse and offices of which were destroyed.

On Monday also a serious fire ravaged Denison. It commenced in the sample room of the Denison Cotton Compress. Everybody was at work, and the people barely made their escape, and did not even save their coats and lunch baskets. The flames spread to loaded cars on the track and to the stock pens adjacent. 600 bales of cotton were burned. Loss estimated at \$120,000, partly insured.

LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS.

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

Dallas Cotton Market.

[Corrected weekly for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, by W. White & Co., Cotton Buyers, Dallas, Texas.]
DALLAS, March 15.—Very little doing.

Ordinary	7
Good ordinary	7 1/2
Low middling	7 3/4
Middling	7 3/4
Good middling	8 1/4

Galveston Cotton Market.

Galveston, March 15.—Spot cotton closed steady.

Low ordinary	7 3/4
Ordinary	7 3/4
Good ordinary	8
Low middling	8 1/2
Middling	8 1/2
Good middling	8 3/4

Dallas Live Stock.

Common to fair steers	Per cwt. \$1 50@2 00
Choice fat cows	2 00@2 50
Common to fair cows, per head	7 00@9 00
Choice veal	3 00
Common to fair veal	2 75@3 00
Choice fat yearlings, per head	6 50
Choice milk cows, per head	20 00@40 00
Choice fat hogs	6 10@6 75
Common to fair hogs	5 00@6 00
Choice fat muttens	3 00@4 00

Grain and Feed-stuffs.

Quotations below are on grain from store.
Corn—Wholesale, 10c per bushel in sack; retail, 43c; in ear \$1.30@1.35c per bushel.
Oats—Sacks, 29@30c per bushel in car lots; 35c single bushel.
Rye—72c per 100 lb in car lots; retail, 75c per 100.
Hay—Loose, local, \$7.00@8.00; best prairie hay, baled, \$8.50 per ton; in carload lots, f. o. b., \$9.00; small bales, best, 45c; best Forney, \$7.50 per ton in carload lots.

Farm Seeds—Dallas Retail Price.
[These prices are carefully corrected from actual transactions on the foregoing date.]

Alfalfa, per lb 35c, free by mail; per peck \$2; per bushel \$7.50.
Amber cane seed, per lb 15c; per bushel \$1.00.
Red Kafir Corn, by mail, per lb, 20c; peck, 75c; bushel \$2.50.
Milo Maize, yellow or white, per lb 15c; bushel 50c.
Timothy, per lb 20c; peck 90c; bushel \$3.
Evergreen Broom Corn, best, per lb 15c; bushel \$1.50.
Wheat—Buyers are paying: No. 2 to No. 3, 65c f. o. b. at Dallas.

Dallas Wholesale Produce Market.

[Corrected weekly for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, by J. C. Howerton & Co., Wholesale Fruit, Produce and Commission Merchants, Dallas, Texas.]
Chickens—small, 2.00@2.25 per doz.; Chickens—large, 2.25@2.50 per doz.; Hens—small, 2.50@2.75 per doz.; Hens—large, 2.75@3.00 per doz.
Ducks—average, 2.00@2.25 per doz.
Turkeys—hens, 7.00@8.50; gobblers, 9.00@10.00 per doz. Good demand.
Butter—fresh, 18@20c per lb.
Potatoes—Greeneys, 1.25 per bu.; Clifton Burbanks, 1.20 per bu.
Onions—Northern, 4c@4 1/2c per lb.
Cabbage—Northern, 3c@3 1/2c per lb. California, 3c@3 1/2c per pound. South Texas 3c@3 1/2c.
Beans—Navy, 4c@4 1/2c per lb. Lima, 4 1/2c.
Peas—One-third bushel boxes, \$1.50.
Beans—One-third bushel boxes, \$1.25.
Strawberries—Per crate, 25c.
Eggs and Wool.

Hides—Buyers are paying: Dry flint, heavy, 6c; light, 4c; dry salt, 4 1/2c; gr. salt, 3c; butcher's green, 3c.
Wool—Light medium, 17c; low medium, 14c@15c; fine, 15@16.
Horns, hoofs and bones—\$6.00 per ton, delivered.

DAUGHERTY, TEXAS, April 1, 1892.
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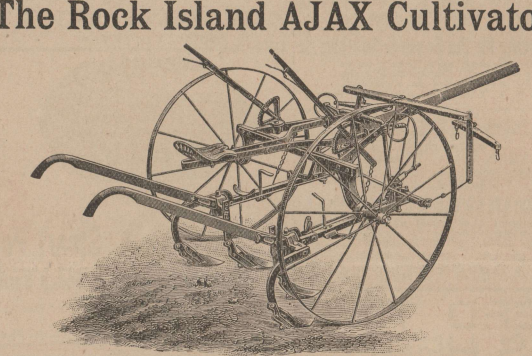
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and then the plant may be set out where you want it or sold.

All the time take good care of your trees, nourish and protect them, and in four or five years from the time of grafting you will have trees bearing the same fruit as the tree from which you obtained your scions.

If you only want a grove of seedlings, when the trees are one or two years old, remove all but one or two. But if you wish a grove of grafted or budded pecans, true to the nut, then graft in February or March, leaving two trees to be budded in June or July. This insures one grafted or budded tree in every hill or check.

If you have old pecan trees bearing small hard nuts, work the tops over, and thus make your old trees bear large, fine paper-shell pecans.

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W. R. STUART.

CROPS AND THINGS IN ELLIS COUNTY.

BOZ, ELLIS COUNTY, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I am a new subscriber to this paper, although I have been reading it for some time. I like the paper very well. It is the best farm budget I have ever gotten hold of. I don't think I can or will do without it any more.

The notes you gave on the Swine Breeders' Institute at Waxahachie were worth a great deal to me, and ought to be to many farmers. We all ought to take more interest in hog raising. The idea of a farmer having his smoke house in St. Louis is a heavy drawback to the State. It is a fact that some men can't raise hogs. I know a man right here—one of my near neighbors—who killed three hogs. I helped him kill them; two sows and one boar, each over a year old. One sow weighed 109 pounds, one 137, and one 180. This man owns a good farm, too. Hogs are not scarce in this country, but there are not enough.

Oats are up and looking fine. Wheat looks well. Corn planting has begun. We had a nice rain just in time to plant corn. Land is being prepared for the fleecy staple. There will be a good deal of cotton planted. R. H. MARTIN.

"WOLVES!"

COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

Please announce that I would be very glad to receive specimens of the "wolves" from the back of the horse. They are not uncommon in some parts of Texas at this season of the year. They should be preserved in alcohol or whiskey and sent at my expense, and greatly oblige,

M. FRANCIS.

LAWRENCE, TEXAS, Feb. 9, 1891.

Whitman Agricultural Co.

Gentlemen:—After giving the Full Circle Steel Hay Press, which I bought of you last year, a thorough test, I am well pleased with it. It does its work well and speedily. Yours respectfully,

W. C. LEONARD.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A SUGGESTION TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It would be well for those making inquiries in regard to animal ailments to be sure and give particulars. State age, sex and condition as to flesh. State if other animals in your vicinity are similarly affected, how long the trouble has existed. State character of food, etc. In describing certain parts of the body remember that "on the jaw" may mean several places, "on the throat" and "on the neck" are likewise indefinite. This can be happily overcome by making a drawing of the part showing the exact spot affected; or, cut a picture of a horse, or cow, or whatever animal may be affected out of a stock paper, and indicate the point with the pencil. This would save a long description and secure the desired result.

Will you kindly inform me through your valuable paper to whom to apply to get information where desirable school land is to be had. Also if the Panhandle country is adapted to growing of timber if planted, and what kind?—Roubt GUNN, Denton, Texas.

Ans.—Address Commissioner General Land Office, Austin, Texas.

Will you give us a good preparation for coating roofs, when made of planks. I built a shed of heart pine plank four years ago, and it is in good condition yet. I shall build a hay shed soon of same material and want to give it a good coating while new. I find by turning the heart side of pine planks up they cup very little.—C. R. McLEOD, Dripping Sp., Texas.

Ans.—Take fine sand dust from a clay road and sift it carefully. Take pine tar and thin down with spirits of turpentine. To the latter add the dust, measure for

measure, and stir often while using. Apply warm.

What will cure corns in horses' feet? I have a mare that has a corn in her left foot. I would be grateful to you if you will let me know what to do. I know you can furnish the desired information as your paper contains all the valuable information in the States. If I happen to leave a copy of your paper at the store I have a rack at home until my wife gets to read it, so do not stop my paper, for I do not want to miss a copy.—J. R. BRUMMETT, Henrietta, Texas.

Ans.—Corns are the result of bad shoeing. Have the blacksmith cut out the corn, and if there is pus let it out and wash the sore every day with carbolic water. Correct shoeing will prevent many cases from giving further trouble.—F.

I had a fine calf to die to-day. It was lame in shoulder this morning. It swelled and turned black and the blood coagulated through the hide. It died seven hours. I have some more registered calves. Please give best preventive and treatment.—D. W. RIDER, Christian, Texas.

Ans.—The calf probably died of "black-leg." There is no curative treatment.

known for the disease. The disease can be prevented by keeping the stock away from stagnant water and wet lands.—F.

Please give me a remedy for fistula. I have a mare I think is taking it. It has been growing about two years.—F. M. JONES, Cleburne, Texas.

Ans.—I think you will be able to scatter the enlargement with a good sharp instrument. Try Kendall's Spavin Cure on it. If matter forms open at the lowest point and wash daily with carbolic water.—F.

Dr. W. FOLSETTER: I have a valuable 4-year-old filly, that when she steps over a log or gully, or when started up after resting, stops as though cramped, sticks head forward, lowers middle of neck and draws in flank as if choked and grunts, and steps backward two or three steps quickly; spells last from five to ten seconds. She has been scoldered and well fed on corn, threshed oats, corn tops and sorghum, and turned on wheat occasionally; is in good flesh, but not fat; hair sleek and digestive and urinary organs in good shape as far as I can tell. She eats hearty and plays when loose, but seems to be losing flesh. Is not in foal. Please name disease and remedy.

Ans.—Also have a 3-year-old gelding with running sore on under side of lower jaw opposite first molar. Will tooth have to be removed?

Please answer through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—R. A. DUNLAP, Farmer, Texas.

Ans.—1. From your description, I cannot tell what is the matter with your filly. If it is not cramp of the muscles; and if should be so, she will get all right if exercised regularly.

2. In the case of the gelding, the tooth will most likely have to be taken out before the fistula will cure up. Sometimes it is not necessary to take out the tooth, but it generally is. Respectfully, Wm. FOLSETTER.

Will a gravel in a horse foot cause a wasting or shrinking of the shoulder? The horse was graveled in September, 1892, and gravel came out in January, 1893. Apparently the foot is well and sound, but the horse is quite lame and his shoulder wasting away slowly. Please give remedy through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and oblige.—J. E. PEADRE, Waxahachie, Texas.

Ans.—A wasting of the muscles of the shoulder indicates a lameness somewhere in the limb. As soon as the lameness is cured the muscles will resume their former volume and functions.—F.

BALLS OF FIRE
hurled into the ranks of an army could not have created the excitement and dismay that our
MURRAY \$55.95 BUGGY and \$5.95 HARNESS

have caused among the Buggy and Harness Manufacturers, Dealers and Agents throughout the United States. **FOUR YEARS AGO** we began our Murray Buggies and Harness direct to the consumer, barring out all Middlemen in the shape of the Dealer and the Agent, and giving to our consumers themselves the benefits of the immense profits heretofore squeezed and coaxed out of us by a class of men who were fully convinced that by selling at first cost to the consumer direct, and by giving them the most substantial, the newest styles and the best finished work that could be produced, we would be eminently successful.



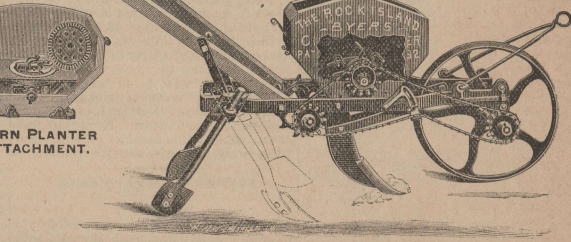
What has been the result of our four years' work in reforming the Buggy and Harness business of the country? The result is simply this—that to-day our name is a criterion of **QUALITY and LOW PRICES.** Our "MURRAY" Buggies and Harness are more widely used than any three makes in the whole country. We have had to increase our Plant from year to year, until now we have the best facilities for serving our customers of any factory on the face of the globe.

WE'VE OUR FIGHTING CLOTHES ON! and from now and henceforth the war will be more bitter than ever. The support we have received from all parts of the country fully warrants us in saying that we have friends by the Hundreds of Thousands, and with their support, we will the coming season make a record that will even eclipse our past glorious success. All people except fools have enemies—we have ours; they are the Factories, Dealers, Agents and Imitators, who are sore at our unprecedented success, and the loss of the "soft snags" which they previously had, and they now spend their many idle hours in talking against the "Murray" Buggies and Harness. We like to have them talk for they only advertise our work that much more—as any person easily sees, and were we not a most dangerous rival, they would not spend so much of their valuable "time" in "grunting" against us. To these so-called "crankers" we can only say, that they have our sympathy, while we have the trade. If saving "Dollars" amounts to anything whatever to you, we're entitled to your support and trade. Write us for the **GRAND CATALOGUE** now published. It contains about one hundred and fifty pages of illustrations and prices which will be of great interest to you. Will mail you this Catalogue **FREE OF CHARGE** if you'll simply drop us a line asking for it.

THE WILBER H. MURRAY MFG. CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO, ANNILATORS OF HIGH PRICES AND EXORBITANT PROFITS

The only Planter made worthy of having the name "FORGE FEED" applied to it. Our Ficker Wheel is entirely out of the Hopper. The Agitator FORCES the seed out of the Hopper to the Feed or Ficker Wheel, which distributes same so accurately that but little or no chopping is required. The Frame is of one piece of steel; the Opener and Shovel are both steel; the Shanks and Blades are steel. If the Shovel catches on rock or root, it will fly back, being held in place by a friction clutch. The Shanks and Wheel both can be raised or lowered. The Corn Attachment is a heavy feed, with Spring Cut-off and Knocker. Don't have to change Hoppers to put on. The Shanks, by exchanging places, stand forward as a Shovel Planter or back as a Drag-foot Planter, according to conditions of ground on which you plant.

The Rock Island
"BYERS"
Combined Cotton & Corn Planter

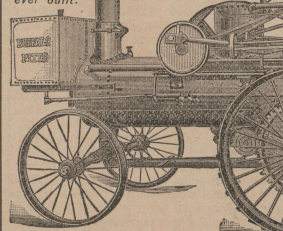


ROCK ISLAND PLOW CO., ROCK ISLAND, ILL. DALLAS, TEXAS.

THE BUFFALO PITTS TRASHING MACHINERY

MOST COMPLETE BUFFALO PITTS TRACTION ENGINE
ever built.

During our long experience in the implement business we have never handled a line that has given better general satisfaction than the **BUFFALO PITTS Trashing Machinery.** Among our customers during the past season are many of the most prominent threshermen in Texas, and they all to a man, freely testify, that the PITTS is all and more than recommended to them. For the coming season still further improvements have been added, at a large additional expense to the cost of the machine, and which improvements we shall give our patrons without extra charge. The



BUFFALO PITTS TRACTION ENGINE with its patent throttle reverse lever, friction clutch pulley and 100 gallon water tank on front end, is the most complete Traction Engine ever built. Our 15 horse wood or coal burning engine for this season has **64 inch wrought iron rear wheels with 16 inch face and wrought iron front wheels with 6 inch face.** No Engine builders in the country that we are aware of, are furnishing such large wheels and with such wide face. We also carry in stock 14 and 16 horse California style straw burning Engines, which in point of merit are excelled by any other make of Traction Engines known to the trade. The

BUFFALO PITTS RIVAL and CALIFORNIA Threshers are the best that can be produced, and, as improved for this season, stand head and shoulders above all competitors. Except our Double Fan, Sprocket Chain Drive and "Catch-All" attachment, all points of merit which have proven practical. Our 36 inch Separator with 56 inch face has the largest separating capacity of any Thresher made, and will handle and save grain better than any other Threshers of the same size cylinder will waste. This with our 15 horse wood or coal burning Traction Engine makes a noble threshing outfit and one of which any man who justly prides himself on having the best always taken the lead. It was first noted as superior to all others for **RIVAL THRESHER** is the best outfit on the market for small crops, or for two or three farmers to buy together for their own use. The farmer who owns a machine like this has no delay. It has always taken the lead. It was the first practical Stacker invented, and is to-day the best Stacker in the world. It is a well-known fact among threshermen, all of whom recognize it as a first-class, indispensable article and without which no threshing outfit is complete.

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THE NEW REEVE'S STACKER is a well-known fact among threshermen, all of whom recognize it as a first-class, indispensable article and without which no threshing outfit is complete. We carry in stock: **GRINDERS, PUMPS, COOPER, PAINT and OILS WAGONS, Boshan Mills and Evaporators, Buggies, Carriages, Chairs and Harness.**

Without a successful rival. No Threshing Outfit is complete without it. Write us for your wants.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

CORRESPONDENCE

JERSEY PRECOCITY.

CLEVELTON, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:
Last year I saw in your columns a note of a prolific heifer, I believe from Brother Clark. I have a half Jersey heifer dropped 20th of November, 1890. The first of April, 1893, she dropped her first calf, and March 3d, 1893, her second calf—both heifers. It will be seen that she had her first calf at the age of one year, four months and six days, and that when she was twenty-seven months and two weeks old she had brought two calves. Is "Bonnie" entitled to the cake?
R. L. SCOTT.

JEFF WELBORN ON THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

NEW BOSTON.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:
The great number of letters asking for more light on the making of a fall crop of Irish potatoes shows very clearly that the reading, Southern farmer is wide-awake to the necessity of another money crop besides cotton, and proposes to avail himself of the first practical and plausible substitute for "all cotton." And I now insist that every farmer, who reads this letter shall stop and think before he puts his whole trust in cotton this year. With all the hold-back possible by the reading, thinking farmers, the acreage planted in cotton this season will be at least 15 per cent greater than last year, and when we remember that outside of Southern, Central and West Texas we yield last season was cut short 25 per cent on the upland by excessive rains and boll worms, and 90 per cent of the bottom lands made less than 10 per cent of a crop, and that these same bottom lands are enriched, and this season capable of making 25 per cent above an average crop, and that they are forced by necessity to plant a large cotton acreage to get supplies to make a crop on, besides the last year's calamity forces them, for lack of cash, to have their farms and plantations worked upon the tenant system, and it is a losing game to the landlord for his tenant to plant anything else besides cotton.

Then again, when we look at Mr. Cleveland's cabinet of lawyers and silver enemies, and knowing that Mr. Cleveland himself is the arch enemy of an increased currency, and gold is now being locked up and our treasury has sold out to New York bankers; and as to free trade we have no promise of this kind, except in raw material, and we see the Hill wing of the Democratic party will vote with the Republicans on the tariff questions, so we can only expect a greater contraction of the currency, which, within itself, is a greater drawback to the price of cotton than the increased acreage.

Then again, the excessively low price of the hog product for the past few years, coupled on to the great fatality from various diseases and the increased consumption of our pork abroad, has driven bacon to 14 and 15 cents a pound, cash, which means 20 cents a pound on a credit; coffee, 25 cents cash, 30 cents a pound on a credit. The farmer who depends upon the credit business to make cotton had better look for some other money crop to help cotton out; also plant everything possible for home consumption. At our house we never think of cooking bacon, except with vegetables for dinner, or making coffee, except for breakfast—and would not if they were ever so cheap. We have nearly lived upon vegetables, milk, butter and chickens and eggs, with fruit, since I married; before I married I lived mostly in a bachelor's ranch on hog meat and coffee. I was always sick and believed I was incurable, but the change of living has made a perfectly healthy man of me.

Now, I do not mean that we should not plant cotton or live on a credit, because 90 per cent of us farmers cannot help ourselves. But my proposition is, to raise home supplies at home as far as possible, then all the cotton we can if there is no better sure crop for money. The land time required to grow home supplies will of necessity cut off the cotton crop from 30 to 80 per cent, and thus enhance the price, if all could be induced to raise their supplies at home; but this is an impossibility. Still, we reading farmers can do it. Now, the fall Irish potato crop must naturally dovetail in with this home supply business and does not interfere with our mortgaging our cotton or other crops and living on a credit; no cash outlay needed except for a peck or half-bushel of seed potatoes in the spring; this we always buy anyway. The fall crop is planted after cotton is laid by, and can be left undug until after cotton is picked. The seed for the fall crop is saved from the tubers too small for table use, but the spring crop should be planted from good sized, smooth

potatoes. While the Triumph is far superior to any and all other potatoes for either spring or fall crop, and especially the fall crop, because it originated at the South from the fall crop, and any fall crop seed will produce both earlier and better spring vegetables than spring grown. This Triumph potato cost in the market this spring \$1.10 a bushel more than any other and the demand could not near be supplied at that. Still, as far a crop of fall potatoes can be grown of any of the early sorts, especially Early Rose and Peerless, as can be grown in the spring, and of superior quality. A fall grown potato has the flavor of new spring potatoes all winter because they never mature, but are checked in growth by cold.

Now when the spring crop via a turn yellow dig a hole in the pata about one foot deep and large enough to hold all the seed you want for fall crop. As soon as potatoes are dug (must not lay in the sun) fill this hole to within four or five inches of the top with the potatoes intended for fall crop seed. Then cover them with straw or corn shucks thoroughly, then put about four inches of dirt on the straw. Cover this dirt with more straw, and just dirt enough to hold down the straw or old potato vines without more dirt. Then the work is done until wanted for fall planting, which is the first time the soil gets in season after August 5th. Don't shelter the hill from rain. If there is rain enough to wet through to the potatoes they will all be sprouting when wanted for the fall crop. But whether sprout or not, if the tubers are cut (I always quarter them if they are not too small, but if half the very smallest tubers) and planted in finely pulverized, moist soil they will come up, but the sprouting is best. A furrow should be opened below the surface, the cut tuber dropped in this furrow while fresh and moist, and be immediately covered with four one-horse turning plow furrows, and a log or plank drag or roller run over the rows to press the beds and pulverize. A few days later commence to harrow the ground and harrow every few days until plants show above ground. When three, four or five inches high run around the row with side harrow or sixteen-inch sweep. A few days later lay by with turning plow run shallow, but put the dirt up around the stem of the plant. If the land is clay when laid by with turning plow, side harrow, or run three wide sweep furrows shallow. All cultivation should be shallow. If all the labor was hired a fall crop of potatoes should not cost over ten cents a bushel. The seed and land cost nothing because the seed are from the spring crop and too small for anything else. A forage crop has been grown upon the land in the spring; it does not materially interfere with our other crops, and needs no costly outlay. More and on.

JEFF WELBORN.

P. S.—I want to advise Mr. W. A. Clark in his cotton experiments to plant one month earlier or one month or six weeks later, and giving the early profligate stalks to the foot on three and a-half foot rows, as early prolific originators of root, instead of one stalk to the two feet, and I think he will get very different results, especially if he plants in acre or more plots instead of only a few square rods. I will criticize this with other experiments on lint and varieties in May, after it is too late for planting. J. W.

FOR THE STOCK LAW.

HARMONY HILL, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:
As I have seen so many disinterested letters against the stock law, in your valuable paper, I concluded I would write one in its favor.

Mr. A. P. Cagle says in his letter in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of Feb. 25: "The man who advocates a stock law in Texas has lost his religion," and he suggests that special prayer ascend to the throne of heaven and try and lead him back to the paths of peace. But I think the man who opposes a stock law in Texas never had any religion at the start. I would suggest that special prayer should be offered for him to try to convert him to a sensible view of the profits and expense of a farm. He says the stock law of Georgia is drying all the poor men to Texas for grass. I do not know why they will come to Texas for grass, unless it would be for crab grass, especially in this part of Texas. There is but little grass here, only in the field and we have not got enough time to work that out, for repairing our old rotten down, old-fashioned, ten foot rail fence, whereas if we had the stock law we could devote all our spare time to the better preparation and cultivation of our farms.

He spoke of being a goober grabber, and knows whereof he speaks. He may know how to grabble goobers for I am satisfied that is all he ever does, for if not he would never, never oppose the stock law. He knows nothing of making rails

and fencing a farm and keeping it in good repair, if so, he would certainly favor a stock law.

He says when he came to Texas he came on a pony with a tin cup, a coffeepot, a piece of bread and meat and a stake rope, and there were no wire fences and grass was fine. That may have been all true at that time, but the time has come that all of his fine grass that he captured with his stake rope has wiggled completely out, and the people of Texas have got upon a higher plane, and want something better than a tin cup, a coffeepot and a stake rope.

He says that if a general stock law were enacted in Texas that the beginning would be the end.

He also says it would be a greater calamity than drouths, bill worms, floods and yellow fever; also that weeds would grow up in the streets of our most populous cities, and our towns and villages would be building places for bats and owls. This might be the case if all of our Texas people were goober grabbers and did nothing else but ride about on a Mustang pony with a tin cup and a coffeepot, corn bread and a stake rope. We believe our people of Texas are more industrious than that, and if relieved of the trouble and expense of keeping up an old rotten, plank fence, that they would dig up all of the weeds, and route the owls and bats and make our cities and towns and farms blossom like the rose. "Give me liberty or give me death," is our motto. The way to gain this liberty is to relieve us of this trouble and expense of fencing against our own stock and everybody else's and give us the liberty of fencing our own stock, only.

He says what we need is good roads, and educate the children, and the country is safe. But we believe that we need more education, better roads, and the full stock law, and the country will be safe, otherwise it is lost. He speaks of justice to all men, and the justice of compelling us to fence against our own stock and everybody else's, where we only get the use of our own stock? "Give me liberty or give me death."

He speaks of free schools, which I am glad we have, but couldn't we have better free schools and more of them if we were relieved of the expense of keeping up so much fence for so little a profit? "Give me liberty or give me death."

He speaks of wisdom, like money, being power when rightly applied, but we think from his letter that his wisdom is like our money, very limited, and wrongly applied in opposing the stock law.

He thinks the men who want stock law in this country are few. But we think he would get on his Mustang pony and bring his tin cup, coffeepot (not corn bread for we have plenty of biscuit here) and his stake rope, and ride around and see our farmers, he would change his mind, for the large majority of farmers in this part are in favor of the stock law. "Give me liberty or give me death."

MARVIN ADAMS.

ROOT PRUNED FRUIT TREES.

PARIS, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

In reading friend Stringfellow's article in last issue, March 11, in answer to Mr. Lesheen, I am sure nothing could have surprised me more than the way he speaks of my endorsement of his root pruning methods and my stock pruning before grafting. I have no intention of his method of root pruning the tree before planting. I favor shortening the roots, say to something like six or eight inches, of one year old fruit trees, and cutting the tops back to eighteen to twenty-four inches, and let the trees form low heads. I am sure my position on this subject is well known. Capt. S. says: "The doctor kindly sent me a dozen apple trees grown the past season from root, or rather whole stock, grafts, that were beyond comparison the finest one year apple trees I ever saw, both in root and top. I examined the trees carefully and found that the Doctor had cut the seedling stocks back nearly to the collars and inserted a clon about one foot long and had trimmed the side roots closely." Now I am perfectly satisfied that my friend would not misrepresent my trees knowingly. But he made an awful big mistake when he says I had cut the stock back nearly to the collar and inserted a clon about a foot long. I never made such a graft as that in my life. There were two sets of apple trees sent him. One set were from grafts on short piece roots, trees small and trifling, and he has got this mixed in some way. I will send friend Stringfellow a few apple grafts when we go to plant out in nursery. He will then see what an apple graft is, and he will see that they are all grafted at the crown, and no root under six inches long, and I want him to plant them without cutting away any of the roots. Make the soil loose and

mellow to a depth of 12 to 24 inches, and plant the grafts out 13 to 15 inches apart, taking care to firm the soil well around the graft and up to the top bud on the clon, which he will find 4 or 5 inches only in length. I want short piece root propagators to send him some also, especially grafts made from third and fourth cuts, and let the Captain experiment. No one is afraid unless it be the piece-root advocates. The Captain already has one dozen of our whole root apple trees to experiment with, but I want him to cut back the roots to six or eight inches and have holes, so the roots will not be cramped when he is preparing and planting to represent my mode. Piece-root advocates ought to be willing to send on their trees if they have faith in the doctrine they preach, for certainly near the coast where all kinds of trees, even the elm, is said to grow from cuttings, is the very best place they can possibly have the best made in their interests. W. W. STUART.

[The foregoing was received after the Orchard & Garden Department had gone to press, and by special request based upon the lateness of the season, it is printed out of its proper place.—ED. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.]

THE CUT WORM.

COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

The most common species of this predatory insect (*Agrotis suffusa*) is very common in the gardens here and does serious injury to early vegetables, such as cabbage, radishes, peas, etc. It cuts the plant off in the night near the top of the ground and takes it a little way into the ground to feed on where it burrows during the day to keep from the heat of the sun. It also crawls under stones, pieces of plank, or leaves scattered over the surface for the same purpose. It may easily be caught by turning over these things or by raking it out of the ground with a common garden hoe. It has been recommended to punch holes in the ground around the plants to entrap this insect, but this method has proved unsatisfactory here.

The most satisfactory method tried here for destroying this insect is to dip a few young succulent bunches of clover, a plant the insect likes well, into a gallon of water containing an ounce of Paris green or London purple, and then place small bunches of it about in the rows of the plants. After this was done among our young cabbage plants, many of the insects were found dead under the bunches next day. They had gone under the clover either to feed or for shelter and in eating some of the clover they had also eaten some of the deadly poison.

Perhaps the best method of keeping them from injuring young melon and cucumber plants is to take two small wires (willow branches will do) about two feet long and bend them over the hills in the shape of a half circle and stick the two ends into the ground, making the wires cross in the center. Over the wires spread some cheap cloth, putting dirt all around over the edge to hold it down, and to prevent the insects crawling under. This cloth will also prevent the attack of the striped squash beetle (*Diabrotica vittata*) and will also protect from frost. The cloth does not obstruct the rain nor but little of the sunlight or air if very thin. This cloth may be left on till the vines are all ready to run. R. H. PRICE, Professor Horticulture and Botany.

PECAN CULTURE IN A NUT-SHELL.

OCEAN SPRINGS, MISS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Choose land where the hickory thrives—the richer the land the better. Alluvial soil being best. Get the land in first rate tith or condition, for the pecan appreciates attention; then check off 40x40 foot—or more if the land is very rich. In every check or hill plant, to secure a stand, four nuts in a square about five or six inches apart, three to four inches deep. Put down a stake or post to mark the spot, and to protect the young trees for a few years from the plow, which should be constantly run in cultivating the ground on which a crop can be raised without injury to the trees. But the ground must be cultivated, and the growth of the trees should be stimulated by the use of mulch, muck or fertilizer. When the trees are two years old, cut them down a little under the surface of the ground and insert in each a good soil or graft six inches long, with one or two good eyes. Procure the scions from trees bearing the Stuart, Van Deman, Jewett, or other choice nut. When your stocks are three years old, and the grafts one year old, remove all but the best and most promising plant, by digging well around them, and, with a very soft rope and a pry, pulling up the tap root, which should then be pruned with care,

four to six shoots are allowed to grow, a well shaped head can easily be formed. Care should be taken to avoid the formation of crotches, and whenever practicable the branches should be arranged in a spiral manner around the central shoot. If this can be secured, it will make a wonderful difference in the number of trees that split down.

Much has been written as to the best time for pruning, and although a few points seem settled, there is a great divergence of opinion regarding others. One old saying is, "prune in the fall for growth and in the summer for fruit." As noted before, the check to the tree is very slight if performed after the leaves drop in the fall, and on the opening of spring the tree is in a condition to at once begin a normal development. On the other hand, a tree pruned has commenced, receives a severe shock and the growth is checked, at the same time the sap is turned into other channels and is used in developing the fruit spurs for the next year's crop.

(To be continued.)

I enclose \$1.75 for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and St. Louis Republic, two of the best papers in the South. Hope I will never fail to get every issue. Peaches and three kinds of pears are beginning to bloom. Figs are putting out leaves—you know they do not bloom, except at the end of the fruit. Kelsey and fifteen other varieties of Japan plums have not bloomed yet. Domestic plums have.—J. P. TAYLOR, Columbia, Texas.

A TIMELY HINT.

Farm and Vineyard.

Here is one of Professor L. H. Bailey's practical stories: I know a man by the name of Bixey, and after he went into the peach business I went to see him. Out behind the packing house he had a large dye vat, and some men and women were dipping the tops of his baskets into this aniline dye. Everybody soon learned to recognize his fruit by the bright color of his basket tops. So he is making lots of money out of the dyeing business, but he takes care that his fruit is carefully graded, and all that is put into such baskets is of the finest quality.

Gardening: Blackberry plants are of two kinds, suckers and root cuttings. Suckers are plants that come up from the roots when they have spread in the ground. Root cuttings are secured by digging up roots, and cutting them into pieces about three or four inches long, and planting in drills like peas or potatoes. Each root sprouts and develops a plant, which may be taken up the following season. Root cuttings are considerably superior to suckers; but if the suckers be taken up with the cross root attached, it is practically just as good. The life of any blackberry plant is in the horizontal root from which grows the cane.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

Korreston Herald.

Say, young man, there is one thing you cannot do. You can't make a success in life unless you work. Better men than you have tried it and failed. You can't loaf around street corners and saloons, smoke cigars, tell foul stories, drink whisky and sponge on some one else without making a failure in life. You must learn a trade or get into some honest business. If you don't, you will be a chronic loafer, despised by all, producing nothing—simply making yourself a burden on your parents or the State. There is no place in the world to-day for loafers. The ripe fruit is all at the top of the tree. You must climb to get it. If you wait for it to fall at your feet, you will never get it. Smarter men will jump up and pluck it all. Move. Do something, no matter how small. It will be a start. Help yourself and others will help. There is no royal path to success. Toll, grit, endurance—these are the requisites. Wake up and see what you can do.

SOMETHING NEW.

Through sleeping cars between Dallas and San Antonio, via Hearne, are now being run by the Houston & Texas Central and International & Great Northern Railways. Only through car service between North and Southwest Texas points.

A. G. P. A., Palestine, Texas.

WORTH WORKING FOR.

The round-trip railroad ticket, sleeper, fare both ways, a week's admission to the World's Fair, free board and incidental expenses, all for a club of subscribers to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH should prove a boon to any and every one who wishes to attend the great Columbian Exposition. Write for particulars.

Maule's Seeds

No gardener or fruit grower can afford to be without our new SPEED AND PLANT BOOK. IT IS A WONDER. A few of its special features: 700 illustrations; \$2.75 in Cash Prizes; beautiful colored Plates; everything good, old or new. It is mailed free to all enclosing 6c. in stamps for return postage (less than one-third its cost.) Write to-day, mention this paper and address 1711 Filbert St., Philadelphia.

MYRTLE TREE FRUIT FARM.
Emmet V. Rhoads, Manager, Saint Paris, O.
\$1.50 will buy 100 choice Grape Vines—Vines, Red, White. Write for lists of what Trees, Vines, etc. \$1.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 will buy Bigs for hatching. Berkshire Figs.

SHERMAN NURSERIES—18th Year.
First-class stock Home Grown True. Low prices, fair dealing. I pay the freight if desired. Choice trees by mail. Write to JOHN S. KERR, Prop'r, Sherman, Texas.

PLANTS. In order to introduce my plants I will for one dollar send by mail 25 choice blooming plants, as named varieties. Also care and how to treat when received.

ISAAC SPACHT, Florist, JERSEYVILLE, ILL.

TEXAS GROWN SEED.

Jerusalem Artichokes

Solves the problem of economically raising hogs in Texas. 40 bushels of seeds and their pigs wintered on one acre. No digging. No re-seeding for the next year's crop. For descriptive circular address G. Wenz, 614 S. 5th St., Waco, Texas.

Glen St. Mary Nurseries.

Pears, Peaches, Plums, Japan Persimmons, Figs, Apples, Apricots. Everything for the South & Southwest. Trees in any quantity from \$2 worth to a carload. Illustrated catalogue and price list free on application. Address G. L. TABER, Glen St. Mary, Florida.

PARIS NURSERIES.

GRAPE VINES. BERRY PLANTS. Finest hardy ornamentals, such as Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, etc.

All home grown and thoroughly tested.

No doubtful high priced varieties to offer Large bearing orchards to propagate from. Wholesale and retail. No traveling agents employed. Catalogues free on application. STELL & CLARK, W. W. Stell, Paris, Tex.

SEED TIME IS HERE.

See our new Catalogue of Plants and Tested Seeds for

SOUTHERN PLANTERS.

Alfalfa and Bermuda Grass Seed. Eastern Grown Seed Potatoes—Standard Varieties The Best Early Irish Potato Ever Offered. Bliss Early Triumph—Will Not Rot.

35 Packets of Vegetable Seed for \$1, mailed Free. 15 Monthly Boxes of 18 Geraniums, all named, mailed free on receipt of \$1.

DRUMM SEED & FLORAL CO.

800 Main Street, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

SEED CORN!

TO HAVE GOOD CORN YOU MUST PLANT GOOD SEED.

- WE OFFER: Per Bushel.
- EARLY MASOPON CORN, made 80 bushels per acre last year \$1.50
 - HICKORY KING CORN 2.00
 - SHOE PEG OF CONSCIENCE CORN 2.00
 - GOLDEN BEAUTY CORN 1.50
 - VINELESS SWEET POTATOES 2.50
 - GRAND ALFALFA 7.00
 - BROOM CORN 1.50
 - LINTLESS COTTON SEED, per packet 1.00

Texas Seed & Floral Co., DALLAS, TEXAS.

SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES & VINES

Wormy Fruit and Leaf Blight of Apples, Pears, Cherries, and Plums prevented, also Grapes and Potato Rot—by spraying with Stahl's Double Acting Excelsior Spraying Machine. Best in the market. Thousands in use. Catalogue describing all insects injurious to fruit, mailed Free. Address WM. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

LONG STAPLE COTTON SEED.

The finest Long Staple Cotton. Staple from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches long, was raised in 1892 on my farm in the famous Brazos Bottom. I have a limited quantity of the seed for sale at one dollar per bushel, f. o. b. Bryan, in sacks. Special price on large orders. Address Wm. KOPE, BRYAN, TEXAS.

R-FERRENOES: First National Bank, Merchants and Planters National Bank, Bryan, Texas. Adon & Lobit, Bankers and Com. Merchants, T. Gonzales & Sons, Com. Mer's Galveston, Tex

McKinney Nurseries.

SEND FOR OUR NEW LIST

Telling what to plant and where to plant it, and how to have

Fruit, and Plenty of it, in any Part of Texas.

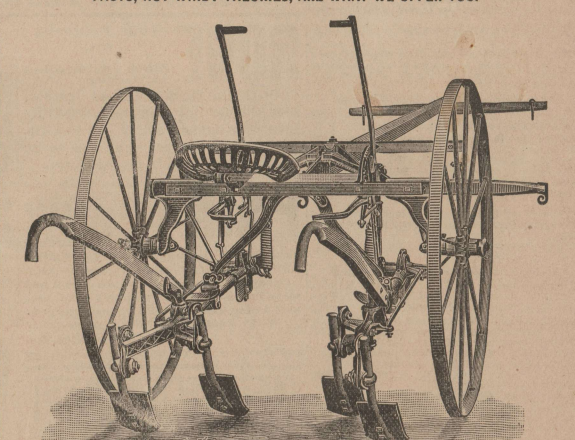
E. W. KIRKPATRICK, MCKINNEY, TEXAS.

Stuart Pecan Co., Ocean Springs, Miss. Circulars Free. Endorsed by Prof. H. E. Van Deman, U. S. Pomologist.

STRONG, SYMMETRICAL, SAFE.

POPULAR AS EVER. EVERYBODY LIKES IT. NOBODY KICKS.

BALAAH'S MULE DON'T TALK FOR US, BUT WE MAKE CULTIVATORS THAT DO. FACTS, NOT WINDY THEORIES, ARE WHAT WE OFFER YOU.



THE NEW No. 4 1/2 PARALLEL MOVEMENT STANDARD IS "AWAY YONDER!"

The Improved Couplings on the beam and the new Iron Frame are specially commended to your inspection. The COMBINATION SPRINGS lift the beams easily over obstructions, yet do not act until pressure is applied—then they act promptly and effectively. All the Standard Cultivators run as steady as a plow. They are made that way. No jumping up and down like a jack rabbit. The New Foot Lift is another feature sure to please every one. To do work with a Standard Cultivator is a picnic. You can bed up for sotton by using the Turning Shovels, and do as well as with two tris over with a turning plow. When any dealer tells you he has a cultivator "as good as the Standard," he admits that the Standard has no superior. It has no equal. There is one good reason why you should take your valuable time in proving to yourself by trying this machine that the dealer was mistaken! Play for safety and buy the Standard; then there will be no time lost. Sweeps and Turning Shovels of finest quality are fitted to all Standard Cultivators.

EMERSON, TALCOTT & CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

Poultry and Bees.

Undoubtedly prices for chickens would be better in all our city markets if they were marketed in a more attractive shape. The consumption would be less and, if eaters could see the filthy coops their fry was taken from only the day before.

Broilers, about this season, bring in New York about 50 cents per pound, and sometimes even more than that. A broiler should weigh one and one-half pounds. This would make 75 cents each for such stock. In these regions, consumers do not spend quite so much on the every day appetite. Producers ought, however to get beef prices for chickens, say 15 cents per pound, or from 20c to 25c each, the year round.

Friend Hefflybower, in the last issue of Texas Stockman and Farmer, says: "So A. A. Pittuck * * * never saw a Plymouth Rock with plumage barred to the skin with light blue, steel gray, or dark blue bars." This is of course true; no one ever saw such a monstrosity, but no apology is necessary from friend Hefflybower, as he plainly did not come so near the truth on purpose. His intention was to misrepresent what we said, but with his peculiar manner of "slinging English," said what he did not want to say.

If there ever was a time when eggs were as abundant as now in Texas, it was before the advent of the writer. The discussion of improved poultry and the poultry shows, and the general spirit of progress which actuates the people, have concurred to produce this result. They have been pouring into the market towns by car loads for several weeks and the grocery stores are blockaded with them, box upon box and barrel upon barrel. Farmers are beginning to pay more attention to poultry, and the present overflow of eggs is merely the surplus after supplying the home tables. Now to make this increased production mutually beneficial, non-producers must acquire the habit of more liberal consumption. Eggs must follow the course of all luxuries—the more there may be produced the more will be consumed. With eggs at 8 to 9 cents why not eat eggs twice or thrice a day?

TALK ABOUT DUCKS.

Poultry raising dont consist of a few chickens and quit. Other fowls come under the same general head. Chickens are the most important because the most numerous—not because they are most profitable. Turkeys, geese and ducks are all raised to a good profit by those who know how and do the best they know. However, it is the opinion of this writer that more "bonest money" can be made from ducks than from any bird, whether it flies or not. We dont allude to the quacking puddle duck, nor the carunculated devil in feathers the Muscovy. But improved ducks, Pekin, Rouen or Aylesbury. With the latter we have had no actual experience, but the others are very prolific layers, laying most eggs at a time which eggs are in greatest demand, and their eggs are ready sale, bringing a better price per dozen, for cooking purposes than hen's eggs. These ducks mature rapidly, and the dressed duck is worth more per pound than any table fowl on earth, for their flesh is the best, and they will bring good prices in any appreciable market. Young ducks intended for market should be crowded from the start. They may be marketed at any time after they are ten weeks old. The best profit is in hurrying them to maturity and marketing early. Feed a large amount of green stuff. Any vegetable refuse from the kitchen, ballied or steamed with a small addition of corn meal will make them grow rapidly. Lastly, feed a week on stiff mush made with corn meal and dish water and a little lettuce or mustard, or turnip tops cut up and mixed with it. They are then fit for the table of an epicure. Take notice: The market is never overstocked with ducks.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

F. N. MINNEAR.

My experience is that the Light Brahma is the most profitable fowl for Southwest Texas. I am so fully satisfied of this that I confine myself exclusively to this breed. There is a costly economy and there is a profitable economy in all kinds of farming. Particularly is this true of poultry raising. My fowl house cost for materials \$12 25; I built it between spells of regular farm work, and much in the manner of the farmer who said to his boys after the day's plowing: "Now let us play awhile cutting stove wood." The north side is tightly boarded up. The other side are slats two inches wide and two inches space. One-half is for roosting, the south half for nests and sitters. This section has a mov-

able partition. As soon as a hen goes to sit we put her on the other side of the partition, which is connected with a lot for her use alone. The roosts are two feet from the floor, which is a bed of leached wood ashes twelve inches deep. During the day the sunlight and heat reaches every part of the inside of the house. This is the most important feature as it prevents the vermin getting a start. A few minutes with the garden rake takes out all droppings from the ash bed floor. A drop door is connected with my bed room by a wire, enabling me to close and open the door at my pleasure. We never let the chickens go with the hen, but raise them by hand in an inclosure for their use alone. I feed only once a day, shelled corn one average ear to two chickens. I feed in the morning, scattering the corn over a good space so that all can get a craw full. I am now satisfied that this is the proper way to feed poultry on the farm for profit. With eggs at twelve cents per dozen—the average price here—I find that I get from sale of eggs alone, one good dollar for every bushel of corn. Of course I make much more than this as I sell many chickens at \$1 apiece, and many sittings of eggs at \$2 each. I am not writing for the fancier, but for the farmer who sells on the market for consumption. Any farmer can do as well as I am doing. I keep pure water at all times convenient for my fowls. I use no drugs, having thus far had no need of them.

My weights for grown fowls run from eight to twelve pounds.

I do just as well with hogs, and having thirty years experience in that line, I know a thing or two, but I will not intrude upon your space further or present. A hint from the editor that what I might say would be profitable, would possibly provoke other short articles.

Neville, Texas.
[We will risk it if you will. "A hint to the writer," etc.—Ed]

I should have acknowledged receipt of the corn sheller and bone mill purchased from you some time ago. It came all right. 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. We have a very pleasant visit from Uncle Snort. He called on most of the breeders of thoroughbred poultry, and freely gave us his experience in poultry raising. His recipes for killing mites and lice on hens is the simplest and surest that I ever tried. He complimented my Brown Leghorns very highly, and took a sitting of the eggs home with him. I have read his spicy articles in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, but never had the pleasure of meeting him before. I hope, however, that he may frequently visit Belton in the future, and I can assure him a hearty welcome.—J. C. COLLINS, Belton, Texas.

Those of our readers who are interested in bees or honey should send to A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio, for his catalogue and a sample copy of Gleanings in Bee Culture—a semi-monthly magazine of 36 pages, beautifully illustrated with half tone engravings. It has also a home and garden department, making it of value to many not interested in bees. Samples sent free for the asking.

Your leisure moments can be profitably employed securing subscribers for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Suppose you make the effort.

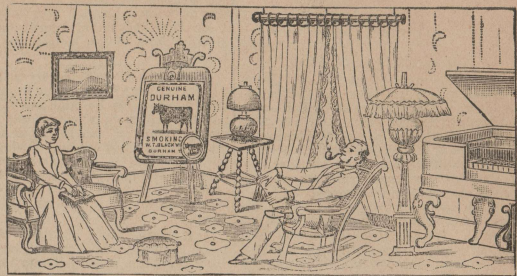
Maine Farmer: If the hens or chickens dont eat and seem out of condition, look for lice. If the chickens or hens dont grow and thrive, look for lice. If the chickens die in the pens, look for lice. In fact, ninety per cent of the troubles which afflict the poor suffering birds may be charged to the presence of vermin, and they are there because the owner wants them. This last must be so, for if not, he would get rid of them. No wonder so many poultry men are round shouldered carrying the burden of vermin. Cleanliness was long ago declared to be next to Godliness, and it is surely so in the poultry yard. If you want to clear a dollar or more on every hen kept, stop feeding lice.

HAVE YOU GOT PILES

ITCHING PILES known by moisture like perspiration, cause intense itching when warm. This form and BLEEDING or PROTRUDING PILES KILLED AT ONCE TO DR. SAN-KO'S PILE REMEDY, which acts directly on parts affected, absorbs tumors, allays itching, effecting a permanent cure. Price 50c. Druggists or mail. Dr. Jeannin, Tallahassee, Fla.

Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes.

Pure bred and carefully mated for best results. Eggs, per sitting of 14, \$1 50; three sittings, \$4. Address A. M. RAGLAND, Pilot Point, Texas.



Ladies Do you want to keep your husband home at night, and keep him agreeable and pleasant? He must smoke, and yet, you don't like the smell of his tobacco. You can drive him away to his club—out of just such things come misery, unhappiness and divorce. The trouble is that he uses poor tobacco. Coax him to get BLACKWELL'S BULL DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO; its delicate aroma will not be offensive to you, and it will not fill all the curtains, hangings and clothing with that stale disagreeable odor that now troubles you. Keep your husband home, and avoid all risks by having him smoke BULL DURHAM TOBACCO. Sold everywhere.

BLACKWELL'S DURHAM TOBACCO CO., Durham, N. C.

EGGS From pure bred Light Brahmans, \$2 for 13. CLINT THOMPSON, McKinney, Texas.

ITALIAN QUEENS. Tested \$1.50 by mail now; untested \$1.50 for \$5. Sent by April list. Send for price list of breeds and supplies. Beeswax wanted. J. N. COLWICK, Nove, Texas.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.
L. Brahma, B. Langshan, B. Plymouth Rocks, S. Wyandotte, B. Leghorn and S. Hamburgs, \$1.50 for 13, or \$3 for 30. Satisfaction guaranteed.
R. A. DAVIS, Merit, Texas.

EGGS from Fine Poultry a Specialty.
Twelve varieties, carefully mated to give best results. Satisfaction guaranteed. For price list and full particulars write to D. R. BROWN, Terrell, Texas.

FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE.
Leading varieties of finest thoroughbred Poultry. Largest Poultry farm in the South. We keep only the best. Three one cent stamps for beautiful Catalogue. Arkansas Poultry Farm, Batesville, Ark.

POULTRY Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, from the best strains. First Premiums and highest honors at American Poultry Shows. 200 choice chicks, old and young, raised from my show stock, for sale. Eggs in season. Send catalogue free. H. E. ROGERS, Lake Bluff, Ill.

PURE STANDARD S. C. W. LEGHORNS
Bred by E. HAYES, 473 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex. Eggs, 13 for \$2.50, 38 for \$4.50, express prepaid to Texas points. First and second premiums at Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition and also at Palestine Poultry Show.

EGGS AND PLANTS. Best Brown and White Rock, Bk. Minorca, Pacific Duck, \$1.50; B. Brahma, Langshan, Pk Game and Buff, \$1.50; \$2 per pair. Strawberry and Raspberry Plants. Also Poultry books and papers. Finely illustrated catalogue free. Address: GEEB BROTHERS, St. Marys, Mo. Or. H. B. GEEB, Nashville, Tenn.

Salado Bee and Poultry Yards.
Full colonies Italian bees; extracted honey; White Crested Black Polish, Silver Spangled Hamburgs and Rouen eggs for sale. First and second prize book ribbon at Dallas in '92. Also one pair W. C. B. Polish, one S. S. H. cockered and a few tricolor Houdans. HES. S. E. SHELLEY, Salado, Bell Co., Texas.

POULTRY PAYS THE FARMER.
Why not improve your stock? We have 15 Standard Varieties, handled by Experienced Fanciers, one business manager. Send 4 cents for 10 page catalogue. Fowls and Eggs in season. Alton Poultry Yards, Alton, Ill.

BEEKEEPERS SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY OF GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE.
A Handsomely Illustrated and Fully Effective Magazine and Catalogue of BEE SUPPLIES FREE. AMOS I. ROOT, Medina, O.

"Eureka Games"
My Games I claim are the best in the world. Cocks, \$5; hens, \$3. Eggs, per sitting of 13, \$2 50. Address
R. W. TICKELL, TERRELL, TEXAS.

Neches Poultry Farm.

The Largest Poultry Farm in the Southwest. The only man in Texas who devotes his whole time to Poultry Culture. Twenty-two varieties of Poultry, also Pigeons, Pea Stock and Scotch Perrier Doves; 15 first and 10 second prizes at Dallas Fair. Write for wants. Send 2 cents for 16-page catalogue.

J. G. McREYNOLDS, Nechesville, Texas. P. O. Box 75.

WHITE MINORCAS
The most prolific layers. Splendid foragers. Extremely hardy. No sickness. Stock from best imported strains: WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE Eggs \$2 for 15; shipped any distance with perfect safety, circular free.
Wm. M. Robinson, Dallas, Tex.

PLANO POULTRY YARDS, EGGS FOR SALE. S. C. W. Leghorn, \$1.50; Light Brahma and Pekin Duck, \$2; Penquill and Ginger Pk Games, \$2.50 per setting. R. H. COLEMAN, Mgr., Plano, Texas.

Elmwood Poultry Yard

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

PURE-BRED FOWLS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, the best all-purpose fowl on earth.

FOR SALE Eggs, \$3 per setting, carefully packed the fall. Warranted fresh. Cocks birds in the fall.

Agent for Spraying Machines.

Death to insects in hen houses, garden or orchard. Price, \$5.

H. B. HILLYER, BELTON, Bell Co., TEXAS.

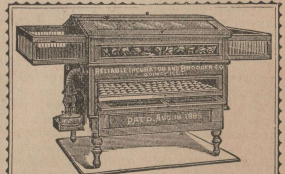
INCUBATORS and BROODERS

Brooders only \$5.00, 120 testimonials. 40 premiums, medals and diplomas. Best machine ever invented for hatching & raising chicks, turkeys & ducks. For catalogue address Geo. S. Singer, Cardington, O.

HAMPION INCUBATORS and BROODERS
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
FAMOUS MFG. CO.
RANDOLPH & CHICAGO, U.S.A.

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM WITH THE IMPROVED EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR.

Thousands in Successful Operation. SIMPLE, EFFICIENT and SELF-REGULATING. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs, at less cost, than any other incubator. Lowest priced first class Incubator made.
GEO. H. STARR, Pat. & Sole Mfr., Quincy, Ill.



"OUR RELIABLE INCUBATOR"

Will be in constant operation at the World's Columbian Exposition. The most practical machine ever offered the poultry fraternity. Send 4c stamps for descriptive catalogue. I WILL PAY YOU "40" Yards of High Class Poultry, "40." Illustrated poultry catalogue FREE. Address: Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

keep them moist, and dont let them burn. When taken out they should be mealy, not watery, a rich, brown color, and not greasy. Such beans are easily digested and healthful. A little practice will soon teach any one the exact point at which they are right. Either dried or green shelled beans may be boiled and served with cream dressing, to which a dash of pepper and salt are added.

Mashed beans are simply dried beans soaked over night, boiled until very tender, then left to simmer until quite dry. Mash thoroughly, add a cup of rich cream and beat until light with an iron spoon. These can be set into the oven to brown or served at once.

Green shelled beans, peas, either dried or green, may be served in the same way, and of course the green ones are always preferable.

In soups, both beans and peas are delicious. A cream pea soup, that was also at times made a bean soup, was served often by the chef at one of the best restaurants in Chicago. The recipe, as he gave it to a party of ladies, was: "Use green peas or shelled beans, if you have them; if not, dried ones. Soak the dry ones over night, parboil, add soda and drain, cover at once with cold water and drain again. This will take off all the soda. Boil thoroughly, then let them get dry, but do not scorch them. When done mash as fine as you can, or better, put through a colander; then take equal parts of mashed beans or peas and mashed potatoes—cold, left-over ones will do. To two cupsfuls of peas and potatoes, take one quart of sweet milk, boil, season with celery salt, or finely minced celery may be added in a little water and the water added; salt and pepper to taste; strain through a sieve; add a cup of sweet, whipped cream to each quart of milk. Do not whip the cream until stiff, just until it foams."

This made one of the most delicious and healthful soups it was ever my fortune to eat. I may also add that celery and asparagus soup may be made in exactly the same way, using the same quantity of them as of the peas.

Beans and peas are so easily grown and kept that even the poorest family can have a good supply, while so daintily served they are acceptable on the table of one of epicurean taste.

Henrietta, Texas.

A PLEASED READER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

R. E. M.

Dear Sisters of the Household—It has been a long time since I have written, if I have done without your cheery letters all this winter, for I have had so much sickness, but I thank the Lord for His goodness to us for sparing the sick ones. When I could get spare time from the sick bed it would do me good to read the letters from the sisters. I would get so much information about raising children, and I have a house full of boys. Oh, how great the responsibility—the happiness or unhappiness—not only of this home, but the home to come! I realize now while they are "trampling on my toes," if I fall to do my duty to them they may tramp on my heart.

Dear friends, pardon me, I have stayed longer than I intended. Mrs. Buchanan, I wish you great success in your work.

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

FROM A NEW MEMBER.

MARGARET.

Dear Household—I have often thought of writing a short letter for your corner, but have not written sooner because I felt my inability to say anything interesting or beneficial to any one; but I can and will tell you all how I enjoy our good letters—and they are all good, I think. I always turn to Household first, and after reading it through, feel as though I had met with and had a pleasant conversation with friends. I read all letters from young mothers, and in fact, everything pertaining to the care of children with care and eagerness, for I am a mother. Leave three little tots, the youngest just beginning to talk, and it is my earnest prayer that I may, with God's help, teach them to be true men and women.

Mrs. Laura Small's letter on this subject was good from beginning to end, and when she said, "How many chances for teaching them have I lost through carelessness or from having some more important employment to occupy my time." How many of us that have not been guilty of the same carelessness?

I like the letters on flowers, too. I have a mania for roses; have quite a collection of ever-blooming varieties. Have a pink tea that does not do well in the spring; the buds are lovely, grow to a large size, and when they begin to open the outside leaves or petals begin to die. The rose seldom

opens naturally or perfectly in the spring, but it blooms from September until December in great profusion, as fine buds and roses as ever grew. It has done this three years. Now, can any of the sisters tell me what ails it and how to remedy it? Also can the sisters tell me the best way to root Cape Jasmine?

I wonder if the sisters with babies know how easy it is to comb dandruff off baby's head after rubbing a little machine or sperm oil on the scalp. It loosens it much better than sweet oil, and the scent soon evaporates.

Vienna, Texas.

THERE ARE COUNTRY GIRLS AND COUNTRY GIRLS.

STELLA.

I heartily thank "A Happy Wife" for her kindly invitation to dinner, and oh how sincerely I wish I could accept, but "The cold winds blew" and blew my strength all away for the third winter, and so this is the first TEXAS FARM AND RANCH I have been allowed to look at for over two months. Twenty-two weeks, two years ago, nineteen weeks, one year ago, and now eight weeks have already floated by, and still I am unable to help myself, and I happen to have two of those "country girls" in the house as helpers. One from rural Norway, and one from a noted Illinois town, and raised on a farm. I do not exaggerate in the least when I tell you of the great superiority of the foreigner over the American. One came to us without recommendations, the other with elaborate ones, and I really wish I could show "A Happy Wife" the difference. Ask the American to care for my room:—"I am not here for that. Norah can do it," and I am honestly but ashamedly allowing Norah to do the work of both, principally. I have not yet seen any reason to change my mind on this subject, but "Happy Wife" forgets I was raised a farmer's girl, and that the old farm is very dear to me, but stubborn facts are relentless, no matter how we may wish them softened. Come to lunch with me when our American girl prepares it, and I assure you you will never never come again; but come when Norah is cook and you will say "How delicious." We are all losing sight of the real trouble with our servants. Let us turn to the "girls," as requested.

I am glad so many of the Household vote for garnet badges. Chicago, Ills.

CASTLES IN THE AIR.

MRS. F. W. VANDERHOEF.

Our favorite old Scotch poet once said: "The best laid plans of mice and men. Gang aft aglie."

I doubt if he really knew himself how true a saying it was and is.

Now here have I been laying plans and building air castles, just for the privilege of seeing them torn down and destroyed from turret to foundation stone. What a good thing it is that I enjoyed them in anticipation, as I never shall in realization. I expected to go on teaching for an indefinite time. Next summer I would visit the World's Fair, and happy thought, perhaps meet some of your dear friends there, and last, but not least, having plenty of time to write and read. But now those cherished hopes are like "McGhty gone down to the bottom of the sea," or like the little bear's chair which the little girl sat in in the fable of "The Three Bears," "squashed clean through," and you wonder who could thus be guilty of the scattering blight and destruction upon those day dreams.

"Well, it is just a wee mite of humanity—a blue eyed, brown-haired baby-boy come to stay always with us, we hope. We must do our best for him, and I pre-

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

MOST PERFECT MADE.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

Dr. Price's Contains No Ammonia, No Alum, Or any other Adulterant.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder. Its Purity Has never been Questioned.

40 Years the Standard.

sume the old prophecy will be fulfilled with this variation, instead of "Bring him up in the way he should go," this will be the way it will be: "Bring him up and away he will go." Ah, well, we must not expect more of our children than we granted to our parents, and we all did just that way.

Newell, Iowa.

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER

Supplying the Army, Navy and Indian Department.

Chicago Inter-Ocean

The purchasing agents of the United States Government ordered nearly one hundred thousand pounds of Dr. Price's Baking Powder in the first five months of 1892.

The government exercises great care in selecting its supplies of all kinds, rejecting everything that is not of the best, and the very fact that it has adopted Dr. Price's Baking Powder is proof that it has found it the best of all the baking powders. Dr. Price's is peculiarly adapted for export, as neither long sea voyages nor climate changes affect it, this brand keeping fresh and sweet for years while other baking powders deteriorate rapidly.

It is guaranteed to the government to be a pure cream of tartar powder, free from ammonia, alum, or other harmful substances, and it is also the only baking powder prepared by a physician of high standing.

Dallas News: The News wishes to impress upon the minds of farmers the fact that no farmer in Texas, big or little, can afford to be without some Southern farm and stock journal so that he can keep up with the improvements that are constantly being made in farming and stock raising. It says "Southern" journal because those published North of the Ohio river are not adapted to this climate.

Fresh Air and Exercise.

Get all that's possible of both, if in need of fresh strength and nerve force. There's need, too, of plenty of fat-food.

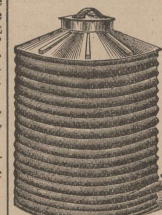


Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil builds up flesh and strength quicker than any other preparation known to science.

Scott's Emulsion is constantly effecting Cure of Consumption, Bronchitis and kindred diseases where other methods FAIL.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.



The attention of the reading public has been recently directed to the dangers of using impure water, and awakened many persons to the necessity of having an absolutely pure and safe water supply. Our Patent Corrugated Galvanized Iron Cisterns exactly supply the need, and we have been having a large trade on them, both at home and over the State. They are strong, durable and cleanly. Can be shipped any distance by rail and can be used either above or below ground. The thousands in use warrant us in claiming that they are the best cisterns in the world. Remember that we are the headquarters for Iron and White Mantels, Tin Roofing and Hearths, and that we make a specialty of Tile and Marble flooring.

Write for Catalogue and Prices. HARRY BROS., 241 ELM STREET, DALLAS, - TEXAS



ALCOTT & MAYNOR, DALLAS, TEXAS.

Hardman, Gabler and Schubert Pianos.

Write for prices and terms. We will save you money.

DR. M. M. EDMONSON, PRACTICE LIMITED TO ORTHOPEDIC - SURGERY.

(Deformities and Diseases of Joints.)

Patients from a distance treated at residence, No. 469 Ervay street, where all comforts are provided. Office No. 213 Main St., DALLAS, TEX.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured.

Dr. J. STEPHENS, 1111 Ervay Street, Dallas, Texas.

YOUR NAME on... THIS GOLD GENUINE DIAMOND RING FREE to any girl who will do a few hours work... L. M. ASSOCIATION, 267 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Do you want to buy a PIANO OR ORGAN?

If so you will save money by addressing BETHOVEN CO., P. O. Box 631, WASHINGTON, Warren Co., New Jersey. Information FREE.

RUPTURE and PILES

CURED Without the KNIFE or the detection from business. Prolapsus, Hemorrhoids, Stricture of the Rectum, Hydrocele and Varicocele. Why wear a truss or suffer when you can be cured? No Pay until cured. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet, containing certificates from many prominent people, some of whom you may know.

DR. F. J. DICKEY, 395 Main St., Dallas, Tex.

FOR BEST PRICES AND TERMS ON

Pianos and Organs,

WRITE TO C. H. EDWARDS, 733 and 735 MAIN STREET, Dallas, Texas.

The largest and oldest music house in North Texas.

3.50 HUNTING CASES FREE. A fine 14k gold plated watch to every reader of this paper. Cut this out and send it with your full name and address, and we will send you one of these elegant richly jeweled gold finished watches by express for examination, and if you think it is equal in appearance to any \$25.00 gold watch, pay our sample price, \$3.50, and it is yours. We send with the watch our guarantee that you can return it at any time within one year if not satisfactory, and if you do not cause the sale of six we will give you the Free. Write at once as we shall send out samples for sixty days only. THE NATIONAL MFG. CO., IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

CHILLS

WINTERSMITH'S Tonic Syrup or Improved CHILL CURE.

The most successful Remedy for Fever and Ague ever known. Prevents "Malaria" in its various forms. Contains no Quinine, Arsenic nor any deleterious substance whatever. Reasons of the superiority of Wintersmith's Tonic over Quinine and other Remedies. The remedies usually given only prevent the paroxysm or break the chill, without reference to the condition the system may be left in after the chills are removed, whereas the mere breaking of the chills is but a small part of what is required to effect a radical cure. The various organs of the body, more especially the liver and stomach, must be brought into a healthy condition, otherwise a return of the chills is probable. A proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic never fails to remove the cause and cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. Two sizes, 50c and \$1.00. ARTHUR PETTEE & CO., Agts., Louisville, Ky.

FARM AND STOCK.

No matter what the harvest may be, if the farm is poorer than before, it has been cultivated at a loss.

A bill passed by the Tennessee Legislature was not only utterly invalidated, but changed from a frowning reality to a grim and worldly joke. The law was intended to make it a misdemeanor for any "parson" to bet on a horse race. The printer, or some other glib wretch, made it read "parson" instead of "person."

The best way to secure a good price for cotton next season—and the only way to do it without providential aid—is to plant so much corn, sorghum, small grain, hay, cobs, fruits and vegetables that you can't give much attention to the staple. Then what you do have will bring a good price, and so will your fat hogs and cows, colts and your chickens and eggs, and likewise your milk and butter.

The Mangel Wurzel beet should be planted in well prepared ground, in drills at least three feet apart, so they may be cultivated with horse and plow. The seed should be planted so as to ultimately thin down to six inches apart. The land should be rich, and the seed should be planted the first settlers fairly warm weather in March. The drill should be kept clean, and the middles should be plowed shallow and often.

The writer knew a farmer who had for years cultivated a 100-acre farm, or rather he planted the entire area and sought to cultivate it. A prairie fire swept away in one night so much of his rail fence that he could only fence in 50 acres, for he had not accumulated a surplus for such emergencies. After the reduction he made better crops and prospered fairly. Another fire destroyed one string of his rail fence, and after throwing out rotten rails, what remained of his 100-acre field was 30 acres of the best land, near the house. That is the size of his field to-day. He has money in bank.

In answer to a previously published call, the Berkshire breeders met at Piqua, Ohio, to discuss the advisability of forming a new Berkshire record. Upon comparing notes, it was found that the meeting was unanimous for a new deal all round. So a new organization was then and there formed to be called the National Berkshire Record Association, capital \$100,000, divided into 100 shares of \$1,000 each, no member to hold more than two shares. Rates were fixed as follows for recording pedigrees: To stockholders, 75 cents, and to non-stockholders \$1. Volumes to be not over \$2.50 each; pedigree blanks at 1 cent each for books of 50 or 100; transfer blanks same price.

THE CATTLE TICK AND TEXAS FEVER.

We have received a Bulletin of the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, containing an account of experiments with the cattle tick as a cause of Texas fever, or Southern cattle plague. A number of pens were made for the tests, and all were enclosed by another fence to insure isolation. Cattle of different ages of the class known to be subject to the fever were placed in these pens. The pens were polluted with manure directly from infected places, and in some the hay and other food was liberally sprinkled with water thickly contaminated with the manure. In no case did animals thus treated contract the fever.

In similar pens, cattle subject to the disease were confined and ticks taken from cattle south of the line of infection were introduced, but as the ticks did not take readily to the cattle, nothing was determined. Other similar experiments made on the eve or during cold weather were equally inconclusive. Other tests were made with young ticks actually applied to the animals. Some of these, within the supposed period of incubation of the disease, contracted it, some in a mild form and recovered, and others in a virulent form, and died. Experiments were also made to determine whether ticks of the second generation produced North were capable of communicating the disease to cattle, and the evidence was conclusive that the second generation possessed equally deleterious powers with the tick produced south of the fever line.

The tendency of these tests is to show that the prevalent opinion that the fever was communicated by means of the excreta of the Southern Texas cattle, is erroneous, and that ticks, whether the sole or chief cause of communicating Texas fever to Northern cattle, are nevertheless an important factor in the manifestations. These tests apply only to the cattle tick (*Ixodes bovis*). There are about half a dozen other varieties of ticks which are sometimes

found on cattle, but of which cattle are not the natural host. But none of these have been in any manner implicated in the spread of Texas cattle fever.

CORN.

It may seem presumptuous to say anything in a Texas farmer about raising corn. What have they been doing all these years if not raising some corn? Why, everybody knows that to raise corn you must plow the ground, plant the seed, and after it comes up, side it and break out the middles, and then lay it by. Of course we all know how to raise corn. Give us something hard!

Now, this is the way many farmers talk, and many more think the same. Sure enough they know how to raise corn. But the question is, do they know how to raise it at the least possible cost or the greatest possible profit? The profits are what most of us are after, and should not be overlooked in so common-place an operation as producing a crop of corn. Many think if they have raised 40 bushels or more per acre they have done well. But perhaps another man has made a larger amount at a smaller cost. Improved implements and better methods have greatly cheapened production in corn raising, as in nearly everything else.

The writer remembers to have heard experienced farmers discussing the question, how often should corn be hoed? Now the man who goes into the corn field with a hoe except to cut down overgrown weeds or bushes, has moss on his back. With gang plows for breaking, combed litters and planters for planting, broadcast smoothing harrows for early cultivation, and sulky cultivators with which to give the finishing touch to the tillage, the labor, and consequently the cost, of producing the crop is wonderfully reduced. And yet there is abundant room for the exercise of judgment in knowing when you are ready to plant. It is important to see that the season, the farm and the farmer are all ready at the same time, then everything works smoothly. More than half the work should be done before the plants pierce the surface. Afterwards it is easy with proper tools to keep down the weeds and grass, and in so doing keep the surface loose.

It is permissible to take a hoe and monkey with the little roasting-ear patch in the garden, but in field culture don't do it; your neighbors will laugh at you. It is now time to plan corn in North Texas. Let an abundance of it be planted. It is good feed for cattle, horses, hogs, home-folks and Mexicans. Kansas and Iowa should not be permitted to send their corn seven or eight hundred miles through Texas to Mexico.

HOW MANY LITTERS.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

It is possible to secure three litters of pigs within a year, but when this is done the sow must be bred again within five days after farrowing. A vigorous, thrifty sow will nearly always come in heat at the time, but such a plan is a very severe strain upon her vitality, and even with the very best of treatment very few sows will stand up under such management for any length of time. But if proper care is taken to feed well during growth so that a good development is secured, allowing the sow to be reasonably well matured before she is allowed to farrow her first litter, a good sow will readily bring two good litters of pigs a year, and keep this up for a number of years, proper care being taken to keep thrifty. Generally with the young sow it will be best to breed her so that she will farrow her first litter in the spring, after grass has made a reasonably good start, and then let her rest, and not bring another litter of pigs until in February or March of the next year. This gives her plenty of time to fully recuperate from the strain upon her vitality the first year. Then after that she can be bred so as to farrow two good litters every year. The litter to come in February then can be depended upon to furnish the farmer's meat, and if well fed will be ready to butcher at any time in November or December following. Generally February is a safer month than March for the reason that it is nearly always less changeable and blustery, and by the time grass has made sufficient growth to furnish a full feed the pigs will be old enough to eat it. The fall pig should come the latter part of September, and not later than early October, so that they will have an opportunity to get well started to growing before cold, stormy weather sets in. If kept thrifty during the winter they will fatten very rapidly after grass and clover starts up, and will nearly always be ready for market by the early part of June. Ten months should be the limit at which pigs should be kept on the farm, excepting those, of course, which are needed for breeding, and in very many cases they can

be sold at eight months, or even younger, to a good advantage. It costs very nearly as much to keep a sow a year whether she farrows one litter or two, and the number of pigs she brings is an important factor in determining her profit. Of course, when she farrows two litters, liberal feeding becomes necessary in order to keep her in a good thrifty condition, but if this is done and such care given as is necessary to keep healthy, a sow will farrow two good litters every year for several years, and ought, under average conditions, to be fully as profitable as any other breeding animal on the farm in proportion to the amount of capital invested.

Eldon, Mo.

SHEEP CULTURE.

GABRIEL MARCELLUS CLAY.

In response to your request I send you some hints upon sheep raising in the South:

1. Select dry and high lands and lay them down at once in the best native grasses, adding others as they prove suitable from abroad.

2. Buy the best yearling (and upwards) ewes of the "scrubs" or mongrels.
3. Buy the best purely bred bucks, say one to thirty ewes. The ewes and rams should be over one year old when bred. Put the pairs together so as to have lambs (five months in bearing) in the fall to take the early spring grass before the gad fly checks their growth by driving them from the pastures to cover.

4. Never breed any but purely blooded rams; then your whole flock will improve. By breeding mixed blooded rams the flock will retrograde all the time.

5. Divide your lands so that you can have suitable lots for a change of all the sheep flocks. This allows the grass to grow and sweeten, and interrupts, by frequent changes, the attacks of the gad fly, as the new comer will not take the old stamping ground of the last occupants.

6. Have caesop, rude sheds boarded up on the north sides, with the east and south sides open. Here store hay and keep the racks full and let the sheep enter at will. Clover here is the best hay. Hay should never be left to ripen the seed. By all means use the modern wood pulp hay caps.

7. The best troughs for salt are the old dugouts of trees. If plank is used, oak is best.

8. I keep salt, fine and imp (rock salt) all the year round. For sheep they must not be water-proof, as they get into them and soil it. For other stock they should be water-tight and too high for sheep.

9. Cattle should always run in the sheep pastures to eat the long grass which the sheep refuse, preferring short, richer stuff. The cattle should precede and the sheep follow after the others are moved on, and the cattle on a place are a great terror to dogs. These troughs should be near the water and shallow as possible.

10. Mutton lambs by Southdown rams are now very profitable in the demand in all the cities, which is better than wool anywhere. My wool has run down from 50 cents, in three years, to 23 cents. Tariff don't save us; it keeps out foreign wool of fine grades and reduces the same wools here to the prices of "shoddy" from abroad. Let us have no more "protection!" Let it go now and forever, stock, lock and gun barrel!

11. I put bells on my sheep, one to about every three to five, against dogs, with success, for twenty years.

Whitehall, Ky.

AN IMPORTANT SALE.

Texas Farm and Ranch Publishing Co.—Gentlemen: On yesterday I closed a contract with the Continental Land and Cattle Company, Col. W. E. Hughes, President, and J. W. Springer, Secretary, for the sale of my entire herd of thoroughbred and grade Hereford cattle, numbering about 300 head of females and seven thoroughbred bulls. The terms of sale are cash on delivery, which is to be made on or before the first day of May, at Terrell, Texas. The prices paid are confidential, but I can safely say that it is the largest transaction in blooded cattle that has ever been made in Texas and is entirely satisfactory to all parties concerned.

I can also safely say that the Continental Land and Cattle Company have secured the largest and best herd of thoroughbred and high grade Hereford cattle in the Southwest.

In retiring from the cattle business, in which I have been engaged for the last fourteen years, I desire to express my appreciation for the many courtesies and kindly notices that have been shown me through the columns of your most excellent paper, and the valuable returns that I have received thereof.—J. S. GRINNAN, Terrell, Texas.

Deceatur News: Five hundred pounds of dry salt pork is worth \$87.50, and 500 pounds of cotton is worth, at an average

of at 31.2 cents, \$42.50. The pork virtually raises itself at least at very nominal cost. The cotton requires several months of the hardest kind of labor. When it takes two pounds of cotton to buy one of pork, it would seem to be a good idea for our farmers to pay a little more attention to raising pork.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker says that the leading agricultural journals are doing more to instruct, encourage, refine and elevate the farmer and his family to-day than all the other agencies combined, and he is right, too.

HORSE DEPARTMENT.

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

One good, brood mare properly managed is worth more than a field full of common things and do the best you can with them.

Breeders who make consignments to public sales should not complain at low prices if the stock is such as they would not care to buy themselves.

Pay close attention to the young stock and try to prevent so many "barbed-wire" blemishes. Many of them are attributed to carelessness on the part of the owners.

"High strung," nervous mares, with sound limbs and feet and plenty of substance, will prove to be the most profitable ones from which to raise mules that will pay their way.

Many of those bringing stock to Texas to sell seem to think Texas are a set of dough-heads, with cart loads of money which they are only too anxious to get rid of. Has any one found out that it is a mistake?

We are under obligations to Hon. W. H. Morrison for a copy of Bulletin No. 6, "Wisconsin Farmers Institutes 1892," which, after a careful perusal, we regard very highly, and are free to say we think every agriculturist will be benefited by its study.

Take just as much pains in the selection of mares from which to raise mules as you would were it horses you were to breed. Much more depends on the dam of the mule than on its sire. The idea that any mare will do for raising mules should be discarded if profit is what you are seeking.

"Papa, are mules good for anything?"
"Why, yes, my dear boy, they are, if properly treated, the most docile as well as the most reliable work animals to be found and are always ready for cash at a good price; but bear in mind, my boy, for the best results you must have size and style."

With Bermuda grass, rye, wheat, oats and barley, we in Texas may have green food for our live stock nearly the year round. In this respect we have the advantage of our Northern friends, and should be able to raise them more cheaply than they can, and at the same time have less trouble in keeping all in good health.

Maine Farmer: Fill your lantern with the oil of intelligence, light it with prudence and polish the glass with patience when starting out in the horse business. The conditions have changed during past years, and the future is to be one of sharp competition.

Dunson's Spirit of the Turf: When you see a man just entering the breeding ranks hunting around for \$50 or \$100 mares you can bet your bottom dollar that within ten years at most that breeder will have a clearing out sale, and nobody will want the majority of his stock.

Pall Mall (London, England) Gazette: A young composer of an essay on the "Uses of Animals," observed that "The horse is serviceable to man by his swiftness." "How many soldiers," he added, "owe their lives to the swiftness with which their horses have carried them from the battlefields!"

Clark's Horse Review: Several instances of extreme longevity in horses have recently been given, but the following is unusual. After the war with France, in the early part of this century, among a number of thoroughbred English horses sent to the Hanoverian cavalry, was one which had served in the Third Regiment of Dragoons since 1793. In 1816 it was transferred to the hussars of the guard, in which regiment it was made a pensioner, dying in 1850, aged sixty. * * * The Trotting Union of Great Britain recently held its annual business meeting at Anderson's Hotel in London. The report showed

NO-TO-BAC

DON'T TOBACCO SPIT AND SMOKE YOUR LIFE AWAY!

IS THE TRUTHFUL, STARTLING TITLE OF A LITTLE BOOK THAT TELLS ALL ABOUT NO-TO-BAC.

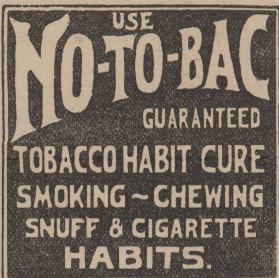
The ONLY GUARANTEED, HARMLESS, ECONOMICAL CURE for the Tobacco Habit in the world; not for the REASON it makes Tobacco TASTE BAD, but because it ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE NERVE CENTERS, DESTROYING THE NERVE-CRAVING DESIRE, preparing the way for DISCONTINUANCE WITHOUT INCONVENIENCE. **NO-TO-BAC** stimulates, builds up and improves the entire nervous system. Many report a gain of TEN POUNDS in as many days. Get book at your drug store or write for it to-day. **DRUGGISTS GENERALLY SELL NO-TO-BAC.** If you are a tobacco user take time to read the following TRUTHFUL TESTIMONIALS, a few of many thousands from No-To-Bac users, printed to show how No-To-Bac works. **THEY ARE THE TRUTH, PURE AND SIMPLE.** We know this, and back them by a reward of \$5,000.00 to anyone who can prove the testimonials false, and that we have knowingly printed testimonials that do not, so far as we know, represent the honest opinion of the writers. You don't have to buy No-To-Bac on testimonial endorsement. **NO-TO-BAC** is positively guaranteed to cure or money refunded. We give good agents exclusive territory and liberal terms. Many agents make \$10 a day.

CURED THREE YEARS AGO—USED LESS THAN A BOX OF NO-TO-BAC.

MR. CARMEL, ILL., Oct. 10, 1892.—Gentlemen: I purchased one box of your No-To-Bac three years ago. Took about three-quarters of the box, which completely destroyed my appetite for tobacco. I had used tobacco since 9 years of age. I had tried to quit of my own accord and found it impossible, but now I am completely cured and do not have the least craving for tobacco. I hope others will use your treatment.
ROLLO G. BLOOD.

USED EVERY SUBSTITUTE AND ANTIDOTE, BUT WITHOUT SUCCESS—NO-TO-BAC MAKES A COMPLETE CURE, AND HE GAINS TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS.

KITTAWA, KY., Nov. 21, 1892.—Gentlemen: I used tobacco for fifteen years, and, with all the will power I possessed, I could not quit. I used every substitute and antidote I could find, but without success. I had despaired of ever getting rid of the damaging tobacco habit, and seeing your advertisement was persuaded by friends to try one more. I sent for one box, and began the use of it at once and experienced benefit. I ordered two more boxes, and, I am happy to say, was cured of the awful habit. It has been nearly 4 year since I was cured, and I have no desire whatever for the weed. I have gained steadily in flesh. My weight when I began the treatment was 135 pounds, and I now weigh 160 pounds. I feel much better in every way, and get up in the morning without bad taste in my mouth. My digestion also is much improved. To any one wanting to rid themselves of the tobacco habit permanently, use No-To-Bac, for it is a successful and wonderful remedy.
Yours truly and gratefully,
W. E. PEAY.



CURED HIMSELF, HIS FATHER, HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW, AND HIS NEIGHBORS.

NASSAU, IOWA, Nov. 21, 1892.—Gentlemen: I am glad to say that since I commenced the use of No-To-Bac, which was the 5th of July, 1892, I have never used tobacco in any form and consider myself completely cured. I can also say that my father, now about 65 years of age, after using tobacco for forty-five years, was cured by the use of three boxes. I also induced my brother-in-law and neighbors to try No-To-Bac, and they were cured.
F. O. PRICE.

CHEWED TOBACCO FOR FIFTY YEARS—AFTER SPENDING \$1,000 FOR TOBACCO NO-TO-BAC CURED HIM.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, Nov. 22, 1892.—Gentlemen: On the 8th day of May, 1824, I commenced the use of No-To-Bac, and cast tobacco out of my mouth, and have not tasted the weed since and have no desire for it. I would advise all who want to stop using tobacco to give No-To-Bac a trial. I used for fifty years and spent \$1,000 for tobacco. No-To-Bac has made a complete cure.
GEO. W. WASKLEY.

"CIGARETTE FIEND FOUR YEARS."

FARMER CITY, ILL., June 13, 1892.—Dear Sirs: I have just finished the use of one box of No-To-Bac and I am happy to say that I am cured from all desire for tobacco. For four years I have used cigarettes almost constantly, as well as tobacco in all of its forms; but to-day I have no desire for tobacco whatever. Do not even remember what it tastes like. I feel deeply grateful to you and your remedy for my present condition, and be assured that I will speak a good word for you among my afflicted friends.
B. B. HAYES.

OUR GUARANTEE.

PUBLISHERS:
We, the publishers of this paper, know the S. R. Co. to be reliable and will do as they agree. This we GUARANTEE.

IS PLAIN AND TO THE POINT. Three boxes of NO-TO-BAC, 30 days' treatment, costing \$2.50, or a little less than 10c a day, used according to simple directions, is guaranteed to cure the tobacco habit in any form, SMOKING, CHEWING, SNUFF and CIGARETTE HABIT, or money refunded by us to dissatisfied purchaser. We don't claim to cure EVERYONE, but the percentage of cures is so large that we can better afford to have the good will of the occasional failure than his money. We have faith in NO-TO-BAC, and if you try it you will find that NO-TO-BAC is to you **WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.**

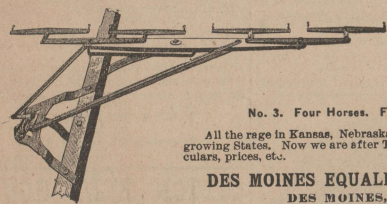
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Where to Buy and How to Order **NO-TO-BAC.**

Will be MADE GOOD and YOUR PATRONAGE APPRECIATED. **THE STERLING REMEDY CO.,**
Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.
Chicago Office: 45 and 47 Randolph St. Box 977

It is sold by Druggists generally and sent by mail on receipt of the price—1 box, \$1; 3 boxes, \$2.50. Remit in any convenient form. Our President, Mr. A. L. Thomas, is a member of the great advertising firm of Lord & Thomas, Chicago. Vice-President, Mr. W. T. Barbee, is the principal owner of the Barbee Wire and Iron Works of Lafayette, Ind., and Chicago, Ill. The Secretary, Mr. P. T. Barry, of the Chicago Newspaper Union, Chicago. The Treasurer is Mr. H. L. Kramer, one of the owners of the famous Indiana Mineral Springs, Indiana, the only place in the world where magnetic mineral mud baths are given for the cure of rheumatism. Write to him for a book about the mud baths. We mention this to assure you that any remittance of money will be properly accounted for, that our GUARANTEE of money will be properly accounted for, that our GUARANTEE of money will be properly accounted for, that our GUARANTEE of money will be properly accounted for.

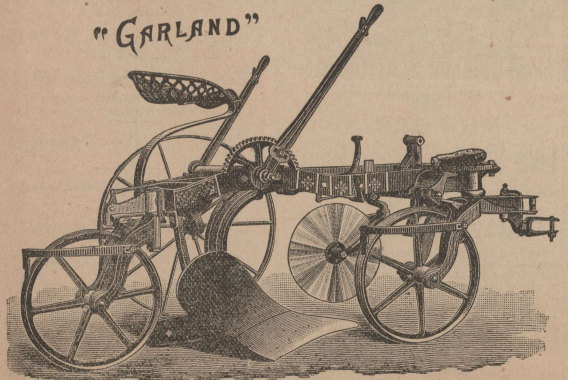
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All the rage in Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and other grain growing States. Now we are after Texas. Send a card for circulars, prices, etc.
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GEORGE O. KILLIAN, State Agent, Dallas, Tex.

50th YEAR.
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DIXIE FARMER
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SENATOR JESTER, of the Finance Committee, has presented the annual appropriation bill for 1894 and 1895. It foots up for '94, \$2,690,634; and for '95, \$2,417,887.

The Mississippi and its upper tributaries are now suffering their spring plagues from the formation, and the annual devastation from the breaking away of the ice gorges.

Bold engineers now propose to build a railroad to St. Petersburg by way of Behring Strait, Kamtschatka and Siberian Asia. They say that bridging the Strait is feasible.

We have received from the Orange Judd Company, a neat little volume entitled, "Market Gardening and Farm Notes," by Burnett Landreth. The name of the author and the reputation of the publishers is a guarantee of the value of the work. Address, Orange Judd Co., New York. Price \$1.00

THE Cotton Acreage Convention at Austin on Saturday last adopted a resolution calling upon the County Judges to appoint delegates to a National Cotton Convention. The Convention also appointed a committee of one from each Congressional District to attend the Convention to be held at New Orleans.

A LEGISLATIVE committee is now engaged in investigating charges against Mr. McGaughey, Commissioner of the General Land Office. He stands charged with selling school lands in large blocks to speculators, contrary to law, which land was resold to actual settlers at figures largely above what they should have paid.

JUDGE BURKE, of the Fourteenth District, Dallas, in his charge to the grand jury last Monday, notified them that the laws were being flagrantly violated by saloon keepers, not, of course, by the big saloons in the business portion of the town, but by the smaller concerns in the residence portion of the city. His Honor "don't know the ropes." Why cannot minors visit the down town saloons, and become drunk, in squads of two to five, and be kept in upper rooms, or back yards till sober; and why should a saloon keeper prop his self closing doors open when they

swing upon their hinges freely? These things are invisible to the police, for "there are none so blind as those who will not see." In Dallas, as in other large towns, whoever will may get drunk regardless of age.

It is stated that some more fools of the genus filibustero are preparing in some of the Florida Islands to invade Cuba, with the hope of thrashing the Spanish and capturing the Gem of the Antilles. What they propose doing with the Island after capturing it, we have not been informed. They had better first abolish that anti-filibustero invention, the garrote.

The soberest body of civilized men in the world, not excepting church members, and even the clergy, is the immense army of railroad employes. The policy of requiring of all train men total abstinence from intoxicating liquors is rapidly spreading, and it will soon be adopted throughout Europe and America. Railroad companies have been compelled to take this course as a safeguard to life and property.

In view of recent developments in several of our great American States, it is pertinent to ask, is legislation a failure? If the example of the Texas Twenty-third, with six general laws, at a cost of about \$100,000, is not considered in point, take that of Kansas, which is indescribable, and a number of Northwestern States, which have also undertaken much and accomplished nothing—or worse. Sometimes, at least, legislation is a flat failure.

A FRENCH experimental farmer, M. Leon Nafrot, professes to have found a preventive of rust in grain. The process is simply to spray the field in April or May (in fall sown wheat) with 9 pounds sulphate of copper and 13 pounds sulphate of soda, dissolved in 4 gallons of water, per acre. In the test, the part treated with this solution yielded 36 bushels per acre, and the part not treated, 23 bushels, the former leaving a perfectly sound straw, while the straw of the latter was badly rusted and black. The wheat from the sprayed area was also 10 per cent heavier than the other.

HENRY CLEWS, in his financial circular, states that the banks could, without one cent of cost or a shadow of risk, place the financial position of the government above question, but they refuse to do it. When the banks are in any danger they are always ready to call upon the government for aid. When the government is struggling to maintain the pledged amount of "free gold," although the banks are burdened with the yellow metal, they are not willing to help the national treasury out. There is more blood in a turnip than patriotism in a hundred streets like Wall street, where liberty, country, public virtue or private rights would be fed to dogs if thereby financial advantage might be obtained.

In the State House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, one of the noblest subjects of legislation ever before that body was up for discussion. It was the bill, passed by the Senate, to aid in establishing an industrial home for fallen women. Who would have supposed that any man, whatever his color, character or antecedents, could be induced to place himself on record as opposed to so humane a measure? And yet the bill was bitterly opposed, filibustered against, and finally Mr. F. M. Ball, of Texarkana, as the published proceedings show, moved to "strike out the enacting clause," thus putting himself on record as opposed to the objects of the bill. However the bill passed to third reading by a vote of 58 to 44. Those who oppose the bill claim to do so on the ground that the constitution does not authorize appropriations for any such purpose. They do not reflect that the same argument would apply to the reformatory for boys, for lunatics, for the blind and for the deaf and dumb. Consistency is a jewel, often made of basest paste.

THE NORTHWEST TEXAS CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION CAPTURE THE FORT.

The cattlemen, early in the week, were in full possession of the city of Ft. Worth, which surrendered at discretion and was glad of the chance. The invading herd consisted of about 600 head, and they came from all parts of the Texas range and were supplemented by stall fed delegations from Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. The principal hotels, the brewery, and many other advantageous points, were strongly garrisoned, the entire city was held in subjection, and the men who own the cattle on a thousand hills and in a number of valleys and plains had—what they always have when they round themselves up in one place—a jolly good time. They talked stock improvement, local packing houses, commission men's extortion, and other matters touching the pockets of the members of the Association. They also discussed with Mr. Simpson, of Boston, the subject of an extensive packery at Fort Worth, and were pleased with the result. Fort Worth was made permanent headquarters, and the President, A. P. Bush, and the Secretary, J. C. Loving, were re-elected.

A collection was taken for the purpose of helping out the Texas Worlds Fair building, and \$500 in cash and as much in promises to pay was raised.

A large number of new members were elected and the Association presents every appearance of prosperity. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH has a man on the ground who will give further particulars in our next issue.

THAT REPORT.

The report of the Visiting Committee on the Texas A. & M. College has not yet been made public. When it is given out we may have something to say on the subject. This is a matter in which the farmers of the State are deeply interested, and one in which they ought to be more actively concerned than they are, or seem to be. It is a noble institution as at present conducted, but is doubtless capable of being brought closer to the people whom it was intended to benefit. It may be made more practical than it is; it may be made more accessible to those of limited means, and greater economy of expenditure may be secured. But every farmer in Texas, who feels an interest in agricultural education, should lift his voice in opposition to any measure calculated to cripple its efficiency. To place it under the control of the University Regents would undoubtedly do this. It is a well established law of mental philosophy that, "Men, who are by profession, or mode of life, called upon habitually to view a subject in a particular light or for a particular purpose, are, in a proportionate measure, disqualified from viewing it in a different light or for a different purpose." Thus it is held by the ablest thinkers on this subject that lawyers are not competent law-makers, because, by their profession, they are continually engaged in seeking an answer to the question, "What is the law in any given case, and not what ought to be the law?" This law applied to men whose occupation in life is teaching exclusively literary branches, or in controlling a purely literary or scientific institution, holds them so far disqualified from teaching or controlling an institution for the conferring of industrial education. Those whose profession in life is the making of professional experts, metaphysicians, linguists and philologists, are not the proper persons to be intrusted with the education of young men destined for the very different spheres of industrial life.

It is to be hoped that no amount of political prejudice, no clashing of conflicting local interests, no clamor for more offices and larger salaries, or thirst for the "spice of life" afforded by a little notoriety, will be permitted to so influence the Legislature that the pruning knife will be applied at the wrong time and in the wrong place.

An unprejudiced report and wise action thereon will result in good to the A. & M. College and the State. A great deal of harm may be done if the investigation is used to relieve engorged political spleens.

Crop prospects throughout Texas are just about right, and farmers are suffering for want of something to grumble about.

It is reported that the Governor will veto the law creating three additional supreme judicial districts, as he thinks one more enough. There is a general demand by place-holders for less work and more pay. The Governor will do well to keep his eyes on these men.

The New York bankers refused to help the treasury out by exchanging their surplus gold for treasury notes, thereby hoping to compel the new Secretary of the Treasury to issue more interest-bearing bonds. Western bankers, however, lead by those of Denver, Colorado, have supplied all the gold required and promise more if needed, and now Secretary Carlisle is contented and the treasury easy.

AFTER repeated efforts to get the Texas Congressional delegation together to distribute the spoils of the late general election, a meeting was held last Monday. The proposition of the Senators that they nominate the candidates, and that the representatives agree thereto, was considered a little lop-sided, and the result was that nothing was done, and the meeting adjourned. The President will probably fill the vacancies as they occur.

The joint resolution to amend the State constitution so as to permit the pensioning of indigent confederate veterans has developed considerable opposition. Among the most active opponents of the measure are Mr. Mills, of McLennan county, and Mr. Moody, of Limestone. The opposition is not, be it remembered, predicated upon the convenient subterfuge of unconstitutionality, for the proposition before the Legislature is to make the pension constitutional. The opposition, therefore, is to the principle of pensioning indigent confederate veterans.

POLITICAL circles are now disturbed over the question, "What shall we do with our ex-Presidents?" It has been suggested that as time bestows them upon the country each one should be provided with a palace and a pension to enable him to live in a style befitting his exalted position in life. It will be several years, probably, before the people will be ready to adopt a policy so repugnant to Democratic ideas of government. The tendency, however, is progressively in that direction. Officers of the army, navy and judiciary, and the wealthy widows of prominent public men have for years been liberally pensioned for the avowed purpose of enabling them to live as far above the common herd as has been their custom before. If the plan is sound, why exempt ex-Presidents? They are certainly entitled to as many privileges as generals or judges.

The Cotton Acreage Convention at Austin last week adopted a resolution offered and urged by Col. J. S. Daugherty, of Dallas, requesting the State Legislature to pass without delay the elaborate free coinage resolutions now before that body. These resolutions, after recapitulating the world's production, and the coinage of silver by Great Britain, for the purpose of showing that the great profit of the British Empire from silver coinage is made at the expense of this country, directs the Governor of Texas to call a convention, through the Governors of the States and Territories, to meet in Dallas, Texas, on the first Tuesday in May, 1893, "to devise ways and means to enhance the value of wheat, cotton and silver, three of our greatest sources of wealth, and enable the citizens of the United States to more successfully compete for the world's commerce."

FARM MACHINERY

FEED-WATER HEATER.

As all steam users are interested in mechanical improvements and appliances that suggest economy and that prolong the life of boilers from deterioration, particularly in this section of the country where hard and alkaline water only is available, we present an illustration of the Cochran Feed-Water Heater and Purifier in its latest form. The illustration represents the Heater as made in the larger sizes; the smaller sizes are built the same, except they stand upon four substantial legs. The entrance of the exhaust is on the side through the oil separator, which will remove almost every trace of either oil or grease. The purified exhaust steam meets

lowing: Purification and saving of all the condensed exhaust. Direct contact of exhaust with incoming cold water, which is automatically regulated to supplement the condensed steam or hot water returns. No back pressure. All exhaust condensed, if necessary. A construction which admits of free vent to atmosphere or of venting back into main exhaust line. Water seal for overflow and drip and skimmer. Easily cleaned. No tubes to leak. Will not pit or corrode and is not subject to galvanic action. Durable, well built and well proportioned throughout. Being made of cast iron, does not need a steel shell, copper lining, brass or copper tubes, etc., and hence costs less money than other kinds. A number of these Heaters and Purifiers are now in Texas, giving good satisfaction. Any one interested should correspond with

heavy persons, still preserving the perfect balance of the machine. The frame is high, allowing the machine to be of practical use in laying by corn or cotton. The frame is also adjustable, so that the machine can be made wide or narrow, to suit the will of the operator. The gangs have either the parallel movement, as showed on the above No. 2, or with rigid gangs with friction break pin. The coupling of the gang to the frame is said to be very complete, being one of the most important points about a cultivator, and justly so, as if not properly connected the gang is allowed to pass around the weeds and roots instead of plowing them up and destroying them. The high wheels have removable boxes, so that when worn they may be replaced at small cost to the purchaser. In point of draft there can be none lighter and do satisfactory work, the hitch being close to the gangs.

In purchasing of the Parlin & Orendorff Co., you are running no risk, as they are one of the largest manufacturers of agricultural implements in the world, and their interests are so closely identified with the farmer that they cannot afford to put out anything but first class goods. Write them for circulars.

FACTS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN ABOUT WOODS.

There seems to be an unfounded but very general prejudice against one of the most durable woods grown in America. The word pine is, in the general mind, associated with that kind of pine used for inside building and finish, the white pine of the North. Such expressions as "soft as pine" or "brittle as pine" are very common, but applicable to only a few species of the great pine family. Mr. Chas. S. Sargent, of Brookline, Mass., professor of arboriculture in Harvard College was commissioned by Census Superintendent Walker to collect information respecting the forest trees of North America. Exhaustive attention was given by Professor Sargent to ascertaining the various qualities and behaviors of the principal woods used in manufacturing, testing them under various kinds of strains. This was not done by guess work, but with apparatus capable of recording exact results. The testing apparatus used is located at the Watertown arsenal, and cost the Government over \$150,000. With this apparatus, specimens of wood thoroughly seasoned, from various parts of different trees, were tested and results noted and published for the use and benefit of the public.

Looking over the tables it is found that the Long Leaf Yellow Georgia Pine is the peer of any wood for general purposes and particularly in the manufacture of machinery subject to great transverse strain, and but for the fact that the public have unthinkingly come to refer every wood of the name of pine to that species which has the least resisting power of all the great pine family, ash and oak would long since have been discarded. We find that in twenty-two tests of the "best American (white) ash," the highest breaking strain was 1910 pounds; the lowest 389 pounds. Average breaking point of the twenty-two pieces 720 pounds. In twenty-seven pieces of the Georgia Long Leaf Pine the greatest strain withstood by any piece was 1381 and the least 770 pounds. The average breaking point being 1078 pounds, as against 730 pounds for the best American white ash. All of the pieces tested were of the same size and shape.

Comment seems unnecessary. There will hardly be a single reader of this article who cannot recall instances in his own experience when he wished the particular piece of pine he had to deal with was not so hard to break.

We quote from the report of the chief of the Division of Forestry, U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1891: "The long leaf pine is superior wherever strength and durability are required. In tensile strength it approaches and may surpass cast iron. In cross breaking strength it rivals the oaks, requiring 10,000 pounds per square inch to break it, while in stiffness it is superior to the oak by from fifty to 100 per cent."

"Contrary to common belief, the tapping for turpentine was found by a large number of tests, lately made under direction of this division, not to weaken but to strengthen the timber in cross breaking, and to increase its stiffness."

Just now the question of the use of Long Leaf Georgia Pine is of considerable interest to many of our readers, and to Texas dealers in agricultural implements, whether the pine used by manufacturers is an inferior wood.

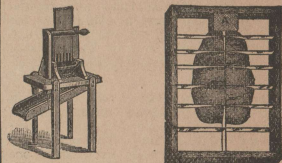
The above conclusions, based on careful investigation, show that the Long Leaf Georgia Pine is better than either ash or oak where strength and durability are essential.

The agriculturists of Texas are entitled

to the best and should give all possible and consistent encouragement to a more general use of the better material.

CUTTING POTATOES FOR SEED.

A few facts which will be of interest to farmers and potato growers.

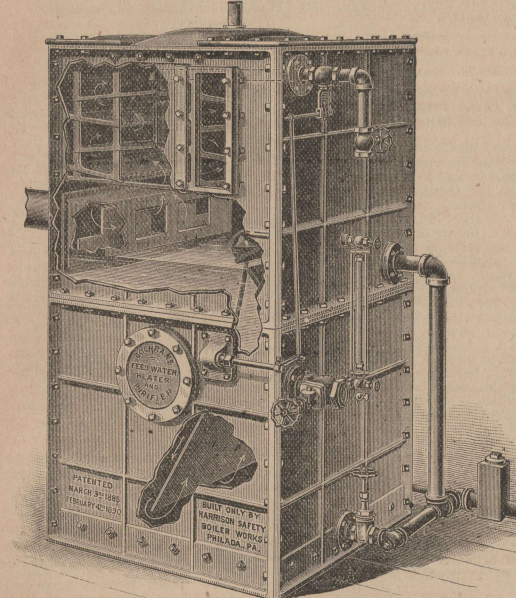


It is a laborious task to cut potatoes for seed by hand with case or jack knives, and the whole household is generally brought into service when this part of the work is to be done. The sore bleeding fingers impress the objectionable features of it upon the minds of those having had former experience.

Fully realizing that a remedy for this evil would be received with delight, a very simple cutter has been invented and put on the market by the Aspinwall Manufacturing Co., of Jackson, Michigan, whose Potato and Corn Planting Machinery is unequalled on the face of the globe. It cuts the potato and divides the eyes in a most satisfactory manner, and removes and cleans the seed ends, doing the work of eight men. It is easily operated by a boy. The cuts herewith will give the reader a fair idea of the machine. It is also very useful in cutting beets, turnips and other roots for stock.

The Aspinwall Company will gladly mail, free of charge, full and complete information pertaining to their line of Potato and Corn machinery, to any one desiring same.

Farm Implement News: In 1889 several thousand farmers in Texas learned, to their sorrow, that no faith could be placed in co-operative schemes for the distribution of implements without the help of the local dealer; and now the National Union Company has collapsed, and will burn the fingers of a good many more leaders of the Farmers' Alliance, all tending to bring farm organizations into disrepute. If the farmers could confine their attention to redressing the wrongs of class legislation, or doing some other one thing at a time, their organizations would be far more beneficial to them.



the incoming cold water as it passes over and drops from tray to tray, heating it by direct contact. As the water is raised to the temperature of the exhaust steam, it is freed from those gases subject to that degree of heat and the carbonates of lime precipitated on the trays, which may be cleaned through the hand hole. Either the exhaust is all condensed or the surplus is passed direct to the atmosphere, together with the gases which are liberated, or else vented back into main exhaust line through pipe leading from top of heater. Above the water level is a skimming device or surplus blowoff, operated by raising the water level. The apparatus filters by settlement, and provision is made so that the water going to the pump is that which has been longest in the Heater. The cold water supply is controlled by a self-regulating valve connected with a float. Where hot water returns from heating, a cold water supply is still supplementary.

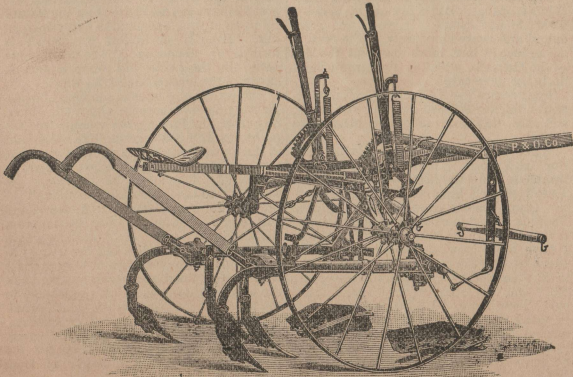
The overflow, drip and blowoff pipes are connected to a self-sealing trap. All fittings, valves, gauge glasses, etc., are of the best and combined to make the Heater entirely self-contained. A synopsis of the advantages of the Cochran gives the fol-

lowing: Purification and saving of all the condensed exhaust. Direct contact of exhaust with incoming cold water, which is automatically regulated to supplement the condensed steam or hot water returns. No back pressure. All exhaust condensed, if necessary. A construction which admits of free vent to atmosphere or of venting back into main exhaust line. Water seal for overflow and drip and skimmer. Easily cleaned. No tubes to leak. Will not pit or corrode and is not subject to galvanic action. Durable, well built and well proportioned throughout. Being made of cast iron, does not need a steel shell, copper lining, brass or copper tubes, etc., and hence costs less money than other kinds. A number of these Heaters and Purifiers are now in Texas, giving good satisfaction. Any one interested should correspond with

Hunter & Booso, Dallas, Texas, who are State agents.

THE VICTOR NO. 2 ALL STEEL CULTIVATORS.

The attention of our readers is invited to the Victor Cultivator as illustrated in this issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. This Cultivator is manufactured and sold by Parlin & Orendorff Co., Dallas, Texas, and has gained an enviable reputation with the farmers and merchants of Texas during the past five years. As will be seen by the cut, it is a combined ridger and walking Cultivator and is constructed entirely of steel except the pole and double trees which are made of select Indiana oak and ash, the idea being to construct a cultivator of the very best materials that money can furnish. This Cultivator presents a light and graceful appearance, yet has ample strength. It has recently been made more perfect by the addition of foot levers and springs, enabling the operator to raise the gangs by either hand or foot, the springs being of great assistance, thereby adding largely to the already good working qualities of the Cultivator. The seat is adjustable, adapting it equally to light or



WATER
FOR THE FARM, GARDEN, HOUSE.
Without Expense of Time or Labor.
SUPPLY YOUR Cattle Crops House Lawn WITH WATER BY USING THE IMPROVED RIDER or HOT-AIR ERICSSON HOT-AIR PUMPING ENGINE.

They can be run by the ordinary farm help, are absolutely safe, and can be operated with wood, coal or gas. Send for illustrated catalogue to ERICSSON, The De Lamater Iron Works, 21 Cortlandt Street, New York, N. Y.

BE HAPPY WHILE YOU LIVE, FOR YOU WILL BE A LONG TIME DEAD. To be Happy buy a DANDY STEEL MILL

With Graphite Boxes. Never needs OIL. The Dandy Steel Tower is a Governed Tower, and the strongest and best in the market. Will be sent on 30 Days Test Trial, and if not entirely satisfactory can be returned to us, and WE WILL PAY FREIGHT BOTH WAYS. We also manufacture the old Reliable Challenge, O. K. Peoria and Dandy Wind Mills, Pumps, Cylinders, Tanks, Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Horse Powers, &c.

Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co., Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.