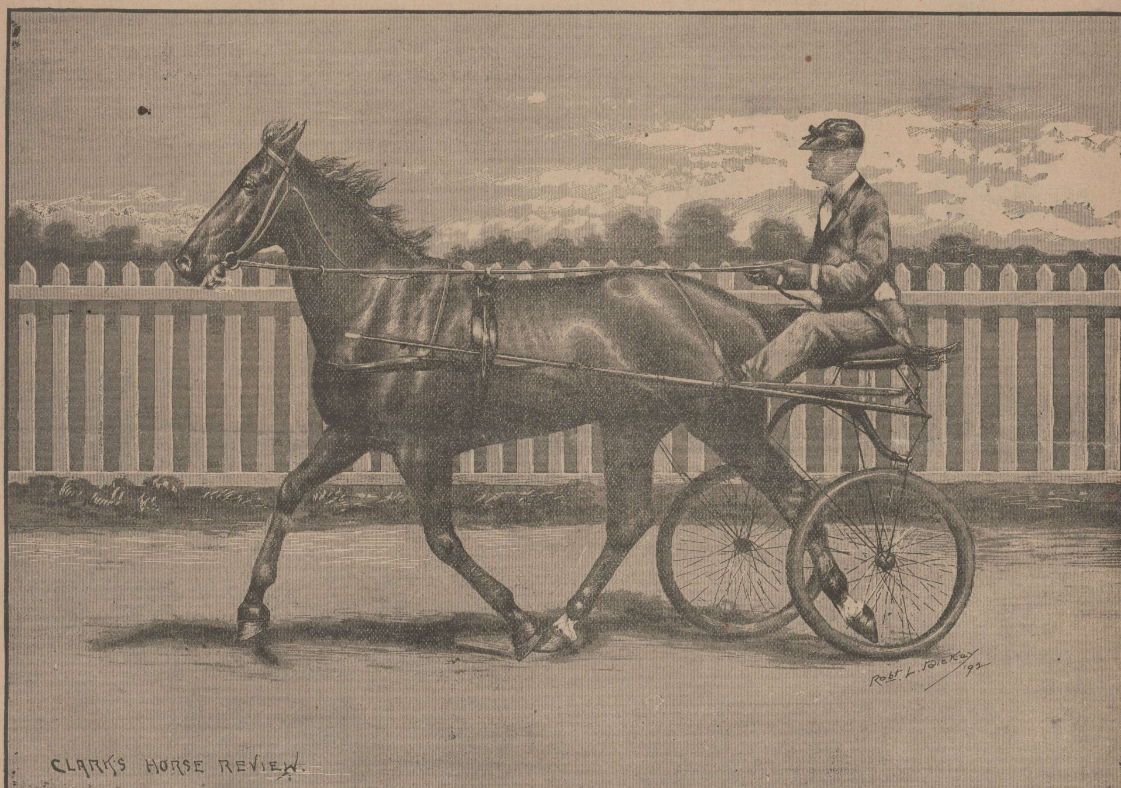


TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

Vol. XI.--No. 40.

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 5, 1892.

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CLARK'S HORSE REVIEW.

J. I. C. in Bicycle Sulky.—By courtesy of Clark's Horse Review.

THE OWNER OF JAY EYE SEE.

One of the most noticeable characteristics of the late J. I. Case was the fact that he not only admired the many fast horses which he owned, but loved them almost as a father might love a child. Every employe on his great Hickory Grove Breeding farm knew it, and also knew that the slightest act of unnecessary harshness toward a dumb animal would mean instant discharge from Mr. Case's employment. Almost any other offense might be excused, but such a one, never. Mr. Case was a very rich man at the time of his death, although it is improbable that he ever made any money out of his horses. He owned about \$200,000 worth of them.

The major part of his great fortune was the yield of his threshing machine works at Racine, Wis. He also owned a controlling interest in the great plow works, a National bank and an insurance company in the same city, and was master of an enormous Texas ranch, besides owning interests in several ships. He paid \$500 for Jay Eye See, who appears harnessed to a bicycle sulky in the illustration above, when he was a scraggly little black colt. Jay Eye See eventually made a record of 2:10. For Phallas, by the same sire, Dictator, he paid the same amount. Phallas made a record of 2:13 3/4. One of the horses which he had much faith in was Western, and when that animal fell and broke its neck Mr. Case is said to have

wept like a child. Mr. Case's oldest son is now mayor of Racine.

ORGANIZED EFFORT.

Texas Live Stock Journal.

The Stockmen of Texas should begin now to make an organized and well directed effort to secure favorable action by our next legislature on certain matters directly affecting the live stock interests. Before the stockmen can hope or expect to secure needed legislation they must agree among themselves.

There has heretofore been too much feeling of jealousy or rivalry between different classes of stockman and among those from different parts of the state. This should be done away with. The stockmen of Texas should get together and work as a unit for the protection and advancement of the live stock industry of the state. Until this is done they need not expect the enactment of such laws as are now needed and demanded.

There is a large amount of legislation that would tend to foster and build up the live stock interests of the state which could easily and readily be obtained at the next session of the legislature, provided those interested would make a united effort to secure it.

Among the laws now demanded by the live stock interest may be mentioned the quarantine law, a new inspection law, a law to protect pasture men against tramp

hunters and other trespassers, etc. All these, together with any other reasonable legislation that the stockmen may ask for and on which they are united, can be easily and readily obtained. All sectional feelings, jealousies, etc., however, must be abandoned and those interested must work together.

It is now time to make a beginning. Will some of our associations lead out in this important matter?

SOWING RYE FOR PASTURE.

Farm and Fireside.

Permit me to call attention to the value of sowing rye in the corn in the fall for pasture the following spring. It should be sown in the fields that are to be planted to corn again the following spring, and such fields may be left for the last planting—as late as the 15th or 20th of May.

Much of the corn is late this season, and the rye can be sown the last time the corn is plowed, and it will cost nothing but the seed, which should not be less than one bushel per acre. The rye will not grow much until the corn is cut, but if the fall is favorable it will get a good growth in the fall, and will make good early pasture for spring, and when the corn is cut it will make good pasture, with the stalks during the winter.

The rye comes in the nick of time, early in the spring, between feed and grass, and enables the farmer to keep his stock from

his pasture field till his clover gets in bloom, when it is worth much more than when pastured sooner.

When such fields are plowed up and the rye well turned under, it leaves the ground in very good shape for another crop.

TALKING TOO MUCH.

Farmer's Home Weekly.

Many a person talks too much, and finds when too late that silence would have been golden. The Mongols have a story on this wise:

Two geese, when about to start southward on their autumn migration, were entreated by a frog to take him with them. On the geese expressing their willingness to do so, if any means of conveyance could be devised, the frog produced a stalk of grass, got the two geese to take it, one by each end, while he clung to it by his mouth in the middle. In this manner the three were making the journey successfully, when they were noticed from below by some men, who loudly expressed their admiration of the device, and wondered who had been clever enough to discover it. The frog opened his mouth to say, "It was I," lost his hold, fell to the earth, and was dashed to pieces.

Do not let pride induce you to speak when safety requires you to be silent.

Diphtheria prevails in Sherman.

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COL. W. E. HUGHES, and others, wish to know if experiments have been made testing the wholesomeness, as cattle feed, of second-growth sorghum when slightly frosted. A reply from Prof. Curtis, of the Texas Experiment Station would be appreciated by many of our readers.

THE continuous rain the first week of the Fair, the splendid weather the second week, heavy rains the third week, the splendid attendance during the one week of good weather, all indicate that one week's time is more in accordance with the provisions of nature than a longer period for fairs.

"The productive capacity of land should determine its real value."—Kansas City Live Stock Journal.

"Productive capacity" is one of the most insignificant factors in the value of land. Location is much more important. Productive capacity can be added; the land can't be moved.

MR. L. T. MATHEIS, of Porter, San Patricio county, after reading TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for a long time, shows his appreciation of its value by sending several new subscribers. Mr. Matheis is one of the leading breeders of thoroughbred horses in Texas, and is an all-round good citizen and progressive farmer.

WHEN North Texas has a thoroughly equipped agricultural and mechanical college, and an agricultural experiment station connected therewith, the progress of the section will be wonderfully accelerated. Such institutions would put farming upon a higher plain than it ever occupied before, and the country would smile as it ought to.

A MAN who has a nice, clean farm, a nice, clean conscience, a tidy wife and good health, has all that this world can afford within his easy reach, and ought to be far happier than any king, for he is a king, and the other half of him is queen within their own domain. A hundred acres, more or less, makes a good domain.

FARMERS generally will do well if they refrain from investing their money in new and wonderful products until time has removed whatever disguises may have been used to recommend them to popular favor.

Don't be in too much of a hurry to get rich off some new thing. Only a few men out of many millions can work the speculation racket. Read, in the meantime, the communication from Prof. G. W. Curtis, on page 4.

THE recently exposed plot to assassinate the Hon. Jerry Simpson for political purposes would be astounding if it were not a Kansas episode. Nothing that occurs in that state will astonish any person.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH has received from the Clark Art Engraving Co., Atlanta, Ga., a beautiful memorial engraving of Jefferson Davis and the Southern generals. In the center is the portrait of Jefferson Davis. Around the border are forty spaces occupied with the miniature likenesses of forty leading Southern military characters of the great war.

THE Texas State Swine Breeders' Association will hold its next spring meeting and institute at Waxahachie the last Tuesday in February. Knowing the enterprise of the citizens of Ellis county, we believe it is only necessary to make the suggestion to secure for that occasion a local swine show. Or, perhaps what would be better still, will not the good people there arrange to have their annual stock show at the same time, thus securing a larger attendance and doing more good?

BEFORE digging the sweet potatoes go into the patch and take a sample tuber from two, three, or several parts of the patch, break or cut them and lay the pieces away for two or three days. If the freshly broken or cut surfaces turn black or brown, or show a coating of rotten structure, don't dig the crop; wait a while and repeat the test. When the samples dry white and hard, the crop may be dug with comparative safety, for, if put up so as to be protected from frost and rain, they will probably keep sound until spring. When the potato is not in proper condition, no manner of storing, so far as is yet known, will prevent rotting.

IT will be seen from a communication on page four, from Prof. Price of the A. & M. College, that we actually have an "entomologist for Texas." Good as far as it goes. He teaches the classes in horticulture and botany, and incidentally meddles with entomology. That is to say, if a bug interferes with his horticultural products or botanic specimens, that bug will be subjected to an "investigation." But a small slice is better than no bread, and an entomologist whose time is mostly occupied with other duties is better than no entomologist, and Prof. Price may do much good in that important field. We suggest that our farmers make the most of him, and hope to hear from the Professor as often as he has something good to tell.

AT the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition in 1890, TEXAS FARM AND RANCH offered a fine gold medal each for the best Berkshire, Duroc-Jersey and Poland China boars owned by a Texas breeder, with the following conditions attached: Each medal was to be won three successive years at the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition before absolute title passed. At the recent Fair Terrell & Harris, of Terrell, won first on Berkshire and Duroc-Jersey boars, making three successive years winning on both breeds. They have accordingly been awarded perfect title to the two medals. Singleton & Cothes completed their third successive year on Poland China boar and have been awarded complete title to the Poland China medal. The parties named have worn the medals for two years. They will continue to wear them and to win still further on their superb stock.

THE FAIR OVER.

The Fair is over. The five day's extension, on account of the incessant rains the opening week, has shortened to two

days by additional favors of J. Pluvius. The one week of fine weather was utilized to the best advantage by thousands from all parts of the State. With all the active opposition of the clerk of the weather, the Fair was as good as was ever held in the State. Deficiencies in some departments were more than made up for by the superior excellence in others. The stock was finer than ever before, and was greatly admired and freely purchased. The machinery department was not more extensive than on previous occasions, but the exhibits had a decidedly more practical character, and improvement was plainly discernible all along the line. The county and individual farm exhibits were better and more numerous than ever before. These were the chief, but not the only, features of the Fair, as related to the material progress of the State. There were many other interesting and instructive exhibits, and amusements and "sights" until you couldn't rest. There were also three or four days of good racing. The management did everything possible for men to do, and all except the weather worked out according to calculations. President Schneider was constantly on the ground, wisely directing everything, except the same uncontrollable elements. And Claud Cour, the popular Secretary, tried his level best to banish the clouds by his own unaided smiles and contagious good humor, but the odds were against him in the proportion of two rainy days to one that was clear.

MAKING THE TRINITY NAVIGABLE.

Among the thousand and one new features of this year's Fair and an exhibit that augurs well for the coming Columbian Pageant, were the models of locks and movable dams intended for the navigation of the Trinity river from Dallas to the Gulf. They were maneuvered and explained by Mr. Paul Giraud, of Dallas, who obtained all the necessary data to construct them from engineer friends of his, who constructed them throughout the European rivers with the greatest success.

To explain the object of these locks and movable dams and their working, in a few words, Mr. Giraud says that owing to the fact that the Trinity river is apt to overflow at times and to almost "run dry" at others, it must be left alone as long as boats can navigate it from Dallas to the Gulf, and that it must be converted into a canal as soon as the open river shows signs of running too low for navigation. It is then that his movable dams are resorted to to maintain the necessary amount of water to continue navigation. Dams of this system, thirty or sixty feet in length, can be thrown across the natural bed of the river in one hour's time by the two keepers, and thus is the flow stopped and the quick transformation made of a river into a perfect canal. Thus regulated according to supply of water from natural causes, the navigation of the river cannot fail to be of much value and long service.

These dams can be built of timber. One winlass, worked by the keepers, and a rope, is all that is necessary for operating the whole system. Of course the passage of the boats through the locks is only resorted to when the dams are up. Just think of it, by this simple and cheap system the head office at the head of navigation, Dallas, has only to wire down the whole length of the improved river the order to close or open, and in less than one hour's time the answer will be, "closed" or "opened," which will mean that the river has been transformed into a canal or into a river alternately as wanted!

The theory and working models are so plain and convincing that it is no wonder that all those who have heard of it and seen the models work, express the wish to see them both converted into practical use. The exhibitor has furthermore volumes of information on the subject, with views, plans and specifications; also no end of statistics on hydraulic improvements of

this kind, which he opens to all who wish to be still more persuaded that locks and dams of this system have proved a success everywhere they are in operation.

THE PRESS GANG.

ON Saturday, October 29, the Executive Committee of the Texas Press Association met at the office of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH at Dallas, in obedience to a call of the President. There were present Vice-President A. C. Scurlock, of the Cleburne Chronicle; F. P. Holland, of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH; W. A. Adair, of the Marshall Messenger; Secretary Fred B. Robinson, of the Huntsville Item, and Messrs. J. F. Mitchell, of the Greenville Banner; B. C. Murray, of the Denison Gazette; W. A. Shaw, of the Texas Farmer; J. C. Son, of the Palo Pinto Star, and Mrs. Julia Truitt Bishop, of the Home Corner, Austin, members of the committee.

Tuesday, May 9th, 1893, and Dallas, were chosen as the time and place for the next meeting of the Association. An excursion to the World's Fair at the close of the next meeting was decided upon, and F. P. Holland, W. A. Shaw, A. C. Scurlock and Secretary F. B. Robinson, were commissioned to make necessary arrangements. A rule was adopted that each member arrange for his own transportation to attend the next meeting of the Association.

PROVING THE PUDDING

The following additional awards were made in the cattle department on Saturday, after tests made the previous day:

Best 2-year-old milch cow, any breed, regardless of pedigree, to be milked on the grounds for one day, premium awarded to S. B. Howard, Bonham, Tex., Holstein. Register No. 24,935.

Best 3-year-old milch cow, any breed, regardless of pedigree to be milked on the grounds for one day, premium awarded to S. B. Howard, Holstein. Register No. 18,959.

Best 4-year-old milch cow, any breed, regardless of pedigree, to be milked on the grounds for one day, premium awarded to Wm. E. Hughes, Dallas, Texas, Holstein. Register No. 15,333.

Best aged milch cow, any breed regardless of pedigree, to be milked on the grounds for one day, premium awarded to Wm. E. Hughes.

Best butter cow of any age or breed, oil test to be used, premium awarded to S. B. Howard.

Netherland Spirit, cow belonging to S. B. Howard, giving a total of 48 pounds and nine ounces milk, won first premium in the butter test. Register No. 18,957.

Aggie Adaline, cow belonging to Wm. E. Hughes, giving a total of 53 pounds and 4 ounces of milk, won first premium in milk test. Register No. 8,479.

TOO OFTEN.

In about three more days the great political contest will be over, and every right-minded person will be glad. These great political years, the conjunction of the presidential and State elections, are, perhaps, necessary evils. That they are an evil no one will deny. But is it necessary that we should have them so often? Would not once in six or eight years, oh Lord, suffice? If business must be disturbed; if confusion and riot and slander, and every evil passion of men, must be employed in the strife; if mutual confidence in the honesty and veracity of men must be cruelly uprooted; if the present and rising generations must be schooled by every political canvass in the arts of the unprincipled demagogue and the irresponsible campaign liar, can we not arrange for these dire visitations at longer intervals for rest and recuperation? Why not elect a president once in six years and disqualify him from succeeding himself? At great expense, and with much inconvenience, we try to ward off an epidemic of cholera, but nothing is done to protect us from these great political visitations, which are as bad.

WATER AS A MEDICINE.

Hall's Journal of Health.

The human body is constantly undergoing tissue change. Worn out particles are cast aside and eliminated from the system, while the new are ever being formed from the inception of life to its close. Water has the power of increasing these tissue changes, which multiply the waste products, but at the same time they are renewed by its agency, giving rise to increased appetite, which, in turn, provides fresh nutriment.

Persons but little accustomed to drinking water are liable to have the waste products formed faster than they are removed. Any obstruction of the free working of natural laws at once produces disease, which, if once firmly seated, requires both time and money to cure.

People accustomed to rise in the morning weak and languid will find the cause in the imperfect secretion of wastes, which many times may be remedied by drinking a full tumbler of water before retiring. This very materially assists in this process during the night and leaves tissues fresh and strong, and ready for the active work of the day.

Hot water is one of the best remedial agents. A hot bath on going to bed, even in the hot nights of summer, is a better reliever of insomnia than many drugs. Inflated parts will subside under the continued poulticing of real hot water. Very hot water, as we all know, is a prompt checker of bleeding, and besides, if it is clean, as it should be, it aids in sterilizing our wounds. A riotous stomach will nearly always gratefully receive a glass or more of hot water.

THE VOTE OF "WANT OF CONFIDENCE."

Youth's Southland.

In the late foreign telegrams, describing the return of Mr. Gladstone to the control of the British House of Commons, frequent references were made to the vote of "want of confidence."

This is a proceeding unknown to our parliamentary law, but a matter of the greatest moment in Great Britain. We elect the members to our lower house of congress for two years. Whatever may arise in the meantime to sever the confidence between the congressman and his constituents he still serves out his two years.

Again, his record may have been exceptional, still he must go back to the voters every two years for endorsement. In the United Kingdom they consider that seven years is the proper period of life for a parliament, if it is left to expire by mere lapse of time.

"The government" in England is simply a committee selected by the acknowledged leader of the political party having control for the time of the House of Commons, and they practically take control of legislation. How long they shall continue to rule depends on their ability to command the support and votes of a majority of the members. If at any time the government is unable to control the necessary support in the House, on any question that is considered a government measure, the ministry resigns and allows the "opposition" party to form a government, or they cause a dissolution of parliament, and allow the voters to decide the issue between the House of Commons and the government. Sometimes the "opposition," as the members of the government are called, force the issue, and then it comes in form of the vote of "want of confidence" on the part of the members of the House in the policy of the government. When this vote is put and carried the government either resigns or parliament is dissolved.

In the contest just past the liberals, with Mr. Gladstone as leader, as soon as they found they controlled the House, moved a vote of "want of confidence" in the conservative government. The motion carried and the Salisbury ministry resigned, and Mr. Gladstone, the acknowledged leader, coming out of the "shades of opposition" with his party, took control of the government.

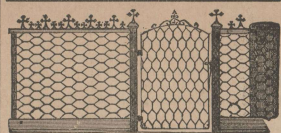
Montana Stock Journal: This is the way an Iowa editor announces the fact that he quit drinking. "Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the editor of the Lansing Mirror and King Alcohol is this day dissolved. The legality of this dissolution is beyond question, but it has not been by mutual consent. We are willing to pay all debts contracted by the firm, as our old partner, Mr. Alcohol, is known to be devoid of the least particle of principle and thoroughly irresponsible. We warn all against harboring or trusting him on our account."

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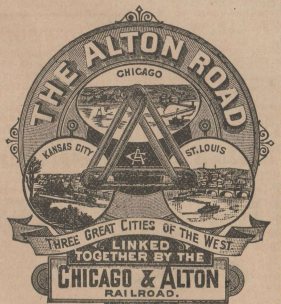
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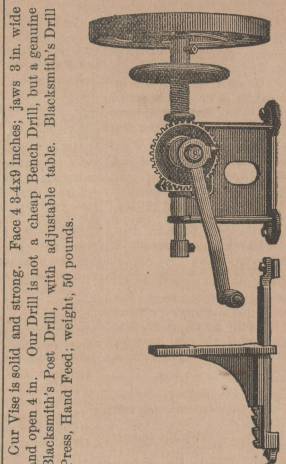
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Orchard and Garden.

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

AMONG OUR EXCHANGES

Gardening Illustrated gives its readers some interesting notes on Early Flowering Gladioli, which we think will interest lady readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH:

"These are very valuable, either for warm borders or for growing in pots. The earliest to bloom in the open ground is Byzantinus, which is a very hardy variety, producing large, rich purple flowers. The height of the flower stems varies with the quality of the soil in which they grow. In rich, deep, well drained positions, they may reach a height of thirty inches. In every case a warm, sunny border should be selected for them. The variety, rosy gem, is excellent for pots or the border. It grows and flowers as well in pots as in the open ground; the same treatment serves for both situations. In warm situations, and when planted near a wall, this gladiolus is hardy enough to stand the winter, but is so impatient of resting that it frequently begins to grow again in autumn, and then if not protected, a severe winter will injure it. To save all risk from frost, it is best to lift these early flowering gladioli in September and spread out the corms on the floor of a dry loft or shed. This is the only satisfactory way of retarding them. I find that whether in the soil or not, they start January 1, or soon afterward; they should therefore be attended to about that time. Those required to flower in pots may have eight corms put in a 6-inch pot, and grown in a cool greenhouse or pit. Those to be planted out should be potted in 4-2-inch pots, six corms in each, and placed in a cold frame; about April 30 they may be planted out where they are to flower. I find these gladioli to be wonderfully useful as cut-flowers, and they may be cultivated with very little trouble."

Mr. Powers, in the Ohio Farmer, has the following to say on the art of packing fruit for market, which is worthy of the consideration of fruit growers:

"Peaches should be thoroughly matured, but not soft, when marketed. It is the best setting via of most growers to pick fruit too green rather than to ripe. Before picking a peach look at the blossom end; if the green that there has begun to turn white it is time to pluck it. Some varieties of peaches begin to color up long before they are fit to pick, and if shipped while thus immature and hard, will be tasteless or bitter instead of ripening on the way. It is a good plan for those who are not experienced in the matter of gathering peaches to pick a few of the earliest sound ones and set them away in some cool place, where they may remain for the length of time they would probably occupy on the road if they had been shipped. By examination the owner can then inform himself approximately as to the condition the peaches would have been found in by the consumer at the other end of the route, and govern himself accordingly. As a general rule, any variety of fruit will be ten days or two weeks in ripening all the fruits on any given tree or vine, and hence the fruit bearing plant or tree should be gone over several times in picking, for its crop should not all be gathered at once, as may properly be done from a winter apple tree. But with all the care that may be taken by the grower, some of his employees will leave, at every picking, fruit that ought to have been gathered; and at the next gathering these will be too ripe, and must be carefully sorted out. They may be the nicest looking specimens in the whole box, and it may be a good deal against the grain to throw them out; but if allowed to remain they are likely to become over-ripe and soft, if not actually rotten, and they will make a sneaky place in the crate. After having tested, and seen my neighbors test, a great many devices for embellishment in packing fruit, I have come to the conclusion that no amount of sentimental display, such as putting roses, magnolia leaves or Cape Jasmynes over the fruit, or edging the crate with scalloped paper, will sell poor fruit."

Southern Farm gives us the following wise conclusions in a recent issue: "Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well!" If our market gardeners, truckers, and fruit growers appreciated the truth of this proverb as they should, they would find their efforts much better rewarded than they usually are. Our Southern people as a rule are not supposed to be painstaking enough, and in their effort to do work quickly, do it very poorly as a general thing. What a European fruit grower, or gardener would

take a day to do, in order to do it properly, our gardeners want to do in an hour or two. One has only to observe the average Southern gardener setting out fruit trees for instance, to see how common is the practice to sacrifice good work for quick work. They dig a hole in the hard soil and bundle in the roots of the tree without any regard to spreading the roots uniformly in every direction. They drag in the soil to fill up around the tree, without regard to the stones, or rough clods that come in contact with the delicate young roots. They fill in the hole any sort of way, pack the earth lightly with their feet perhaps, and pass on to a repetition of the work, with another tree served in like manner. Frequently the would be orchardist leaves this important work of setting out trees to some ignorant laborer who don't understand the correct principles of transplanting young trees. Time and again we have been shocked at the sight of such important work being done in such a shiftless manner. If there is any work that requires the doing of it in the best way possible it is the setting out of fruit trees. It is a work that is expected to endure and bring profit for 10, 15 or 20 years. It is a work that ought not to be done hastily. Every precaution that it is possible to take should be taken that the work should be done in the best possible manner.

Prof. L. H. Bailey, in Bulletin No. 38 of Cornell University Experiment Station, gives us his experience relative to a large number of plums. We make copious extracts for the benefit of our readers:

"Wild Goose plums were introduced some forty years ago, and since then there has been a steadily growing interest in the amelioration of our native plums. The native species possess certain advantages over the common plums of the prairies distributed as type; and they are so widely distributed and naturally so variable that they have been easily brought into cultivation under a great number of forms."

"Of the American group Mr. Bailey says: "To this type belong the hardy, strong growing varieties of the Northwest, which are characterized by a firm, meaty, usually compressed, dull colored, late fruit, with thick and usually very tough, glaucous skin, and large, more or less flattened stone, which is usually free, and large, obovate, thick, veiny, jagged, dull leaves."

"To this type belong, says he, the following cultivated plums: American Eagle, Beauty, Chocoma, Black Hawk, Brainerd, Cheney, Clappaway, Cotrell, Deep Creek, DeSoto, Forest Garden, and many others. This type succeeds best in the Northern States of the Mississippi valley, and is the only one able to stand the rigors of the Northern climate, though some succeed as far South as Texas. The most prized of this type he names as follows: Cheney, Deep Creek, DeSoto, Forest Garden, Itaska, Louisa, Purple Yosemite, Quaker, Rolling Stone, Weaver and Wolf."

The next type described by Mr. Bailey he calls the Wild Goose type (prunus hortulana, Bailey). This, perhaps the most important group of native plums, includes varieties characterized by strong, wide-spreading growth and mostly smooth twigs, a firm, juicy, bright colored, thin skinned fruit, which is never flattened, a clinging turgid, comparatively small, rough stone, which is sometimes prolonged at the ends, but is never conspicuously wing-margined, and by comparatively thin and firm, smooth, shining, flat, more or less peach-like leaves. This type appears to follow the Mississippi and its tributaries from Illinois to the Arkansas in its middle region, ranging as far east as Kentucky and Tennessee, and possibly to Maryland, and in the Southwest, spreading over Texas. In this group there are two more or less clearly marked types, which I am not yet able to separate by positive botanical characters. One is characterized by thin and very smooth, peach-like leaves, which are very fine and evenly serrate. It comprises Cumberland, Indian Chief, Roulette and Wild Goose. The other type is characterized by thicker, duller and more velvety leaves, which are more coarsely and more or less irregularly serrate. This includes Golden Beauty, Kanahwa, Moreman, Reed, Sucker State, World beater and Wayland. This forms the transition to the minor group.

This (the Wild Goose) group of plums, as a whole, appear to be best suited to the middle latitudes, being grown with satisfaction from Illinois and Indiana and the southern part of Michigan and New York to Maryland, Virginia and Tennessee, and in the Southwest to Texas. The varieties most highly prized are Golden Beauty, Indian Chief, Missouri, Aptroot, Moreman, Wayland and Wild Goose.

A NEW SEEDLING APPLE

Mr. Rhodes sends an apple from a seedling tree on his grounds at Lufkin, Texas; we think it closely related to the Limber-

twig, if not identical. It is evidently a fine winter keeper, as it is perfectly solid, and looks as though it would keep all winter. We give Mr. Rhodes letter here-with:

To Dr. A. M. Ragland:—I this day mail to you an apple taken from a seedling tree five years old, the first of its maturing. Mrs. Rhodes thinks it a seedling from a 3-4-Davis. The tree matured this year six apples, all of which are perfect, nice, and without a blemish. The tree is between three and four inches in diameter, its height ten feet. The limbs grow first downward, then gradually upward, making it very beautiful and ornamental—been reared once. Please reply to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and name our apple.

I have been taking TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for six or eight years and am better pleased with it every year, and am sorry that it is not more generally taken by farmers.

My wife says must not call it a Limbertwig. Yours, etc., H. RHODES.

ANOTHER EARLY PEACH.

P. T. RAMSEY.

Mr. Stubenrauch's letter telling of an early peach that will drive out the Alexander makes a body get very wide awake. Well, we haven't originated one to beat the Alexander, but have certainly come in possession of the fact that a tree out this way bore peaches last spring exactly like fine, large Crawford's, but they ripened with or before Alexander. Put on the market with Alexander, they would bring about twice as much as it would.

The Alexander does not rot much out here and we have always defended it, but we really believe it "must go." Don't write for buds or grafts. We are positively prohibited from disseminating. Mahomet, Texas.

ROOT PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

Horticultural (London) Times.

To obtain the full value of root pruning for fruit trees, much depends upon the manner in which the work is done. The rule is: Measure out from the stem or body of the tree a distance three times as great as the diameter, then measure out eighteen inches. Strike a circle around the tree at that distance, and parallel with the outer edge of that circle dig a trench at least two and one-half feet deep, and as wide as the width of an ordinary spade. Separate the roots that have been cut off from the soil throw out; then put the earth back in the trench, as far as possible, inverting the order in which it came out; that is, put the soil that came from the top of the ground in the bottom of the trench, and the work is done. The reward will come in a healthy tree and a full crop.

FLOWERS FOR WINTER.

Southern Cultivator.

Have you looked this summer across at your neighbor's garden, bright with petunias, zinnias and sweet, old-fashioned flowers, and wished that you, too, had planted a little flower pot? In the spring there was so much to be done, and thinking of the long, dry summer, when probably the flowers would die, you decided it was not worth the trouble. It is too late now for the summer garden, but it is time to begin to think of your winter bloomers. One flower blooming in your dining room or sitting room will give more pleasure than a whole garden full of flowers could do in the summer time. Perhaps the most satisfactory winter bloomers are hyacinths and jonquils, and if you plant the bulbs early enough you can have them blooming for Christmas. Try it, and see how much brightness a pot of blooming flowers will bring into your home.

NAVY BEANS A PROFITABLE CROP.

Homestead.

This is a crop that has been neglected in this country, although one that can be made profitable on almost any farm. We do not grow enough to supply home demands, many being imported every year, although it is one that is comparatively easy to raise and pays better than most field crops. It is better to have clean land of good quality and plant the beans in drills as soon after the corn is planted as is possible. Very good crops have been grown when planting was done as late as June. Cultivation should begin as soon as the plants are above the ground, but when there is no dew or rain on the plants, as that pulls the foliage. The rows should not be farther apart than three feet and the plants should be close in the row. Cultivation should continue until the growth of the foliage covers the ground and stops the growth of weeds. When two-thirds of the pods are ripe, pull and stack as follows: Procure some stout poles or staves six or eight feet long, and with a crow-bar ram a hole into the ground and put the

pole in to a depth that will insure its standing in an upright condition. Lay some straw or brush around the base of the pole to hold the vines off the ground, then stack the beans around these poles in stacks not larger in diameter than two and one-half or three feet and as high as you can reach, gradually bringing the stack to a point at the top, and capping it with some slough grass. The vines will cure in this position in the best possible manner and can remain until there is time to thresh them.

Threshing should be performed on a dry, clear day, otherwise the beans will not come out of the pods. The same land can be used again and again if rye is sown each fall on the ground and plowed under in the spring. Under equal conditions as many bushels of beans as of wheat can be obtained from an acre, and the selling price of good, clean stock is usually twice that of wheat. The labor cultivating and threshing is somewhat greater, but still leaves a greater profit than can be obtained from any ordinary yield of wheat. We are too prone to the belief that the production of such crops belongs to the specialist or the intensive farmer, but we mistake in this, as an acre or so of these can grow on almost any farm with a little more labor.

CONCERNING GRAPES.

J. B. Moore, to the New England Farmer's Club.

Any land that is rich enough to bear forty bushels of corn to the acre, is rich enough to grow grapes. As far as my own course is concerned, I have not used manure after planting. I have used applications sometimes of bone and ashes, and sometimes of bone and potash salts, with occasional plaster of Paris mixed with it, because the grape requires more or less sulphur in the soil; the plaster of Paris is the cheapest way you can get it.

The reason why you don't want to apply animal manure largely to your grapes is that it induces a rank, coarse growth of wood and foliage, which is unfavorable to the production of fruit. You want a fair, moderate growth of wood and that is all. You want a medium sized wood. The cane should be about the size of your little finger, and it will bear larger bunches and more of them than if it is three times as large. You want to have the canes well ripened also.

Stimulating the vine by animal manure makes it grow until late in the fall, and the wood will not ripen as well. The fruit buds do not thoroughly develop until the wood is partially ripe. I think you can make a much stronger fruit bud by moderate than by over manuring.

UNFERMENTED WINE.

American Gardener.

E. Hulse read a paper before the Victoria Vegetable Commission, of Australia, regarding the use of unfermented grapes juice or "temperance wine." The grape are picked when they are fully ripened, and the juice extracted and bottled as soon as possible afterwards. The bottles are filled brim full and placed up to their necks in vats of hot water, with ten degrees of boiling point. When the must is as hot as the water, the cork is forced into the bottle, expelling a portion of the liquid. If the least portion of air is left between the cork and the liquid, the oxygen contained in the air will set the saccharine matter in the wine in motion, and fermentation will ensue. When the cork is forced into the bottle the liquid is in a state of expansion from the heat. As it cools it contracts, leaving a vacancy between the cork and the liquid; but the vacancy must not be an atmospheric chamber. The cork must, of course, be thoroughly air-tight. If fermentation does set in, it may be driven off by reheating the wine.

The bottles are then laid on their sides in a cool place, and the organic foreign substances must become clear. The settling may occupy whatever period the manufacturer choose; sufficient time should, however, be given. The wine can lie six months or a year without damage. At the end of the settling period it should again be filled into bottles, the sediment being left behind. These bottles must be brim full, and should again be set in vats of hot water, heated up to the same degree, and corked in precisely the same manner as at first, using sealing wax to exclude the air. The wine is then left to cool in the ordinary way, and must be put away where the temperature is even and cool. It is now ready for use, and will keep just as it is kept free from contact with the atmosphere. This makes a very delightful beverage, which is entirely free from alcohol.

Francis E. Willard: Within the last twenty-five years the fruit-producing resources of the United States have increased

it may not be so valuable so far as the results of a few specific efforts are concerned, but it is valuable, nevertheless, and the matter of keeping teams in good condition should receive more thought on the part of all horse owners.

THE QUEEN NANCY.

American Horse World.

Nancy is a six-year-old bay mare standing 15 1-4 hands, and weighed 870 pounds when she made her record. She was bred by Hart Boswell, Lexington, Ky., who sold her last fall after she had trotted to a record of 2:09 to J. Malcolm Forbes, a Boston millionaire, who also owns Arion, 2:10 3-4, and other noted trotters, for \$41,000. Her turf career, like that of Maud S., has not been marked by a single defeat. She first created a sensation in her four-year-old form, when she won nine races and took a record of 2:14 1-2 in the third heat of a race. Last year as a four-year-old she reduced her record to 2:09, but her most notable achievement was the defeat of Margaret S. and Allerton, who compelled her to go three heats in 2:12, 2:12 3-4, 2:12, breaking the race record in each heat. Nancy Hanks was sired by Happy Medium 400 son of Hambletonian 10 and Princess 2:30, and sire of 67 2:30 trotters and 3 pacers with records of 2:35 or better. Dam Nancy L. by Dictator 1:12 (sire of 33 trotters and 5 pacers), son of Hambletonian 10 and Clara (dam of Dexter 2:17 1-4 by American Star 14 Second

track at the new gait in 2:25, winning two heats and making a dead heat in a hotly contested seven-heat battle against such horses as Johnny Smoker 2:16 1-4, Telegram 2:14, Skylark 2:24 1-2 and C. W. L. Here is a test for the narrow-headed gentlemen which are given to discounting up on the "pacing conformation," the "trotting instinct"—hereditary and cultivated, and other like dogmas.

HORNED CATTLE.

It is written somewhere that there was nothing created in vain, but there are many things that few can explain to their own satisfaction, to say nothing about the rest of the world. Tigers were made with claws, evidently that they might make prey of nearly everything they met; so with nearly all of the animal creation; it seems to have been created for fight. The horse has his heels and teeth, but if he is kindly treated, and being a domestic animal, seldom has occasion to use the same. But the "horned cattle" is a specie that cannot be trusted. The Texas steer and the bull of the ranch is always looking for a fight, and many a man has fallen a victim, while stock of the herd have been laid low promiscuously. Horns on the beast, hence, are of no earthly use, but for destruction. Now, some people will object to dehorning cattle, claiming it is cruel, but as to castration they have nothing to say, and for the stock raiser, the producer of beef, one is about as essential as the other, and to

For Your Horse.

For accident, too hard work, and skin diseases. Phenol Sodique does wonders. Also for other animals and human flesh.

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dam Sophie (grandam of Mike Wilkes 2:15 3-4) by Edwin Forrest 49.

Horse Review: Over 1,000 new standard performers have entered the list this year, which exceeds that of any other season, and it now looks as though 2,000 would be a reasonable estimate at the close of the late record meetings.

Horse Review: Mascot, 2:04, Hal pointer 2:05 1-4, Flying Jib, 2:05 3-4, Direct 2:06 Johnston 2:06 1-4, Jay-Eye-See 2:06 1-4, Roy Wilkes 2:07 3-4, Guy 2:06 3-4, Blue Sign 2:08 3-4, Robert J. 2:09 3-4, Manager 2:09 3-4, Winslow Wilkes 2:09 3-4, Vnette 2:09 1-4, and Crockett 2:10, are the fourteen pacers which have records of 2:10 or better. All save three made their records the present season.

Horse Review: During the Lexington meeting Joe Thayer sold the two-year-old colt, Americus, to C. J. Hamlin, of Buffalo, New York, for the sum of \$15,000. This colt never faced a starter, but the day previous to the sale he was driven a mile in 2:15 3-4. He is by Onward, out of a mare by Dictator; second dam by Blackwood; third dam, the Burch Mare (dam of Rosalind, 2:21 3-4, etc.).

Clark's Horse Review: A report of the races at Texarkana, Texas, shows the 2:20 pacing event to have been won by Charley M. in 2:26, 2:23 3-4 and 2:23 1-2. This performer is quite a character, if the history which is related of him is correct. For a number of years this horse, who is a chestnut gelding, sire and dam unknown so far as blood lines are concerned, but which are said to have been of pure broncho breeding (if there be any such), was used regularly in the Texas cotton fields, but was occasionally pressed into the ranks to run dashes at local race meetings, fairs, etc. One day he ran a half in 52 seconds, which was fast enough to make him a popular scrub sprinter, and he was consequently taken from the fields and put in training as a bang tail, where he showed himself a speedy and consistent runner. In the course of time it was found that he could trot some as well as run, and he was allowed to show what he could do at the diagonal gait. Always better than he looked, the little chestnut "broncho" entered the list at La Plata Mo., where he trotted it 2:29, and later trotted the Mattoon, Ill., track in 2:24 1-4. Believing that his talent was of a versatile order, and that he might do other things than to trot and run, his owner next put him to pacing, and again he was no disappointment, as he turned the Winona, Minn.,

meet these requirements Messrs. H. H. Brown & Co., of Decatur, Ill., are now manufacturing the Newton & McGee Dehorner, which cuts perfectly smooth, in no way fractures the horn, and does its work instantly. This device, as will be seen in our illustration, has a "draw cut." It shaves the horn off, leaving no splinters, and the stub being perfectly smooth, heals over readily. These dehorners are furnished in three sizes, and the manufacturers are prepared to fill all orders promptly, the prices being from \$6 to \$10. To the skeptic or non-believer we take the liberty to make this statement: Dehorned cattle fatten more readily; dehorning quiets the animal and the cow invariably produces more milk; dehorning takes the fight out of the animal; it does not require near as much stabling or car room, and he is in no way dangerous. He does not hook our fence down, the cattle and horses he associates with, and last and not least, he does not gore you to death. In speaking of these dehorners, Mr. Chas. Lerchen, an extensive cattle raiser at Denver, writes: "The machine was all you claim for it. I dehorned 200 steers last fall and all did finely—no crushing, smooth cut, quick work. I find that cattle dehorned ship far better and sell more readily as feeders." Mr. G. W. Seales, of Jesup, Ia., writes: "Your dehorner does far better work than can be done with the saw; it works easily. I dehorned 100 head in five hours. I showed the machine to a large number of cattle men and they all admired it." Mr. Noah R. Letts, of Letts, Ia., says: "I tried your dehorner on all kinds of horned cattle, old and young, and it worked to my entire satisfaction." And this house has hundreds more of like endorsements. See illustration above.

Coleman's Rural World: A well known agricultural writer estimates that good roads would save the farmers of the United States \$500,000,000 per year in the cost of getting their produce to market, or nearly \$8 to each inhabitant of the country, which is a fairer estimate than to suppose the whole sum will be divided among the farmers alone.

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ONLY A RIBBON.

DAISY BOYTHORNE.

Only a ribbon, faded and old,
And somber it may be;
But it's worth cannot be measured with gold.
'T is a priceless thing to me.

Only a ribbon faded and old,
Yet it brings back days that are past;
And the loving hands that now are cold,
Folded in rest at last.

'T is only a ribbon, faded and old;
I fold it away with a sigh—
With a heartache untold;
So I muse on those days gone by.

There is a land, thank God, where naught is old—
Where He shall wipe our tears away;
In that beautiful city of Jasper and gold,
Life's night will end in eternal day.

EDITORIAL CHAT.

Doing Nothing, day after day, but visiting the Fair. The first week we missed the crowd, and it was hard, under the depressing influences of rain and mud, and the cumbersome companionship of rubber shoes and umbrellas, to get up a genuine "fair enthusiasm," but the clouds rolled by, as they always do if we wait, and we may now get up the right sort of enthusiasm. Go every day and walk ourselves almost to death seeing the same things every time; then go home at dark or later and exclaim, "Tired to death—I'll be glad when it's over!" This is the way to enjoy the Fair; we all do it.

The exhibit of flowers was by far the largest and finest we have ever seen at the Fair, but more of this anon. The display is very fine in all departments. The woman's department of our great State Fair is exceptionally fine, both in quantity and quality. In fancy work there is the usual amount of crocheting, embroidery and crazy quilts, and patch-work quilts galore.

Daisy Boythorne tells us how she has furnished her spare room, giving many timely suggestions in a most entertaining way. Much can be done towards making home cozy and attractive with a small outlay, and then the charm of the thing is in realizing that it was planned and executed by ourselves, and from small resources.

L. B. S. C. sends us one of her practical common sense articles—always good and always acceptable. A kiss and our best wishes to the little girl, and we hope that life may be to her long and happy, and to you dear mother, she may be a blessing and a joy forever.

ONE OF THE QUESTIONS OF TO-DAY.

L. B. S. C.

Nowhere in the world is the servant question such a vexed one as in the United States. Where foreign countries recognize caste, or grades of society, the question is not so hard to solve. In English homes there are servants whose ancestors have worked for the ancestors with whom they are now engaged. Sometimes there is rebellion, as in the case of the housemaid who refused to wear a cap. The case came into the courts and was decided in her favor.

In Germany there are medals awarded for faithful service for fifteen, twenty or thirty years, as the case may be. Were that rule in operation here we would never need to pay many rewards, as the average length of time a girl works is hardly a year.

The servant question is a mooted one, and is likely to prove a vexed one as long as we have so many classes of people trying to fill these places. We boast of our free, enlightened America, and yet, for all I am a firm believer in equal rights in many things, still I think there is a great difference in people. The good blood will tell in stock, and it will tell in people. One trouble we have is, there are so many that do not know how to fill the position of housewife. You will often find a cross, tyrannizing mistress to be one who has never had any great culture herself, and she lacks an important element, which is dignity. She will assume airs that no self-respecting person will stand, unless poverty compel her.

I am not yet prepared to say that I would want to make a cook a regular member of my household; it would depend very much upon what kind of a person she was and how she would influence my children. The mere fact that she was a cook would be nothing against her, as I consider her calling as honorable as that of a seamstress, or any other employee. As long as the world stands there will be somewhat of a line drawn between employer and employee. It is true in every business, and oftentimes it is necessary. Whenever a girl shows she is faithful to

her mistress and her interests, then there will be formed a bond of union that will not be easily broken.

The average farm servant has a hard life, and the average farmer's wife, for that matter. The thousand and one daily duties no one can understand, but one who has lived in the country. There are needed some radical changes to make the place of a general servant a desirable one. The ten or fifteen cows must be sold for beef and replaced by three or four Jerseys or Holsteins. It is terrible to think of the drudgery our women have to undergo in milking. Half of the time there are no good sheds provided, and the girl has to milk in the rain, and sit with wet feet. It is sheer laziness that will permit such a condition of affairs. There is plenty of spare time on a farm when a man can build suitable out-houses for his family. If he is too poor to buy lumber, an arbor covered closely with branches will be some help. Servants should be given one afternoon. I find Thursday the most convenient. Train them to work so nothing will be left undone at this time, and make it a rule to let them have as much of Sunday as possible. They will generally work the harder on Saturday if you will accord them the privilege. If you provide plenty of appetizing cold food, with perhaps hot coffee or tea, I hardly think the men will insist on a big Sunday night supper. Above all things, teach your children to be respectful to servants. Nothing proves a woman's ill breeding more than the manners of herself and children to those employed. This is true in every business, relation. Don't scold; it is beneath your position as mistress of a home, but be as firm as the Rock of Gibraltar, which has withstood so many sieges. A great many of us are apt to get very friendly and confide to our servant all our secrets. Again, we get angry because of some unperformed work, and we are surprised that they get impatient. Let them realize you are their friend; be interested in their joys and sorrows; by systematic effort make their work a pleasure. No one likes to stop a half dozen times to do something that could have been done earlier or be left undone for awhile.

This important domestic question will probably remain unsettled until women realize the necessity of a study of it. Let us hope some noble woman will bring before the serving women of the country the fact that their calling is an honorable one. They must consider the nobility of it and not use it merely as a stepping stone. They must raise their standard, and the world will show them the right appreciation when this is done.

Galveston, Texas.

HOW I FURNISHED MY SPARE ROOM.

DAISY BOYTHORNE.

"Oh, Katie dear, this room is simply beautiful, so cozy and comfortable. I shall just rest here."

"I hope so Fan, I'm sure," and then I coaxed her onto the sofa and spreading the Afghan over her I ran off to prepare dinner, and let her have a little sleep. She was such a frail looking little body this friend of mine, that one could scarcely realize she was of common clay. She had come for a long visit for we had been class mates.

We have only been married a few short months, Fred and I, and as we are not blessed with wealth, I have to work and plan to help make both ends meet, but then who wouldn't for Fred's sake, for girls let me whisper into your ears—are you all listening? He is so good and kind and of all men the best.

My spare room, for I only have one, had been quite a conundrum, that is, as to how I should manage to furnish it. I succeeded beyond my expectations with but very little expense in making it both pretty and comfortable, and I had no wonderful "garret" or "attic" to resort to either.

"Katie dear, would you mind telling me how you arranged this room? You say you did so without much expense. I—well you know we are a large family and I think it might help me."

Fannie was seated at the west window in the room afore mentioned. The rays of the setting sun cast a halo of light about her head, making sunny hair appear even more golden. I sat at her feet with my head on her lap, as had been our custom in those dear old school days.

"It isn't very dignified for a married lady," I said when Fan had drawn me onto the ottoman in our old fashion, "But then I'm only a girl any way." I continued as she patted my face caressingly with her dear, white hand.

"To be sure, Katie dear, what's the use of a girl putting aside all her girlish ways the minute she is married. I'm sure Fred likes you better for your girlish ways. I mean to be young as long as I live. Young in heart, keeping alive my love for

things that the young delight in. I think old people who have no love for a good game, or do not care or seem to remember that they ever did enjoy such things, are—well they are not lovable as those who are ever ready to enter into our fun and frolic."

"That's so Fan, my father's one of those people. The kind who never grow old." But I'm forgetting. Well I looked up when Fan said that about the room. Her words were so confused that I felt she was keeping back something, so I said looking at her and laughing:

"I will most gladly go into all details if it will be of any help to you at home."

She blushed and said in a low, almost grave tone:

"That was deceiving you, forgive me, I wish to take notes in order to help me in furnishing my own home in the near future."

Then of course I congratulated her and coaxed out of her, bit by bit, all about it, for Fan was not given to talking about her deepest feelings.

"It's almost too sacred a thing to chat about lightly," she said. "My love is so sacred to me, I want to guard it, instead of attracting attention to it. But about the room?"

"The carpet, Fan, was the greatest 'bug bear.' I finally decided to make a border. I got some dark green and dark red paint. I marked off the depths I wanted the border. I painted each board, one green and the next red, turn about. Of course the two sides of the room which had the boards running lengthwise needed no marking, the other two sides, I marked with the width of the boards on the other two sides, and also a design in each corner. Well that was'n't hard to do, though it is a little hard to keep free from dust and if I had enough carpet I would prefer it on that account. For the centre I used this Ingrain carpet that mamma gave me. It isn't new, but I cleaned it with gasoline until it looks quite well. The paper cost me a good deal, but I wouldn't believe it, would you; fact nevertheless. The light cream back ground and the pale green vine running over it makes a very pretty paper. Of course its not fine and it was more trouble to put on than a better quality. Then I painted the woodwork the same shade as the vine in the paper. I couldn't get the 'mixed' paint, the shade I wanted, so I ordered it mixed. This made it come a little higher. The bed of course I had already. I made the cheese cloth spread and tacked it with saxy. The shams are made of some fine holland cloth that grandma gave me. The toilet set I made of my old Swiss dress. The one I wore at your party two years ago, the first time I ever saw Fred."

"But these chairs, Katie, they are so pretty, especially the rocker. You didn't do all that alone?"

"Yes I did, shurely," as Pat says. It was a small chair made similar to a camp rocker. Its primitive color had been red, but time and sun—for it always sat on the porch—had faded it until it became so shabby we scarcely ever used it at home. Mother gave it to me when I asked for it, but seemed incredulous when I thought I could make it almost as good as new.

I took my tube of ivory black and painted it. One tube more than went over it. It took it a good long time to dry, but I did not like to buy a whole can of mixed paint when I had this. When dry I varnished it. Then I took a old comforter and made cushions for seat and back. I bought three-quarters of a yard of black sateen with pokadots in it. Around these dots I worked daisy petals; not all of them, but here and there, just as though some one had scattered them about. Don't they look pretty? Their little yellow faces look so bright and so well against the black. I tacked the cover on the bottom cushion with brass headed tacks, and pounded my thumb of course. The one on the back I blind stitched to the back padding as I couldn't tack it."

"We have an old rocker at home similar to that, I mean to fix it if you don't care."

"The idea, of course fix it, I'm glad to help you Fannie."

"The one you sit in Fan, is an old splint bottom chair. It used to be my cradle; think of it! I bought a package of gliding, ten cents I gave, and gilded it. When dry I painted pansies on each of those bars in the back. Then cushioned it with the remainder of the old quilt and a crazy cover I had had a long time."

"That little work basket is rather a strange article to have in a spare room, but you know a guest always has something to do and I thought it would be convenient to have it with everything ready for a 'stitch in time.' Its just like the one in the sitting room except the difference in coloring. I took three broom-sticks, crossed them a little below the centre of the sticks, nailed and gilded them. Then I hunted about at mother's until I found an old tin pan, shallow and a good size you see. Dear, but that pan was rusty and a hole in the bottom as big as my two fists and a little

one in the side, but I put a thin paste pad in the bottom and side over the holes. Then as the pan was so rusty I pasted light brown wrapping paper over it. Inside and out. Then I took French tissue paper and made a puffing all around the outside of the pan. This you see is white. The bottom I covered with white top. I proceeded same with inside, except I used pink paper instead of white and let it extend a little over the edge of the pan so as to form a little frill for the finish. I pounded a nail through the side in three places—one opposite every broom-stick—and run narrow peot ribbon through the holes thus made and tied each one to the broom-stick opposite, leaving the ribbons long enough to let the basket down a little ways. I did that because it looks prettier and more polished to have the rounded sticks extend a good way above the basket. Here are the scissors, needles, thimbles and my piece of unfinished work. From the place where the sticks cross I hung that little round box with pink ribbon for thread and darning cotton, yarn, etc."

"It is so cunning, I have always wanted a standing work basket and this one is so simple," said Fan.

"Yes, I like it; I think it is something every girl should have. I'm quite sure there wouldn't be so much carelessness about mending. It's not the mending that I dread half so much as having to get things together from this box and that. Now I have them all in one place. The curtains, you see, are only cheese cloth. Cheap, but pretty and soft looking and easily washed."

"These phrases," said Fan, "Did you paint these too?"

"No," I said laughing, "Not paint them but I made them. This spray of wild roses is almost like the real blossoms. How did you do it?"

"I cut that pictured spray out of a magazine. I dampened it thoroughly and laid it face down or else it would be wrong side out, in mended platter, is a pretty shaped shallow dish. Then I pressed it carefully so as to expell all the air from under it. I mixed some plaster of paris with enough water to make a thin batter, so to speak, and poured this very rapidly into the platter. Immediately put in a little loop of ribbon or string to hang it by. Put it down low enough so it won't show from the top or the effect is spoiled. I think. Set the plaque away to dry, then pour a little cold water over it to loosen it, press it gently from side to side and soon come a plaque which many mistake out will for a painted one."

"Indeed I thought of course they were painted. The flower sprays, the roses, the one with pansies on are beautiful, but I think I like that one with the yellow haired baby on, the best. He looks so dimpled and pretty."

"Yes, isn't he a darling? I cut that out of some child's magazine, I think the Golden Days. I'll help you make some plaques while you're here. I have several pictures. Its great fun I think. I learned how to do it from one of my papers, but it will be easier understood to see it done."

"That's good of you Katie. Don't you think girls of to-day, taking them all in all, are better informed on all subjects of housekeeping, home decorating, cooking and even caring for little ones, than girls of our mothers' day?"

"Yes," I said thoughtfully. "Mother and I were speaking of that not long ago. There is so much written on all these subjects now-a-days that if a girl reads and wishes to be a true woman and a good home-maker, she can learn how."

"God bless the little woman," I heard some one say recently and I knew the voice. Fred had come in for an early supper.

This is one way I have contrived to help Fred. I wish I could tell you of my housekeeping; but not now for Fred wants me to help him plant garden—our garden. West Branch, Iowa.

HOUSEHOLD LABOR.

OLD COTTON PLASTER.

In your last week's edition appears in its columns a very instructive and interesting article by a "Farmer's Sweetheart," on the household labor problem. I trust I may not be considered an intruder in attempting to elucidate this very difficult question. No one will deny that education is greatly needed in order to remedy the existing evils that confront us. It will take time to fully grapple with so momentous and much mixed question. To dissect it in all its peculiar ramifications will require the steady hand of a wise reformer and a willing ear of the people to lay aside prejudices that have been the accumulation of more than a century. The war is over, and the old conditions must be replaced by the new ones which are the natural fruition of the present era. The colored woman in breathing the atmosphere of

THE STORY OF COLUMBUS.

Octavia Carroll, in American Agriculturist.

About 450 years ago, there might often be seen, on the shore of the beautiful Southern sea which washes the marble feet of Genoa, three sunny-haired, freckled-faced little urchins who gazed out longingly over the blue water and who never wearied of the marvels "yarns" spun by the sailors who basked in the balmy, salt air and delicious sunshine, and recalled their youthful exploits with pirates, Mohammedans and, it may be, a mermaid or sea monster slipped in for the benefit of their juvenile admirers.

These lads were the sons of worthy Domíngo Colombo, a wool-comber living in the Via di Moento, and his good wife Susanna Fontanarossa; and, as they waded in the foam-crested waves which broke upon the beach, or gathered glittering shells, they called each other by the soft, musical names of Christoforo, Bartholomew and Giacomo. There was a small sister, also, who doubtless frequently joined in their frolics on the white sand, but very meager accounts of her have come down through the ages. We only know that the tiny maid—whose name even has not been remembered—grew to womanhood there, in the shadow of the glorious Apennines, and became the wife of one Giacomo Bavello.

It is, however, in the eldest of the four, the earnest, gray-eyed boy, before whom lies a great future, that our interest chiefly centers. A wide-awake, studious little fellow was Christoforo Colombo, or Christopher Columbus as we are accustomed to term him, and, at a remarkably early age, he is said to have learned to read and write, made acquaintance with grammar and arithmetic and even acquired considerable proficiency in drawing; while his penmanship was so fine that one writer declares: "he could have earned his bread by writing alone."

But it was geography that possessed most charm for the would-be sailor, and he pored over the queer and often erroneous maps of his day, while his inclination for the sea amounted to positive passion. Happily for him and the world, he had a wise father who, early perceiving his eldest son's strong desire for "a sailor's life," renounced the idea of his following the trade of a wool-carder—as his ancestors had done for generations—and, though by no means wealthy, managed to send the ambitious young student to the University of Pavia, where he learned the rudiments of geometry, astronomy and navigation.

At fourteen Columbus made his first voyage with Admiral Colombo, a distant kinsman and the commander of a squadron. What a change from the schools of Pavia to the wild sea life, and then the scene of frequent feuds between the rival Italian States! where piracy ran rampant and where so-called holy wars were waged with the Mohammedan powers! A rugged, dangerous school, truly, but not without its fascination for the boy. Before attaining his majority, he distinguished himself so gallantly during an expedition carried on by John of Anjou, in the hope of wresting the Kingdom of Naples from his father, King Renato, that he was honored with a separate command, and despatched on a daring enterprise to cut out a galley from the port of Tunis. Those were stirring times, and when, shortly after, another and greater member of the family, a nephew of the old admiral appeared, the young captain was likely only too proud to sail under his banner; for this man was a veritable corsair of romance, and had performed such doughty deeds against the infidels that, when Moorish mothers wished to frighten disobedient children, they threatened them with "the terrible Colombo."

The Portuguese were the most daring sailors of those days, and of course Columbus went to the land which, of all others, took most interest in the pursuit of modern discovery, thanks to clever Prince Henry, the son of John the First, surnamed the Avenger. This heir to the throne had conceived the idea that valuable explorations could be made by navigation, along the western coast of Africa and that India might be reached by that road, while the darling scheme of his head and heart was to open an easier and less expensive route than the ones across the desert or through the Red Sea, to that opulent country, and so conduct its rich trade directly into Portugal.

Sad and discouraging, however, were the ignorance and prejudice he had to combat. Though the most learned men believed that the earth was a globe, yet mariners looked upon the vast Atlantic with awe and dread, they entertained the most absurd theories in regard to the earth at the equator, and believed whoever doubled Cape Bojador would never return. Some of this stupidity and superstition Prince Henry was able to overcome, while he took several important voyages into

unknown waters, made a great improvement in maps and charts and, above all, brought the compass into more general use. Had he not died in 1473, it is very probable that the Portuguese banner, in place of the royal standard of Spain, would first have floated on this side of the Atlantic. As it was he indirectly gave much assistance to the coming explorer.

Being a devout Roman Catholic, young Colombo, while in Lisbon, attended services every morning at the Convent of All Saints. Within the Convent lived a young girl named Felippa Monis de Palestrella, who had been left, by her parents, in care of the good sisters. She belonged to a noble but poor family, her father having been an Italian cavalier and a distinguished navigator with Prince Henry, of Portugal. A winsome maiden "recluse" was Donna Felippa, but she had an eye under her veil, for the tall young man who came so regularly to chapel, and whom biographers describe at that time, as being of a "comely presence," with light gray eyes sparkling and full of fire; a fair, rather freckled complexion, but of a "lovely red" and "in his eating, drinking and dress, always modest."

It was not very long before there was a wedding in the old convent church, and the bride and bridegroom were Felippa de Palestrella and Christopher Columbus. Almost immediately, then, they went to live with the former's mother, now a widow, and this lady proved a truly important link in the chain of destiny which connected the discoveries of Prince Henry with those of the clever Genoese. For, finding her son-in-law interested in the subject, she related all her husband had ever told her of his explorations, and presented him with the charts, journals, and manuscripts left by the cavalier. These were of inestimable value to the genius of the fifteenth century who, except when taking occasional voyages, supported his family by making maps and globes. He never, however forgot the humble household at the foot of the Apennines, and often sent a portion of his scanty earnings to his aged father and younger brothers.

But, at length, a windfall coming to the wife of Columbus, in some property which she inherited in the newly discovered island of Porto Santo, they removed thither. In that distant Isle their son was born and christened Diego, which is the Spanish synonym for Giacomo, the name of the gentle, dearly-beloved little brother who played with the boy Columbus on the silvery sands in old Genoa. The noted sailor, Pedro Correo, married Felippa's sister, and lived at Porto Santo also. This appears to have been the happiest, most peaceful epoch in the whole life of our hero, and as he sat with his baby on his knee in the bosom of the small sea-faring family, the conversation naturally turned often upon the finding of the Atlantic Islands, the African coast and the visionary projects of Prince Henry.

The ancient fables of Antilla, with its seven cities, and Plato's imaginary Atlantis were recalled. Rumors reached them of distant Isles seen, probably in a mirage, from the Canaries, but never found. Sailors told of bits of carved wood, which no iron instrument had fashioned, picked up on Cape St. Vincent; of huge reefs and a covered canoe floating in mid-ocean; of the bodies of strange featured men cast upon the Azores. All these stories Columbus noted and considered, trying to sift the few grains of truth from the legendary chaff, until, at last, his daring mind outstripped that of the royal Portuguese; he became convinced that he could reach India by sailing due west around the world.

In this idea he was encouraged by Paulo Toscanelli, a very learned cosmographer, of Florence, who assured him it could not be more than 4,000 miles due west to the province of Mangi, near Cathay, the northern coast of China, a wonderful country said to be governed by a mighty sovereign known as the Great Khan. Tales of rich metals, gems and valuable spices there to be found and of a king's palace covered with plates of pure gold, helped to fire the imagination of the young man. "This," thought he, "could be no other than the Ophir of the Bible," and he longed to look upon the land from whence Solomon drew his wealth. Columbus with the other scientists calculated the world smaller than it was. Had he known that it was 15,000 miles to East India, and not 4,000, he might not have discovered the West India, which we call America.

HOW WE GET OUR TEETH.

Philadelphia Times.

An eminent dentist is authority for the following: It would take too long to describe the formation of the teeth, but it may interest you to know that the enamel is derived in the first place from the epithelium or scarf skin, and is, in fact, modified skin, while the dentine, of which the bulk of the teeth is composed, is de-

rived from the mucus layer below the epithelium. Lime salts are slowly deposited, and the tooth pulp, or "nerve" is the last remains of what was once a pulpy mass of the shape of the future tooth, and even the tooth pulp in the old people sometimes gets quite obliterated by calcareous deposits. The thirty-two permanent teeth are preceded by twenty temporary deciduous or milk teeth. These are fully erupted at about two to two and one half years old, and at six years of age a wonderful process of absorption sets in, by which the roots of the temporary teeth are removed to make room for those of the advancing permanent ones. The crowns of the former having no support, become loose and fall away. One would naturally suppose that the advancing permanent tooth was a powerful factor in the absorption of its temporary predecessor; but we have many facts to prove it has no influence whatever. Indeed, the interesting phenomena of the eruption and succession of teeth are very little understood. I may remark in passing that a child of six who has not lost any temporary teeth, has in its jaws, either erupted or not erupted, no less than fifty-two teeth more or less formed.

THE BROKEN SAW.

Farm, Field and Stockman.

A boy went to live with a man who was accounted a hard master. He never kept his boys—they ran away or gave notice they meant to quit; so he was half his time without or in search of a boy. The work was not very hard—opening and sweeping out the shop, chopping wood, going errands, and helping round. At last Sam Fisher went to live with him.

"Sam's a good boy," said a mother. "I should like to see a boy nowadays that had a spark of goodness in him," growled the new master.

It is always bad to begin with a man who has no confidence in you, because, do you best, you are likely to have little credit for it. However, Sam thought he would try. The wages were good and his mother wanted him to go. Sam had been there but three days before, in sawing a cross-grained stick of wood, he broke the saw. He was a little frightened. He knew he was careful, and he knew he was a pretty good sawyer, too, for a boy of his age; nevertheless, the saw broke in his hands.

"Mr. Jones will thrash you for it," said another boy who was in the wood-house with him.

"Why, of course, I didn't mean it; and accidents will happen to the best of folks," said Sam, looking with a very sorrowful air on the broken saw.

"Mr. Jones never makes allowances," said the other boy. "I never saw anything like him. That Bill might have stayed, only he jumped into a hen's nest and broke her eggs. He doesn't let it; but Mr. Jones kept suspecting, and laid everything out of the way to Bill whether Bill was to blame or not, till Bill couldn't stand it, and wouldn't."

"Did he tell Mr. Jones about the eggs?" asked Sam.

"No," said the boy; "he was afraid, Mr. Jones has got such a temper."

"I think he'd have better owned up at once," said Sam.

"I suspect you'll find it better to preach than to practice," said the boy. "I'd run away before I'd tell him." And he soon turned on his heel and left poor Sam alone with his broken saw.

The poor boy did not feel very comfortable or happy. He shut up the wood-house, walked out into the garden and went up to his little room under the eaves. He wished he could tell Mrs. Jones, but she wasn't sociable.

When Mr. Jones came into the house the boy heard him. He got up, crept down stairs and met Mr. Jones in the kitchen.

"Sir," said Sam, "I broke your saw, and I thought I'd come and tell you before you saw it in the morning."

"What did you get up to tell me for?" asked Mr. Jones. "I should think morning would be time enough to tell your carelessness."

"Because, said Sam, "I was afraid if I put it off, I might be tempted to lie about it. I am sorry I broke it, but I tried to be careful."

Mr. Jones looked at the boy from head to foot, then, stretching out his hand, he said heartily:

"Sam, give me your hand—shake hands! I'll trust you, Sam. That's right, that's right. Go to bed, boy; never fear! I'm glad the saw broke; it shows the mettle's in you. Go to bed."

Mr. Jones was fairly won. Never were better friends after that than Sam and he. Sam thinks justice had not been done Mr. Jones. If the boys had treated him honestly and "above board," he would have been a good man to deal with. It was their conduct which soured and made him suspicious. I do not know how that is. I only know that Sam Fisher finds in Mr. Jones a kind master and a faithful friend.

A WORD TO BOYS.

Youth's Southland.

Boys, be kind to loved ones at home. Don't wound your parents' hearts with words of impatience and disrespect. Remember the love and care they have lavished and will continue to lavish on you, from the cradle to the grave. Remember what your life has caused them—how many sleepless nights and dreary days have come to them because of their love for you. Don't come into their presence with an air of disrespect and self-importance; don't imagine that because you came into the world several years after them that you are therefore wiser; don't get impatient and resentful because they favor you with some of their dearly bought experience and wholesome advice; don't expect them to see things from your standpoint or sympathize with you in all your little disappointments. Remember they have fought life's fiercest battles and been sorely wounded therein; and they know you as yet only on the skirmish line.

Don't be too eager to leave the home nest. Of course it is natural and right for every boy, when the proper time comes, to think and plan for a home of his own, but don't imagine the time has come when you put on your first swallow-tail and cravat.

No matter how well you may promise to do, the day you leave the old homestead to start out for yourself in the world will be a day of mourning to the old folks therein. So be careful and don't try to remind them of every occasion that the time is coming and that you are anxious for it to come.

Be courteous to your sister. There is an old adage that "as the boy treats his sister so the man will treat his wife." Show your sisters the same kindness and courtesy that you would the fairest lady in the land. Don't appropriate the easiest chair in the room, and leave them to take the foot-stool or hunt a seat at pleasure. Don't snap them up when they ask you a question, or answer them as if they were idiots incapable of comprehending a sensible reply. Don't go into the room which their careful hands have made tidy and throw things around so as to convert it into a curiosity shop and then wonder why your "things" are not always in order. A gentle boy will make a gentleman, and there is no surer proof of a boy's character than his manners at home.

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STATE NEWS BOILED DOWN

Thirty bales of cotton were burned at the Greenville cotton press Friday morning.

The Texas Coal Tar and Asphalt Company, of Dallas, capital \$50,000 has been chartered.

Last week Temple received nearly 3500 bales of cotton, the largest for any week of her history.

J. M. Kinkaid's gin, at Oakalla, Coryell county was burned on Wednesday. Loss about \$3,000.

Frost has been pretty general over the Western and Northern portions of the State during the week.

The gin of Vanness & Estes, five miles west of Belton, was burned Saturday. Loss estimated at \$5000.

Galveston has had during the week three cotton fires on shipboard, in which 2800 bales were damaged.

Dan McCammon's gin at Barry, six miles from Corsicana, was burned Wednesday night. Loss, \$3000.

At Blake's cotton gin, near Cisco, Joe Canton got his arm caught in a pulley and it will have to be amputated.

The hay barn of R. R. Daugherty was fired by lightning on Wednesday night and burned with 1500 tons of hay, valued at \$10,000.

Anderson Lewis and Mrs. Mary Ledbetter, of Denton, aged respectively 65 and 55 years, were married last week.

Dengue is epidemic at Hondo City. The disease seems to have entered from Mexico and is gradually creeping east.

A sick stranger at Honey Grove was given a teaspoonful of carbolic acid by mistake. The dose killed him in two minutes.

The lower Rio Grande valley is again flooded with rains, extending east to and beyond the Nueces, which river is higher and wider than for many years.

On Saturday a small child of John Sims, of Denison, was seized by a pet bear, and but for the prompt killing of the beast would have been torn to pieces.

R. W. Coleman, of San Antonio, a well known and enthusiastic Third Party man editor of the San Antonio Truth, died of pneumonia at that city on Saturday last.

The smallest cyclone yet recorded hit the ground near Oglesby, McLennan county. It was only eight feet four inches in width, but it swept things clean for that small width.

Albert Blades, keeper of a disreputable resort for drinking, gambling, etc., on Monday shot and killed J. W. Rider of Morris county. Rider was unarmed and the people of Greenville are displeased with the entire case.

It is reported from Alvin that an Iowa firm has purchased the seven sections of land near that place and will cover the same with orchards, beginning the coming season. One orchard of 100,000 pear trees will be a sample of this work.

In the criminal district court at Sherman, on Friday, the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, with death penalty, against John T. Carlisle as an accomplice in the assassination of W. T. Sharman. Chas. Luttrell had already received the same dose of justice, and there are two more yet to try, Frank Fog and John Poe.

Gaston Meslier, general passenger agent of the Texas and Pacific railway, and H. P. Hughes, assistant general passenger agent of the M. K. & T. railway, deserve the special thanks of the people of Texas, and of Dallas in particular for their efforts in behalf of the Texas State Fair. On every occasion the two above mentioned gentlemen have shown themselves to be in sympathy with every enterprise of benefit to the public, and if more railroad officials of the same sort existed, railroad legislation in the interest of common justice would be unnecessary.

Texas Stockman: If the people of Texas would go in for a home market and cheaper transportation, they would not have so much reason to complain of hard times. Then people would invest money here instead of loaning it. Invested money would be a blessing; loaned money is a curse. Put this in your pipe and smoke it.

Gollad Guard: Mr. Joseph Mathis on last Saturday made his second shipment of hogs for this season, making a total of 140 head. The first shipment which was about the first of the month, brought him 5 1-4 cents at New Orleans, which places in the shade cattle raising at 2 cents very badly. Here is an industry that should be followed more extensively than that of cattle, for it brings a larger revenue, less expense and capital. Mr. Mathis informed us that it is far more profitable

than that of cattle, and he had only such hogs that would be bought by the butcher, so to speak of the second class, of course did not bring the top prices. But here again comes in our climate which matures corn two to three months earlier, which enables us to put our hogs on the market when northern feeders are just preparing them for corn fattening. We hope to see many of our farmers branch out in this more extensively for it is certainly very remunerative. Raise more pork and less cotton.

LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS.

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

Cotton Market.

Galveston, November 3.—Spot cotton closed steady.
Low ordinary 6 3-16
Ordinary 6 15-16
Good ordinary 6 15-16
Low middling 7 1-16
Middling 7 13-16
High middling 8 5-16

Receipts and Exports at all United States Ports.

Receipts thus far this week 334,392
Receipts the same time last year 343,707
Receipts this day 40,173
Receipts this day last year 47,438
Total receipts thus far this season 1,696,387
Total receipts thus far last season 2,358,394
Difference 751,777
Exports to Great Britain 74,795
Exports to France 34,254
Exports to continent 53,208

Stocks at all United States Ports.

Stocks this day 933,388
Stocks this day last year 1,140,291
Dallas Live Stock.

Common to fair steers.....\$1 50@2 00
Choice fat cows.....1 30@1 65
Common to fair cows.....1 00@1 30
Choice veal.....3 00
Common to fair veal.....2 50@2 75
Choice fat yearlings, per head.....7 50
Choice milch cows, per head.....18 00@25 00
Bulls.....7 50@10 00
Choice fat hogs.....4 00@4 25
Common to fair hogs.....3 50@3 75
Choice fat muttons.....3 25@3 50

Produce.

Potatoes—40@50c per bushel.
Onions—20 per lb.
Beans—Navy, 4@4 1/2; Lima, 4@4 1/2; Texas butter, 4c.
Cabbage—Solid heads, 2k@3.
Butter—Good country, 30@35c; common, 12c; fancy creamery, 32@34c; Kansas dairy, 30@32c.

Grain and Feed-stuffs.

Quotations below are on grain from store.
Corn—Wholesale, 48c per bushel in sack; retail, 50c; in ear 25c per bushel.
Oats—Sacks, 20@25c per bushel in car lots; 25c single bushel.
Rye—50c per 100 lb in car lots; retail, 70c per 100.
Cotton seed—Per bushel, 25c retail; wholesale, 12k@.
Hay—Loose, local, \$5 00@8 00; best prairie hay, baled, \$9 00 per ton; in carload lots, f. o. b., \$9 00; small bales, best, 45c; best Tierney, \$3 40 per ton in carload lots.
Wheat screenings—Chicken feed, \$1 25 per 100.
Amber cane seed, \$1 00 per bushel.
Millet—Per bushel, \$1 15.
Alfalfa seed—\$7 50 per bushel.
Wheat—Buyers are paying: No. 2 to No. 3, 65c f. o. b. at Dallas.

Poultry and Eggs.

Prices paid by dealers—Old hens, \$2 75 per doz.; spring chickens, small, \$3 00; spring chickens, large, \$3 50; roosters, old, \$2 00; turkey hens, 75c; turkey gobblers, spring, 85c; Eggs, 30c per doz.
Retailers get—Old hens, \$3 25 per doz.; spring chickens, small, \$3 25; spring chickens, large, \$3 50; roosters, old, \$1 50.
Hides and Wool.
Hides—Buyers are paying: Dry flint, heavy, 65c; light, 45c; dry salt, 45c; gr. salt, 3c; butchers' green, 3c.
Wool—Light medium, 18c; low medium, 14@16c; fine, 15@16c.
Horns, hoofs and bones—\$6 00 per ton, delivered.

NATIONAL WHISKEY JOINTS.

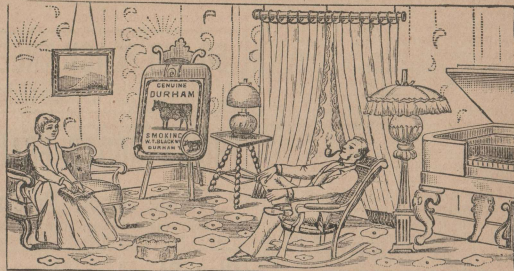
A correspondent of the Voice at Washington some weeks since exposed the saloons run in the capitol building at Washington under the name of restaurants. One is run in the house wing of the building for the benefit of the legislators in the house, and the other in the senate wing for the aid and comfort of the grave and reverend seigniors. One is a house saloon and the other a senate saloon. The correspondent named a number of "statesmen" who had been seen drinking in them, and these names aroused a little tempest in the house of representatives. Some denied drinking liquor in the saloon, while others admitted the charge, but the fact may be noted that not one denied the existence of the saloons in the property of the nation. In the capitol building, with the implied consent of our government. A few years since congress had a spasm of virtue and passed a prohibition law; that is, it prohibited the sale of liquors in the capitol building. The sale of liquors now is carried on with the consent of the members of congress and for their accommodation. Every time a glass is sold it is in violation of law. The seller and purchaser are equally guilty. Every time a member of congress buys a drink of grog he convives at the breaking of the laws, and is, morally, a law-breaker. These men who sustain two saloons in violation of law are chosen by the people to make their laws! We suggest that when they return and ask your votes, that they be

asked to explain the existence of the congressional saloons.

Gollad Guard: Again cattle are beginning to move westward; during the week several droves passed through here on their way to western and southern counties. Since the heavy rains for the past two months grass is fine and the winter range promises to be good. The heavy drouth that has extended over the entire southwestern portion of the State during the past year, and especially those counties bordering on the Rio Grande, caused a heavy loss in cattle, and almost every head was driven east and north. This is a good sign to see again: cattle going to their old stamping ground.

Farm and Home: The selling of votes for money is almost impossible in states that employ the genuine Australian secret ballot system. No man can be trusted to represent farmers or any other people who buys his election. Such a legislator is a marketable commodity, and will sell himself to the highest bidder even more readily than he will buy votes for himself. Farm and Home believes that the great

body of our farmers still possess such convictions as to public integrity and as to the sacredness of their duty as citizens that will enable them to put a stop to the corrupt use of money in elections—an evil that is now sapping the vitals of the republic. A strong organization, a righteous public spirit, and patriotism will not betray itself for lucre, are essential to this reform. But these essentials are rapidly developing. God speed the day when it shall be considered as infamous to sell one's vote as it was in Benedict Arnold to betray West Point. Some of our readers may at first regard this matter as beyond the scope of an agricultural journal, but it is very certain that reform is to come only through the uprising of the old-fashioned patriotism and integrity which still animate the yeomanry of this country. Let us pray God to give every parent strength and wisdom to impart these same principles of everlasting justice and right to the rising generation, so that they may possess the same heritage handed down to us, and now in our solemn keeping—a free and independent republic. These thoughts should come home to every person at this campaign season.



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.

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Allen Long Lint cotton; also how much it will make to the acre under favorable circumstances on good land, and oblige M. Montgomery, Corsicana, Texas.

ANS.—We have not seen any announcement of Allen Long Staple seed for sale. One-half to two-thirds of a bale per acre is a fair yield.

1. Will you please give a recipe for dressing deer skins? I saw one in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH once, but got the paper destroyed.
2. I see a recipe for destroying weevil called bi-sulphide of carbon. I sent to Nacogdoches to get it and they sent me bi-sulphide of carbon. Is it the same or not?—S. H. DAVIS, Linn, Fla., Texas.

ANS.—1. Clean flesh side; soak in soft soap (cover half side thickly and roll up) for one or two days, or until hair slips; remove hair. Then mix one handful of alum and two of salt in one gallon of water, and soak hide from ten to fifteen days. Rinse in clear water; rub and pull until dry. Rubbing in corn or wheat bran facilitates the drying. Smoke with sulphur to bleach, or with coals to color. This will make hide very soft and elastic.
2. You probably have bi-sulphide of carbon, as the bi-sulphide is not a commercial article. There is probably an error in writing the label.

1. I wish to know where to sell my black-eyed peas. I took your advice and planted a diversified crop, and I have of peas over 100 bushels, and no market for them.
2. Wife has been trying to raise Pekin ducks and they are dying. They lose the use of their legs; they get up, fall backward and lay there until she turns them over. They stretch out their feet behind them and die a week or so, and run water at their eyes, and die.—A. SUBSCRIBER, Bellevue, Texas.

ANS.—1. If you will send a sample of your peas to the Texas Seed & Floral Co., Dallas, Texas, with price, you may sell; or, send sample and they will bid on the lot. Other dealers in field seeds will do the same.
2. Paralysis in ducks is quite common, and this writer knows no cure. It has been observed that in flocks where it prevails, if the well are removed to another locality the disease ceases. The cause has been assigned to damp quarters. But it prevails in dry quarters and in the driest weather. Sorry we are unable to suggest a cure. Would be glad if some one else would do so.

I have often heard it said that green sorghum fed to stock at a certain stage of growth would kill horses and cattle. Is it a fact? and if so, what stage of growth is it injurious to stock?—R. H. SCOTT, Annetta, Texas.

ANS.—Begin feeding sorghum gradually and there is no danger at any time. The danger is in feeding stock upon sorghum pasture when they are ravenous for it, and they eat too much and sometimes die from it. Prudence does away with all danger.

I wrote you about one year ago about a horse that I thought had his ankle sprained. It is his right fore leg, and it is still swollen on the inside of ankle and on the outside of his leg for about six inches above his ankle. He seems to limp at times worse than at others; have been letting him run loose now over a year. Youatt's book on the horse says to fire the part affected. What do you think about it? Give me a remedy.—J. S. WILSON, Olan, Texas.

ANS.—From your description I think the lameness may be rheumatic. I would treat him with salicylate of soda. Consult your physician.—FRANCIS.

My neighbor has a fine mule that is lame in right hind leg. The cause is not known. She was lame last spring and got well apparently. It has come back again. There is no swelling at all, but the hip is decayed a little. She is 6 years old. Please answer through your valuable paper.—T. WARSON, Allen, Texas.

ANS.—Your description is not clear. The shrinking of the hip only indicates a lameness somewhere in the leg.—FRANCIS.

Would you please give a recipe for big jaw on cattle through the columns of your valuable paper, and oblige—L. L. GUNTER, Eaton, Texas.

ANS.—For big jaw of cattle give iodine of potassium in doses of 3 drachms daily for a week or ten days. It will cause weeping eyes and discharges from the nose, but pay no attention to these. This treatment is reported as giving excellent results in Europe. In two weeks repeat the treatment.—FRANCIS.

Please tell me through your valuable paper what will make mules eat their corn? I am feeding them corn and they don't eat enough to make them improve any.—J. L. WILLIAMS, Lone Oak, Texas.

ANS.—Your mules probably have dentition fever. I think if you shell or grind the corn you will have no more trouble.—FRANCIS.

I write for information as to the best variety of onion to plant, when to plant, how to cultivate, whether to plant the seed or sets, and how much of either will it take to plant one acre. I propose to plant one acre and will be very anxious to see as many possible to produce the best results. Please answer by letter or in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, which I take.—J. L. FOUNTAIN, Bryan, Texas.

ANS.—The most popular varieties are Yellow Globe, Danvers, Wethersfield, Red Golden Spanish King and El Paso. Plant early in spring as soon as ground can be made ready, six to eight pounds of seed, or eight bushels of sets per acre. Some plant seed in the fall, but the best success

has attended early spring planting. Don't make a mistake about this, that it takes a great deal of work to properly care for an acre in onions.

Mr. Geo. E. Fancher can get several car loads of walnut timber at this place. Size, from 14 to 30 inches.—J. W. BALLOW, Malakoff, Texas.

L. R. Measles' mill and gin at Brewer, Texas, was burned on the night of the 25th of October; was insured, but do not know how much. There is a good crop of cotton being made here. Around Mills the crop is as good or better than it was in the year 1882. Some have gathered one bale to the acre, and have some to open yet; the crop will average one-half bale to the acre. There has been corn enough made to do the farmers here, and there is plenty of hogs to make their meat. I am always glad to get TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, for I think it is the best paper in the State for the farmers to read, and I will try to send in some new subscriber soon. W. A. McSWANE, Mills, Texas.

NOVEMBER WEATHER.

I. M. Cline, Local Forecast Official of the Galveston Weather Bureau, compiles the following average November probabilities from the records for twenty-one years last past:

TEMPERATURE.

Mean or normal temperature 64 degrees. The warmest November was that of 1879, with an average of 66.5.

The coldest November was that of 1880, with an average of 54.1.

The highest temperature during any November was 85 on the 31, 1886.

The lowest temperature during any November was 29 on the 18th, 1880.

Average date on which first killing frost occurred (in autumn), only one killing frost previous to December 1, which occurred on November 1, 1880.

Average date on which last killing frost occurred (in spring), date of first killing frost is December 25.

PRECIPITATION (RAIN AND MELTED SNOW).

Average for the month, 4.54 inches.

Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 9.

The greatest monthly precipitation was 8.91 inches in 1873.

The least monthly precipitation was .05 in 1887.

The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any 24 consecutive hours was 5.63 inches on November 6, 1872.

CLOUDS AND WEATHER.

Average number of cloudless days, 12.

Average number of partly cloudy days, 10.

Average number of cloudy days, 8.

WIND.

The prevailing winds have been from the north.

The highest velocity of the wind during any November was 54 miles on November 26, 1889.

Good pay and sure pay for a small portion of your time devoted to securing subscribers to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

WHO GETS THE PROFIT?

Farmer and Stock Breeder.

Who gets the enormous profit which is made on meat? asks the "Morning." In this country, says a correspondent, sheep and cattle are selling at a lower figure than has ruled for twenty-five years, and yet, so far from the public getting the benefit of this cheapness, the butchers' prices to their retail customers are precisely the same as when stock was selling at more than double the money now realized. Obviously there is something rotten in the State of Denmark! The farmer has always availed himself to the fullest extent of the Englishman's right to grumble, but he seems to have reason on his side in the present day, when he complains that he is left with the most meagre profit upon which he can barely live, while the public continue to pay for meat an exorbitant price, out of all proportion to the price of other articles of food. A dispute which came before the Law Courts a short time ago showed that the salesman pocketed a large share of the profit under a system which, to the outsider, seems decidedly dishonest. Surely the stock breeders, with the aid of the Farmers Alliance, would be powerful enough to break through the combination which fleeces both the public and the breeder.

Numerous friends of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, in renewing their own subscriptions, are sending one or more new subscribers. These favors are very much appreciated, and if all our subscribers would follow the same example the benefits derived would result in a great improvement in every department of the paper.

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CORRESPONDENCE

TWO GOOD THINGS.

EAGLE SPRINGS, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I am pleased to know that TEXAS FARM AND RANCH visits us every week, and not once in two weeks, as formerly. I enclose one dollar for the paper one year for my boy, and will also report, for Jeff Wellborn's benefit, my experience this year with his Pet cotton.

First, my manner of planting was forty inches between drills; planted forty-two acres, half of which was Bohemian cotton. First two acres Pet, next Bohemian, and so on, alternately through the field, planted on land prepared with a four-horse pulverizer; commenced planting April 7th, finished April 23d. Cultivated with sweeps on cultivator, beginning on the first planted April 25, and cultivated all with the sweeps seven times, and a part—about twelve acres—was run through once with double-shovel, deep in middles, about May 6th to 10th. My Pet is yielding one and one-half bales to the acre, Bohemian one-half bale to the acre, the same old song sang by all long-limbed kinds, and with equal work, and the same chances and advantages of rapid and shallow culture. Yours for knowledge and truth, DR. L. N. BARTHOLOMEW.

LINTLESS COTTON.

MADISON, GEORGIA.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

Mr. L. T. Sanders says something about his lintless cotton seed making a few stalks of nice lint. If it changed from all seed to lint the first season it is just the variety he ought to stick to, for in one or two seasons more he would have all lint and no seed, according to the way he has figured it. No; those were volunteer lint cotton stalks, the land having had lint cotton grown on it the previous year, or the seed were accidentally mixed on the ground. Now, I was like all the balance of the folks at first—in the year 1889, when I first commenced communicating with Mr. Ferguson, in South Carolina. I wrote to him in rather a skeptical way in regard to his lintless cotton, and he did not appreciate my letter much, but concluded to spare me three (3) seed, so I could plant and see for myself. I planted and only one came up, and grew off to be a luxuriant plant. Being afraid of frost I did not plant my three lintless seed till the 30th of April, in spring of 1890. The one stalk did well but, of course, was late, and I did not gather any bolls from it till October, and then secured about one hundred matured and well selected ones.

The following season (1891) I had several rows, and this season thirty acres, and right across the public road, which is about forty feet wide, is Mr. Roullain's farm of ninety acres—lint cotton. In these three years I have noticed no mixing. A five bushel sack of them is just as clean as corn or peas. They are true to name. A great many pronounce it a valuable plant in this age of mills. Stock of all kinds eat them, and in this section of country they are valuable in two ways. First, for the manufacturers (cotton seed oil mills); second, as a fertilizer sown broadcast on poor lands.

Mr. Jno. Harrison, vice-president of the Ellis County (Texas) Oil Mill Company, a resident of Waxahachie, Texas, has been to Georgia and spent one day on my thirty-acre farm of lintless cotton seed. He was much impressed, and believes it to be a most valuable plant. I advise patches of one acre each to be planted by parties who are just trying it and experimenting. As Mr. Sanders says, "go slow." You need not give it out, for it will get there with both feet. After I reaped the result from my first stalk, and became convinced of the genuineness and value of the plant, I tried to secure more seed—a peck, a quart, and even wanted to pay him one dollar each for a few more seed, but he refused, and wrote me (I have his letter now) that he would not put them on the market until he was thoroughly convinced. In there was no humbug about it. Oil mill men have examined and studied it and pronounced it a most valuable plant, and being more oily than the other seed. Being a new thing some people oppose it, and some people the world over will oppose anything. But whenever they want to say anything against the variety known as lintless cotton, just let her fly; they can't hurt it, for it is a sure go.

We must not plant all lint cotton; we must not plant all lintless cotton; we must not plant all corn, and we must not plant all peas. I am a great advocate of peas, but I do not want all peas. I have advertised in every cotton state, and orders are coming in from all of them, even from California. Mr. Editor, whenever the

good neighbors wish to write and discuss the lintless cotton in your columns, just accommodate them. By planting time I won't have a selling seed left.

R. W. CAMPBELL.

AN ENTOMOLOGIST FOR TEXAS.

COLLEGE STATION TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

Having read an article in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of Oct. 29th, entitled, "An Entomologist for Texas," over the signature of J. M. McCrary, wherein is stated, "There ought to be an entomologist to work in connection with A. & M. College, and Experiment Station, and who would impart his knowledge to the people of the State through the proper channels." With your permission I desire to state in reply that I have recently commenced work in connection with the above institutions, and that so far as my time from teaching and scientific investigations of subjects pertaining to horticulture and botany will permit, I am now ready to aid the farmers of the state in any way I can in combating injurious insects. I may state, however, that the pressing work in horticulture and botany, together with the purchasing of equipments, may at first prevent us from doing all the work in entomology that may be desired, but we are confident we can aid the farmers very much now in the preparation and application of insecticides and the purchasing of insecticide machinery.

If injurious insects are sent for identification they should be placed in a small mailing box having air holes and containing some of the insect food accompanied with a short description, giving common name, habits, time of arrival, etc.

For the benefit of the grape growers I would like to state that a bulletin on the life history of the black rot together with methods of preventing it is now in preparation. In combating the black rot, which disease has destroyed seventy-five per cent of some grapes in the northern portion of the State, we can also combat successfully the mildews, anthracnose, and the leaf rot with the same treatment.

We would be glad also to learn of plant diseases in the State, and to receive specimens of the same. R. H. PRICE, Horticulturalist and Botanist.

IN THE CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE COUNTRY.

WINNVIEW, OKLA.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

Texas is such an empire within itself that its leading journal will not be jealous of its little neighbor, Oklahoma, and especially of its newer half, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country, now known as counties C D E F G H, to which regular names will be given as voted for the coming election.

So in the interest of many who are looking for new homes, we will give some notes as to the crop season, reserving for the future any description of the country that might be called for. We do this as we are besieged with letters from all parts of the country, asking for just such information. We are in no way connected with any real estate business, nor have we anything to sell, nor ax to grind. With our sons we are here laying the foundation for a new home, and are interested solely in the development of the country, the building up of schools and churches and all things that tends to make it the happy home of a prosperous people. To show something of what has already been done, we will give something of our immediate situation, our location being in the country "C," the east line of which is fifteen miles west of the original Oklahoma. This fifteen miles intervening was attached to Kingfisher county. The north line extends to the much talked of strip, or Cherokee outlet. Its location is very favorable, more so than that of any other portion of the new country, except the two half counties attached to Kingfisher and Canadian, as the Rock Island railroad runs north and south just along the line; dividing the new and older Oklahoma, thus giving this county the best market facilities, the present needs in this line being the easy procuring of building material and of supplies until fall crops can be raised. This, our railroad facilities, gives us present precedence over any other county, and this fact and that of our furthest east location, has tended to give us our larger population, which is from almost twice to ten times that of any of the other five counties. Besides we have the heaviest Indian population, which is 1268. The Legislative Committee, in making the apportionment for representatives and councillors, estimated the white population at 3000, which perhaps is a fair estimate at present, but will be far below the number in a few months, as every quarter is filed upon, but many of the claimants are not yet upon the ground, and many of those here have not moved

their families, nor will they until spring. To show the class of people here, we say that every school township is organized, and many of the districts will have school the coming winter. In this and other country neighborhoods Sunday-schools have been in operation ever since the opening, and churches organized. This locality, a farming neighborhood exclusively, having sufficient funds raised to build a church, and good mail facilities. The season and crops in our next.

J. M. RICE.

COLE'S DOMESTIC COFFEE BERRY.

COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I am in receipt of the following circular letter sent out by Director Redding, of the Georgia Experiment Station, the publication of which may possibly prevent a wholesale imposition on the people of our state:

Experiment, Ga., Oct. 13, 1892.

Director G. W. Curtis, Dear Sir: This station has just received from one C. E. Cole, Buckner, Mo., a "parched and ground" sample of what he calls "Cole's Domestic Coffee Berry," accompanied by a printed folder setting forth the merits of this wonderful "berry" in graphic style, and supported by numerous "testimonials." He offers seed for sale at fabulous prices—\$3.50 per pound, in large quantities, twenty-five cents per hundred seeds, in small quantities.

I presume each station will receive, or has received a similar sample and dodger. Fortunately, perhaps, I received a few days earlier, through the Southern Cultivator, a package of the coffee, together with a specimen plant in full fruit. The plant is simply a common variety of *Sesja* (Hispida, or Japan Tea, so well known to many of the stations, and the seed of which are abundant and comparatively cheap.

On the principle of the Golden Rule, I write to put you on your guard against the imposition, and suggest that you "hand it around" among your farmers, as I expect to do in this state. Very truly, R. J. REDDING, Director.

I have also received a sample package from Mr. Cole, of the parched and ground "berry" with a printed circular setting forth his claims in reference to it. The circular reads as follows:

"COLE'S DOMESTIC COFFEE BERRY."

Cole's new Domestic Coffee Berry. The best coffee substitute ever discovered; same pronounce as good as the genuine, and it is superseding, in a great measure, store coffee, as fast as its merits become known. The poor man's friend and the rich man's delight. Matures in all latitudes in four and one-half months. The hardest, easiest raised and most productive of any plant I ever saw, except Brazilian Flour Stooling Corn, and subject to no insect depredators, producing from 40 to 65 bushels per acre, and is destined to save our farmers millions of dollars. I have been working the soil about sixty years and never saw its equal. Let the high tariff store coffee go, and raise your own at less than one cent a pound. While growing, it is a perfect sight to behold; fruits from the ground up; and on the limbs in every direction, the pods touching each other, and from 150 to 250 on a plant, which grows from two to three feet high, and meeting nearly in the middle of rows when planted in three feet rows. One berry every ten inches, and cultivated like corn or beans, and as easily raised. Is very improving to land on account of its immense foliage, which sheds when beginning to ripen in the fall; well adapted to thin land. Much more fattening for hogs than corn, they doing their own gathering. It is said to cure rheumatism on account of its medicinal properties, and it is said to have come from Germany. Parch and prepare like other coffee and you will have a drink that you will be proud of.

While I paid \$8.00 per pound, I consider it the best investment I ever made. I have made the price low enough for everybody to get it. By mail, postpaid, large packet, 20 cents; enough to plant 200 hills, 50 cents; 500 hills, \$1.00. Special wholesale prices to dealers, agricultural experiment stations and those who wish to raise large quantities to sell to stores, \$3.50 per pound, prepaid; cash with order. Seed ready to deliver, new crop, 1st October. Dealers who buy of me will be allowed to copy my testimonials of those who have tried it, only a few of which I print, but have plenty more. If you write for them, send stamp for reply. I can also furnish my Electro by express at \$1.50. For my integrity, you can refer to postmaster, Express Agent, and every merchant in Buckner, Mo. At Kansas City, Mo., Berkowitz & Co., publishers; J. C. Peppard; Trumbull, Strein & Allen; Hamden Seed Co.; and F. Wilkinson, attorney at law. St. Louis, Mo., editors of South-

ern Christian Advocate; The Hubert Publishing Co., and Central Baptist, Dallas, Texas; The Texas Farmer, and Christian Advocate, and J. C. Hudson; Richmond Va., Alner Bros., Rockford, Ill., J. A. Salzer Seed Co., La. Cross, Wisconsin; J. J. Vaughan, Seedman, Chicago, Ill., A. T. Cook, seedman, Hyde Park, N. Y. and New York Weekly Witness, New York.

My large catalogue will be ready Nov. 20. I will have a nice lot of Cinnamon Vine Bulbs, postpaid, at \$2.75 per hundred, and Brazilian Stooling Flour corn at \$2.50 per bushel. My coffee berry sells ten times faster than anything I ever handled, except the Cylcone Corn seller and Flour Corn. A pound of Coffee berries plants nearly 4,000 hills. For the information of my patrons of the northwest, I state that Mr. L. O. Klmsey, of Dallas, Oregon, was with me in September and saw it when it was just ripening in wonder and beauty, and was so well pleased with it he took a part of a bush loaded with pods with him for a show, and drank of the coffee to his heart's delight, and no doubt would answer any inquiry if a postal is sent him for reply.

Send money by bank check, express, or post office order, payable at Kansas City, Mo. Stamps for small orders. Dealers not wishing to be disappointed should be in a hurry, as orders are pouring in from all directions, Oct. 1, five weeks earlier than usual. Everybody wants coffee. Special prices for all orders over 100 pounds. C. E. Cole, Buckner, Mo.

The circular also contains a number of testimonials from those who have grown the beans or used the "Coffee," and a further statement from Mr. Cole offering to deposit \$500 against \$300 that he can make twenty-five bushels of half an acre. The letter of Director Redding, published above gives the main facts in the case quite clearly and leaves little comment necessary. I may say we have at this station some two or three bushels of this famous "berry" on hand, and if the farmers must have it in small lots we can afford to sell it much cheaper than offered by Mr. Cole. Please understand, however, that we should sell it as *Sesja* Bean and not as "Coffee." I may also state what possibly a few do not already know, that almost any of the Legumes, which includes the bean tribe entire, if nicely browned or parched will make a very drinkable substitute for coffee. Doubtless many old soldiers of the Civil war have used "coffee" of this kind and can testify as to its quality. I received a letter only a few days ago from a party in Nashville, Tenn., inquiring if Mesquite beans could be obtained in any quantity, and at what cost, asking further whether they might be used as a substitute for coffee, stating that he had so understood. A drink so made from any of these leguminous seeds may be, and probably is just as healthy as the genuine coffee, and we have no objection if any one wishes to make the substitution, but in the interests of economy it seems best to make this statement to order that the people of our state may protect themselves from what promises to be a harmless sort of very costly, and not very valuable experience.

G. W. CURTIS, Professor Agriculture and Director.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

I have a mare that has ringbone on her foot. I can stop it, but it will get sore again. I cured it, I thought, about one year ago, and have been working her ever since, part of the time pulling her very hard. Can you give me a remedy that will kill it for good? Please answer through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—W. J. SQUIRES, Cleburne, Texas.

Ans.—I think the only successful plan is to have the "ringbone" freed and blistered. Then turn the animal on grass for a month, and if necessary repeat the operation. Ringbones cannot be cured unless you allow the animal perfect rest.—FRANCIS.

What will keep weevils out of peas and how shall I manage the medicine? I want to raise peas, but I cannot because the weevils will eat them up before I can get sale for them.—J. L. DILLARD, Dodd City, Texas.

Ans.—Jeff Wellborn recommends leaving peas unthreshed until ready to sell or to use. This may answer in North Texas, but will not work in the southern portion of the State where weevils are more destructive. A small ball of cotton wet with bi-sulphide of carbon and placed in each barrel of peas just before heading, will destroy the pests.

Please give me the initial address of Mr. Angel, of Galveston, who is running a steam plow near Seymour, Texas; also description and cash price the same if you can.—J. B. GAY, Columbus, Texas.

Ans.—For particulars concerning steam plows address J. I. Case Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.

2 We cannot give initials of Mr. Angel, of Galveston.

Please tell me through the columns of your valuable paper where I can procure seed of the

just ten times as fast as have the meat-producing resources. Apples, oranges, and grapes are growing cheaper every year, but meats are growing dearer. This means clearer heads, cooler blood, and better equipoise of brain and brawn. It is a more distinct blow at alcoholism than anything else this year reported.

Seed Time and Harvest: Whenever you plant a tree put in a stout stake beside it. Then tie the tree to the stake with a band of straw, twisting the band in the form of a figure 8. This will prevent all injury to the tree by being rubbed against the stake by swaying back and forth.

Coleman's Rural World: A gardener lately declared that if he had planted his three acres of land to pear trees at the time he set the half-acre he has they would have supported him and his family comfortably for almost any of the last five years past, although the abundance of peaches and berries has kept prices down to lower points than he expected when he began setting them. And he says too that if he were a young man he would set the rest of them now, if he had to work for some one else until they came into bearing. He has but a few varieties, of which Clapp's Favorite and Bartlett he calls the best, with a few later pears, which do not give quite as regular crops, but are useful in preventing too many from coming at one time, or faster than he can pick and market them.

Read TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and be in line with your prosperous neighbor who does. It is the cleanest farm and family paper printed in the South. Subscription \$1 per year.

"I hear Bronson sang 'Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep,' at the concert." "Yes." "Did he do it well?" "He did indeed. It was so vivid that five persons left the hall overcome with seasickness." Harper's Bazar.

Farming World: It has been calculated that twenty-two acres of land are needed to sustain a man on fresh meat, while, if the same amount be planted in wheat it will feed forty-two people; under oats, eighty-eight people; under Indian corn, rice and potatoes, 176 people, and under the plantation or bread fruit it will feed over 6000 people.

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The exact amount for a lot of Hogs or Cattle, from 1 lb. to a car load, at any price per Cwt.

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The correct amount of articles sold by the Bushel, Pound, Yard or Dozen, from 1/2c. to \$1.

The exact Wage for any time, at various rates per month, per week, and per day.

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Poultry and Bees.

The sales of poultry at the Fair were greater than ever before, showing that interest in fine poultry is growing steadily.

No farm is complete without poultry. There is a certain amount of food absolutely and unavoidably wasted unless there are fowls to utilize it.

Now that everybody has seen the poultry show, and decided what sort of fowls to keep, the next thing, if it has not already been attended to, is to buy some of the same and take them home and have them ready when the January breeding season begins.

Whenever we have a long spell of wet weather, and mud everywhere, then the old chestnut about saving road dust for chickens starts the rounds. This is accordingly the eternal mildness of some things. "Now is the time to save dust from the roads," is the way it starts off.

Fowls should scratch for a living. It is the natural way, but they should not depend upon scratching for their food, for they may go many times hungry. Feed liberally, but in such a number that fowls must search for it. Grain thrown among hay, short grass, or in clean sand is fed in the best possible way.

The following are the principal awards made in the apilary department of the Fair:

Best colony of bees in movable comb hive, W. K. Marshall, Marshall, Tex., first premium, W. R. Graham, Greenville, Tex., second; largest and best display of comb honey, W. R. Graham, first, R. A. Corbett, Baird, Tex., second; best and largest display of sailes, R. A. Corbett, first; best specimen of bees wax made, not less than five pounds, R. A. Corbett; best crate of honey in comb, R. A. Corbett, first.

The small farmer who puts his faith to corn and cotton, as many in the South continue to do against the protest of reason and common sense, always has a hard time from early spring until late in the fall—unless he "runs an account" at the store, in which case he has a hard time all the year round. It is here that a good flock of poultry comes handy. It is true that at this particular season both chickens and eggs are cheap; but they bring in some money at a time when it is most needed. There are many necessities continually making their absence felt—a pair of shoes for the wife or child, some sugar or coffee, or tea, or medicine for the sick—there can always be found a legitimate use for all the chicken and egg money to be obtained. Many farms depend upon this source for every cent of income from March to October. Then why not give poultry more attention?

BEST DIET FOR CHICKENS.

There are scores of breeders who show great anxiety about the growth of their broods, and stuff them with improper food until indigestion and leg weakness come on before they are matured, says the Ohio "Poultry Journal." The chicken will bear frequent feeding—in fact every two hours in the day, if the food is varied to coarse and fine—and will assimilate all it consumes; but when it is subjected to injudicious feeding, there is no balance of organism, or, in other words, the food may be of a nature to develop one part of the frame to the expense of the other. Thus is seen the necessity of variety for the growing chicken, and such as will build up a solid and harmonious whole. In order to secure rapid growth in the young chickens, it is the common experience of all successful breeders to feed every two or three hours till the birds are six or eight weeks old, and at longer intervals as they grow older and able to provide their own choice of food. They do not feed them on an excessive diet of corn or corn meal, as they have learned that it is poor feed for chickens, and deficient in mineral and other elements of bone and feathers. Oatmeal or ground oats, barley meal, corn meal and middlings, with scraps of meat, and milk if it is handy, for soft messes. These are often combined in variable proportions, or two or three kinds together in each mess is preferable to feeding one kind at a time, though each meal may be varied. It aids digestion to have one or more kinds of food undergoing process at the same time, as they stimulate the digestive organs; and nutrition is more complete by the addition of several constituents together, each aiding to build up a harmonious whole.

SLIGHTLY INACCURATE.

"I see in the Galveston News of recent date that the Dallas Fair Association are

going to have what they term a certain political candidate for a high office, each day at the Fair. If so, I don't suppose the poultry department at the Fair will amount to much this fall, from all that I can hear from the prominent poultry breeders who will not exhibit on account of the Fair Association turning the Fair into a political machine. Last year the majority of people of Dallas, for political spite, fought the Fair from start to finish, and came near ruining it, so much so that the Fair Association was so embarrassed they could not treat the exhibitors right. And breeders who have been caught in a trap once are not apt to be caught again."

The above is from the poultry department of the Texas Stockman & Farmer. If it had appeared in any other department we would have been greatly surprised, because the Stockman is, in its general make up, reliable and otherwise worthy of its past, present and prospective popularity. We do not know what the poultry editor saw or thought he saw in the "Galveston News of recent date," but we do know that the Fair was conducted without regard to politics, and that the Fair Association, whatever may be the politics of its members, has too much sense to ever contemplate such foolishness. The accusation is as groundless as the assertion that "Last year the majority of the people of Dallas, for political spite, fought the Fair from start to finish." Contrary to the supposition of the editor of the poultry department of the Stockman, the poultry show was a splendid one, perhaps a better one than Hellybrow ever saw, and nearly all the prominent breeders of previous years were represented. In the above quotation we have failed to find a single sentence which has even the most distant relation to the facts of the case.

A SOUTHERN FOWL.

H. B. GEER.

Coming from the southern part of Europe, from Italy, the Brown Leghorn is in its natural latitude in the southern part of this country.

The Leghorn fowl is a singular one, and stands out alone, as distinctly thoroughbred. There is nothing in its appearance that shows its "blue blood" more plainly than the Leghorn.

"Quest, who went to Italy on his famous 'Quest of the Leghorn,'" said that of all the fowls he saw in that sunny clime, none differed from the type we call Leghorn. All had that peculiar and graceful shape, the large comb and white earlobes. They differed in color only.

Can our minds run back to the time when a different breed of fowls, wandered along the shores of the Mediterranean, or crowded in the shadows of St. Peter's at Rome? Or should we not accept the idea that the fowl we call Leghorn to-day, was the Roman fowl of two thousand years ago? If there was ever a different variety of poultry in Italy, what has become of it? Or, if the Leghorns have not inhabited that part of the world since time immemorial, where have they been and where did they come from?

The commerce and interchange in fowls six hundred to one thousand years ago, was not like it is to-day, and for aught we know, the same breed of fowls may have been in Italy when man was a barbarian and lived on herbs, grass, roots, and the like.

In this we illustrate the distinctively southern character of the Leghorn, a fowl that fifty years ago was unknown outside of Italy, and which to-day ranks in this country as the greatest egg-producer in feathers. Who knows, but that for this one valuable characteristic, it was bred and perpetuated within the Roman territory at the time when Rome ruled the world and gathered unto herself its choicest fruits and creatures.

In the southern portion of this country, the Leghorn flourishes, and is highly profitable as a layer. Bay, like any other creature, it requires some care and good management to produce the best results.

Natural conditions as relates to range, grass and bugs and regular feeding, brings grand results from pure Leghorn fowls. One hundred and fifty to two hundred eggs in three hundred and sixty-five days is the average laying of this noble breed. Nashville, Tenn.

WHITE GUINEAS.

Western Garden.

I am surprised that so few people raise white guineas, and think it must be that they do not know what attractive and good fowls they really are. During summer they will roam all over a farm, destroying great quantities of insects, and scarcely ever asking for grain. Indeed they much prefer to gain their own living. They are almost as good as a watch dog at night, no marauder, either human or animal, being allowed near the poultry house without a shrill protest from them. They

are, too, regular and persistent layers. If not allowed to set they will lay from the first of May till November, and nearly every day, too, often producing fifty or sixty eggs before trying to set.

The eggs, tho' smaller than a hen's egg, have a large yolk and go quite as far in cooking. The fowls are tame, active very, pretty and not at all quarrelsome among the chickens as the Pearl Guineas are. Any woman who has once seen the little ones would certainly desire some, for they are the smallest, prettiest, spryest and altogether cutest little creatures imaginable. When we set a hen on guinea eggs we try to have a black one if possible, as they show them off to a better advantage. They never allow the hen to leave them, but run with her till mating time next spring.

Last fall and winter every one stopped to gaze at our flock of thirty young ones following an old black hen, and they gained more admiration than any thing else on the farm.

They are quite as good to eat as a chicken and much harder. During ten years experience in raising them I have never known one to have roup, cholera, or any of the countless diseases turkeys and chickens are heirs to.

FOWL MEDICAL LORE.

Farm and Fireside.

For gapes, draw the gape worms from the windpipe with a feather. A drop of spirits of turpentine on a crumb of bread given to the fowl is sometimes effectual.

Young turkeys get lame from rapid growth and high feeding. Keep them dry and add a teaspoonful of tincture of iron to each quart of their drinking water.

Ducks often droop from being kept in damp quarters or being crowded. Keep them on a hard floor of slat, and place them on a new location. Give plenty of chopped green food, especially clover.

The cheapest mode of getting rid of mites is to use kerosene emulsion, which is made by dissolving one pound of soap in two gallons of boiling water. Remove the boiling water from the fire and add three gallons of kerosene, and while so doing briskly agitate the mixture for ten minutes; next add ten gallons of water. Spray or sprinkle the mixture over every portion of the poultry house until the roof, inside and out, walls, floors, etc., are thoroughly saturated, not omitting cracks and crevices.

Keep ducklings dry. Give plenty of drinking water. Feed cooked turnips or potatoes, thickened with bran and corn meal, four times a day, allowing also finely chopped clover, scalded. Give a variety of any kind of food they will eat.

What is termed "plp" is a form of roup. The premises should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, the yards, houses, etc., saturated with a solution of one pound of copperas in six gallons of boiling water. It may be that the poultry house permits of drafts on the hens at night, as is usual with top ventilators, which should be avoided.

TO AVOID BEE STINGS.

A little honey rubbed over the backs of the hands, says the Bee Journal, is a great protection, but if one or two bees persist in following you and "looking you out of countenance" for a long time, pick up a three-inch string, step back a ways and play ball with that bee. If you knock it crazy, and it "comes to" after lying in the grass ten minutes, it may think that it is its turn to play ball and send a stinger without notice. But all this happens in a lifetime, and much more. This "ball-playing" is perhaps wrong and ought not to be advised. Perhaps it does not mend matters, but there is a certain satisfaction and sense of relief for the time.

The ease with which a cover is removed makes all the difference in the world with the quiet manners of a colony, and for this purpose we know of nothing as good as a cloth covering the top of frames and hive.

As to varieties of bees, the beautiful temper of a thoroughbred Italian bee is about as near right as we shall find in this world. We want a bee to sting on suitable occasions. The boys let them alone, and do not need to be told what the rights of honey bees are. They may ston the helpless labor, and pull the cat's tail, but if they step on a honey bee it is an accident every time. The tears are genuine.

The following items in reference to bee culture, were found in Gleanings in Bee Culture:

The honey crop is a total failure in California, so our correspondents say. R. Rambler was fortunate, however, and secured a very fair crop. There will, therefore, be very little California honey on the Eastern markets, and the Eastern product will have full swing.

Pouring feed into the entrance of hives

with tight bottoms is practiced by some, and highly commended. I formerly fed many pounds that way, and liked it much. But I began to notice that, after a colony was thus fed, a good many dead bees would be found carried out, and I gave up the plan. Whether the bees were drowned, or what caused their death I could not determine.

Take dry cobs for smoking and pound them up the size of hickorynuts or walnuts, and start the first time with a few coals from the stove. When refilling, save a few of the coals to start the fresh cobs; and if they have gone out you can start or light them with a match, or use a little rotten wood to start them, as you can not easily light the fresh cobs with a match. I prefer cobs, as the smoke is more agreeable to me and to the bees, and it takes less to quiet them—no sparks to burn me and my clothes, no ashes to blow into my honey while smoking the bees out of the crates. I can load a Clark smoker with cobs so it will last three or four hours.

Price "Worth a Guinea a Box." 125c

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Stir up the Liver,
Cure Sick-Headache,
Female Ailments,
Remove Disease and
Promote Good Health.

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Bell County Poultry Yards

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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 per 13 from the following breeds: Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White and Brown Leghorns, White Minorcas, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans. R. A. CORBETT, Baird, Texas.

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Stock first class, carefully mated in large, roomy yards. Birds vigorous and healthy. Eggs \$2 per 13 from Barred and White P. Rocks, White and Silver Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Buff, Pekin and Japanese Bantams. \$3 per 13 from Ga. Shawnecks and Blue Heron P. Games, and Exhibition B B. Red and Red Pile Games. Pekin Duck eggs \$1.50 per 11. Angora Rabbits and Guinea Pigs \$2.50 per pair. Safe arrival guaranteed. Bees and quinces. Price list for a stamp. 43 years in Texas.—H. F. GARROLD, Blooming Grove, Navarro Co., Texas.

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freedom, disdains any longer to serve in the common acceptance of the term servant, as existed in old slavery times; and shall we censure her for her natural dread—fear of any seeming infringement of her freedom? We must then no longer expect to find efficient household help exclusively among the colored race, nor are we to forget that a reformation must first begin with the employers—a radical change in the management of the help before suitable and valuable white aid can be called into requisition. What course I may think best to offer will apply, with some little modifications, as well for the benefit of the country the people. That there are fewer social advantages to be found in the one than the other must not cut any figure, for we know, save in sparsely settled portions of our State, the press, railroads, telegraphs and uniform postal facilities have done much to do away with so great a discrepancy.

The greatest barrier I find with the lady of the house is the difficulty of disabusing her mind of the idea that the position of a help is a mental one. She clings with a foolish tenacity to the idea that no real friendly intercourse should exist between herself and her help; it may be in the person of a young lady of good parentage, but in dependent circumstances. This adamantine wall must crumble and vanish, and a better judgment prevail, before any step in the right direction can be attained. Another serious drawback is seen in the utter disregard of the proprietress to set aside certain hours of recreation for her hired help, and to furnish suitable apartments for her comfort; and yet again to give those little social amenities that every young girl, as a help, naturally expects, and which tends to increase her usefulness. Now, may we, on the other hand, show some of the duties that are equally and sadly neglected by young girls offering as help? The first we claim is that they refuse to be kindly instructed in that line of duty that is in keeping with the tastes and requirements of her employer. Secondly, in emergencies which arise at times in every family, she refuses to exert herself one step beyond the ordinary rule as daily observed. Thirdly, she is oftentimes too exacting in being placed on a par with her employer in the reception of company, etc., which, if admissible on the score of equality, conflicts with her household duties.

We think the times do warrant a kind and considerate concession on the part of the proprietress and her help, and the whole existing troubles will be vastly lessened, and the finding of a proper solution of the problem greatly accelerated.

McKinney, Texas.

LOW HEADS NOT APPROVED.

B. F. Nye, in Michigan Horticulturist.

Before starting an orchard I was forcibly struck with an article by a great orchardist, showing the advantages of forming a low head. For apple trees he proposed a height of three feet from the ground to the first fork. The advantages claimed were less exposure to the wind, better shading of the trunk and ease of picking the fruit. Most of the trees I received from the nurseries I found already topped, with main branches started three or three and a half feet high. This suited me, and I started a low headed orchard. The result has been very unsatisfactory. As my trees increased in size they had too much the appearance of forking at the root, and I discovered that a longer trunk would have been more symmetrical. This, however, was of little consequence compared with the injury to the fruit from lying on the ground. A tree bearing six bushels had at least one bushel in the grass or earth. This, too, was of little consequence compared with the everlasting amount of hoeing required to keep soil from forming under the limbs, for a horse and cultivator could get nowhere near a tree. Give me a tree with its main fork five feet from the ground, if of spreading habit like the Greening, and a low horse and low-topped hames.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Youth's Southland.

Once again, and for the fifth time, Mr. Gladstone is the "uncrowned king" of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. His elevation may have little practical effect upon the laws of England or upon the general policy of Europe; he may not secure home rule for Ireland nor check the growth of the liquor traffic in the British Isles, but his election and return to power are a fitting climax to a grand life. For sixty years Mr. Gladstone has been in parliament, and during all of that time he has been a marked man and for twenty-five years has stood as a leader in that gathering of great intellects. But it is the character of Mr. Gladstone's success rather than the extent of it, which is most attractive. His life has been one

singularly devoted to duty; his theory of government is to determine all questions by the measure of right, to carry the rules of private character into politics.

This last campaign of his has hardly been equalled in the history of the world. An old man of eighty-three years, going before the English and pleading to them the cause of Ireland, and appealing to his hearers to put their trust in "the God of justice, who has ordained the principles of equity, freedom and right to be the guides and masters of our lives!"

His life and his successes are a beacon light to proclaim the power of high principles, faith and perseverance; and an hundred years hence little children will be born to be better men and women because of the purity and strength of the simple faith in the ultimate triumph of equity and right which Mr. Gladstone has shown to be his guide in public life. His life stands a protest against all "trickery" political men and methods, and as an appeal for high statesmanship.

ATHLETICS FOR GIRLS.

Youth's Southland.

Good health is not only a most important ingredient of happiness; but, what is more important to woman, it is an essential to good looks.

The existence of a ladies' athletic club is an evidence that the ideal of beauty which was based on French heels, tight shoes, pinched waists, and a diet of pickles and slate-pencils, has given way to the type of beauty developed by fresh air, lawn tennis, long walks, delicate movements and athletics generally, with the accompanying developments of normal appetites, bodies and rosy cheeks.

The revolt of common sense against the foolish tyranny of fashion has been an arduous struggle, but the indications of a favorable result are steadily growing in number. And all reasonable people have cause to rejoice over the outlook for the coming girl, who, if it be not a paradox to say so, has arrived already.

WOMAN'S CONVERSATION.

Youth's Southland.

The first great fundamental principle is the now waning fine art of conversation is, paradoxical as it may appear, to be silent, to listen intelligently, to be sincerely interested, to be sympathetically responsive, to draw out the best points in your friend or companion. This requires in preparation a study of every topic of current interest, a well-fed, well-read mind, a good memory, an honest interest in every phase of life and thought, and a heroic unselfishness and mortification of the spirit equal to that with which the old martyrs smiled and sung while the fagots blazed and the burning oil steamed.

The listener who waits with eager and ill-concealed haste for you to finish your story that she may tell the better one of which it reminds her, is not the kind of woman who creates a salon or acquires a following of choice spirits.

And the flashing course in this art of talking is to learn how to answer easily, lightly, to the point, to convey the idea that you understand, but still are not satisfied with what you have learned. So many people quench one's enthusiasm with the answer that says, "Oh, I know all about it now." There is a wide gulf between a good talker and a good conversationalist. The former is aggressive, demands recognition and monopolizes attention. The latter, with finer art, more subtle grace is quiet, unselfish and tactful, and must of necessity have a wider range of subjects than the former. To talk well one needs to be acquainted with but few themes, since one can guide the conversation in these channels; but to listen well, one must be ready to stand and deliver upon anything.

The suggesting of topics is the finishing touch of the social education. It is something that can not be taught. It is like the old physician's experience that makes his opinion more valuable than the student's. It requires wisdom, tact, quickness of thought decision, and more of the unselfishness that is the root of all courtesy. If you know your guests for the dinner or reception, it is well to sit down and think out what they are most interested in, and then inform yourself, not with an idea of talking, but of listening. There is nothing more exasperating to the specialist than to have some one attempt to tell him all about his own specialty, nothing more subtly flattering than to be made to advance his ideas by adroit questioning. For the unexpected enquirer, tact, which is genius and experience, which is the mother who gives it life, will come to the rescue. The world is full of talkers, but the art of conversation languishes while the people chatter.

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FARM AND STOCK.

Soiling, instead of pasturing, simply makes a small farm as good as a large one.

In a year or two Texas black land farmers will be looking earnestly around for the best market for their surplus hogs.

Why should a farmer work so hard to keep down the grass on his farm and preserve so carefully his cotton? Grass is more profitable than cotton.

For the man who has patience to wait, hogs are the best stock he can handle. It takes but little capital to start with, and he don't have to wait long for returns.

Governor Hoard says, through his Dairy man, that he has never known an over-production of good butter. It takes very little bad butter, however, to constitute over-production.

A sow less than one year old, weighing a round four hundred pounds, is not seen every day or everywhere. Singleton & Cothes, of Lebanon had one of the genus Poland China that did that same.

Mrs. Vada Kidd, of Austin county, an enthusiastic breeder of Jersey cattle and maker of Jersey butter, captured some valuable prizes, among which was first premium for best ten pounds of butter. She sold out clean.

The development of rice production in Southeast Texas is truly wonderful. Some counties that never had a seed planted until this year, have the present fall harvested more than 100,000 acres. The yield has been entirely satisfactory and more will be planted next year than this.

Singleton & Cothes' recent purchase of Whisler 28355, to head their prize winning herd of Poland Chinas, was a good one. Any hog of any breed tipping the scales at 280 pounds at two years old is a good one; and this hog has not been fed for size, but for condition and is not now and never has been big fat.

J. B. Wilson, of Dallas, Texas, sold two carloads of fine hogs at the Chicago stock yards on the 28th, ranging in weight from 285 to 330 pounds. They were the best received there in several months. W. R. Green, of Lancaster raised the hogs. Now just hold on a year or two, and if cotton does not go up in price enough to turn the heads of our farmers, hogs will go by trainloads instead of car loads in two or three years. Our most intelligent farmers are cutting loose from cotton as a main crop. The active demand for breeding hogs at our fair indicates that hogs are to be raised in large numbers on our farms just as soon as they can be stocked up.

AWARDS.

The following additional awards in the stock department of the Fair were made too late for publication in our issue of last week. In cattle, horses and hogs the show was the best ever seen at the Fair. Improvement has been going on rapidly as is made apparent in almost every stall and stable. This is gratifying to every wisher of this great state, for it is a sure prophesy of future prosperity.

CATTLE DEPARTMENT.

The following awards were made in the Jersey class:

Class 48—Jerseys, bull 3 years old and over, Terrell & Harris, Terrell, Tex., first. Mrs. Vada Kidd Sealy, second; bull 2 years and under 3, I. D. Gray, Terrell, first; bull 1 year and under 2, W. C. Carter, Lynnville, Tenn., first, Terrell & Harris, second; bull calf under 1 year, W. C. Carter, Lynnville, Tenn., first, I. D. Gray, second; cow 3 years and over, Terrell & Harris, first, I. D. Gray, second; heifer 2 years and under 3, I. D. Gray, first, Terrell & Harris, second; heifer 1 year and under 2, Mrs. Vada Kidd, first, Terrell & Harris, second; heifer calf under 1 year, Martin Burd, Pottsboro, Tex., first, I. D. Gray, second. Sweepstake—bull any age, Terrell & Harris, first, I. D. Gray, second; cow any age, Terrell & Harris, first, I. D. Gray, second; heifer 2 years and under 3, I. D. Gray, first and second; heifer calf under 1 year, sweepstake, I. D. Gray, first; bull of any age, Terrell & Harris, first; I. D. Gray, second. Herds—Bull and four

females, Terrell & Harris first; I. D. Gray second.

J. W. Hardin, of Terrell, Texas took first premium on Polle! Angus bull three years old and over, and sweepstake for best bull of any age.

HORSE DEPARTMENT.

Class No. 64—English shire horses. Imported and native bred stallion 5 years old and over, V. S. Lindsey & Son, Dallas, Tex., first.

Class 65, farm horses—Pair farm geldings or mares, H. B. Sanborn, Houston, Tex., second. Single gelding or mare, Lomo Alto farm first, D. R. McCullough, Brownwood, Tex., second. Walking stallion or mare, J. T. Bell first and second.

Class 67, carriage and buggy team—Best match and mated carriage team owned by one person or firm, Black & Bywater first, H. B. Sanborn, Houston, Tex., second. Family geldings, Dan W. Mills, Dallas, Tex., first, A. E. Buck, McKinney, Tex., second. Match and mated buggy team owned by one person or firm, Black & Bywater first, W. H. Kirksey, Dawson, Tex., second.

Class No. 68—Standard bred trotters. Stallion showing four or more of his colts, W. T. Campbell, Dallas, Tex., first. Mare showing two or more of her colts, Martin Burd, Pottsboro, Tex., first.

Class 69, thoroughbred—Best stallion, 5 years old and over, J. E. Bachelor, Ferris, Tex., first; Morris Ranch, Fredericksburg, second; best stallion, 4 years old and under 5, G. D. Meredith Rice, Tex., first; best stallion 3 years old and under 4, H. J. Snow, Kaufman, Tex., first and second; best stallion 2 years old under 3, Morgan & Standfield, Cheap Spring, first; filly, 3 years old and under 3, Morris Ranch first; Morgan & Standfield second.

Class 71, roadsters—Stallion 5 years old and over, Black & Bywater first, Frank Ryan, Sherman, Tex., second; stallion 4 years old and under 5, F. C. Harris, Dallas, Tex., first, S. C. McReynolds second; stallion 3 years old and under 4, J. R. Huffman, first; stallion 2 years old and under 3, G. W. Rose first, C. Wheat second; brood mare with sucking colt, H. P. Sanders first, J. T. Bell second; filly 3 years old and under 4, Lomo Alto farm first, S. C. McReynolds second; filly 2 years old and under 3, Lomo Alto farm first, Martin Burd, second.

Class No. 73—Roadsters. Stallion showing four or more of his colts, S. C. McReynolds, Rockwall, Tex., first; J. T. Bell, Allen, Tex., second. Mare showing two or more of her colts, Martin Burd, Pottsboro, Tex., first.

Class 74, horses of all work, speed horses included—Stallion 5 years old and upward, Black & Bywater, Taylor, Tex., first, S. C. McReynolds, Rockwall, Tex., second; stallion 4 years old and under 5, J. T. Bell, Allen, Tex., first, S. C. McReynolds second; stallion 3 years old and under 4, J. R. Huffman, Lebanon, Tex., first; stallion 2 years and under 3, G. W. Rose, Dallas, Tex., first, C. Wheat, Dallas, Tex., second; brood mare with sucking colt, H. P. Sanders, Dallas, Tex., first, J. T. Bell second; filly 3 years old and under 4, Lomo Alto farm, Dallas, Tex., first, S. C. McReynolds second; filly 2 years old and under 3, Lomo Alto farm first, Martin Burd, Pottsboro, Tex., second.

Class No. 75—Horses of all work. Stallion showing four or more of his colts, S. C. McReynolds, Rockwall, Tex., first, J. T. Bell, Allen, Tex., second. Mare showing two or more of her colts, Martin Burd, Pottsboro, Tex., first.

Class No. 76—Jacks and Jennets. Jack 3 years old and over, A. H. Neathery, Farmersville, Tex., first and second. Jack 2 years old and under 3, A. H. Neathery first and second. Jack 1 year old and under 2, J. W. Heaton, New Burnside, Ill., first, James M. Buckner, Jr., Paducah, Ky., second. Jennets 3 years old and over, James M. Buckner, Jr., first, J. W. Heaton second. Jennet 2 years old and under 3, J. W. Heaton. Jack any age, A. H. Neathery first and second. Jennet any age, J. W. Heaton first, James M. Buckner, Jr. second.

Class No. 77—Mules. Pair mules 3 years old and upward, J. T. Bell, Allen, Tex., first.

HORSE NOTES.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Always avoid breeding in and in with horses.

Feed the growing colts out oats and bran twice a day now.

Condition is an important factor as regards endurance.

Speed sells for a high price and style has its market value.

Individual excellence is the first requisite in a really good horse.

Big stallions and small mares should never be mated to breed.

Breeding and raising stock need not be without a well defined purpose.

Horses continually at work are not as

liable to be injured as those that are only worked occasionally.

If you want to cut down the number of horses, sell the poor horses first.

One horse that will do the work of two saves the expense of keeping one.

The well bred animal is worth several times more than the ill bred scrub.

A small dose of turpentine given in the feed will relieve a horse troubled with worms.

When working a young horse by an old one, give the young one a little the advantage.

A few raw eggs given to them in their feed is one of the best remedies for scours in horses.

Proper fastenings for every horse are a necessity in the stables. See that they are supplied.

The most convincing argument in favor of breeding and raising good horses comes when they are placed on the market.

There are few things that will get the teams to baling quicker than over-loading, and this is a vice easier learned than forgotten.

The mating of well selected mares to a thoroughbred horse of some of the heavy draft horses will insure considerable improvement.

Feed the work teams especially with a view to giving vigor and strength rather than fat. It is muscle rather than meat that the work teams need.

In order to get the full benefit of the feed, be sure to give the horses plenty of time to thoroughly masticate their food before putting them to work.

The most useful horse is always the cheapest regardless of price. A horse that does not answer the purpose for which he is needed is worth comparatively little.

The earlier the horses are watered and fed in the morning and the longer the interval between feeding and hitching up, the better opportunity there is for thorough digestion.

Over-feeding will impair the digestive organs quicker than not feeding enough, and whenever the food is not properly digested there is more or less waste that should be avoided.

Arrange the teams with a view of equalizing the strength of the horses as much as possible. A weak horse may readily be ruined by being compelled to work against one that is much stronger.

On the average farm it is nearly always good economy to keep at least one team well shod during the winter, and manage them to let this team do nearly or quite all of the teaming to be done on the road.

Farm horses at least do not bear confinement well; hence so far as is possible, when not at work, they should be turned out and given an opportunity to exercise every day that the weather will permit.

To avoid scratches or grease heel, keep the legs and feet clean. A good plan is to wash off the limbs clean at night with a cloth and warm water and then wiping dry. The comfort to the horses alone will readily make it pay for the trouble.

Eldon, Mo.

SELF-MADE HOGS.

Coleman's Rural World.

I have said that we had self-made hogs, said Rev. T. A. Goodwin before the Marion County Indiana Agricultural Society December 10, but they have gone to keep company with the wooden mold-board, but unlike the wooden mold-board, there is not now to be found a single specimen stowed away in loft or garret, or in the museum of our State Board—not even a photo. They were born in the woods, they grew up in the woods and many of them died in the woods stubbornly refusing to be domesticated. They were lean, long and lank, and often as tall as a calf. Their traveling qualities were so good that even after taking on enough fat for the market, a journey of a hundred miles to the slaughter house was no uncommon feat. Very little help they had from man in their bringing up. They were self-made in the most unqualified sense of that term. About all the help they had was to be penned up in the spring and have their ears split, or cropped or forked or notched, and then they were turned out and told to root or die. They generally rooted, for their was no log cholera in those days, and the kidney worn seldom proved fatal. Gradually man-made hogs supplanted them but it was a fierce and protracted struggle. So tender were these laborators, and they required so much nursing as to give rise to the question in the old-bating clubs, "which is the gentleman, the farmer or the hog?" It took more than a third of a century to suppress the self-made hog.

In many respects the self-made horse did not differ materially from the self-made hog. Very early in the history of stock raising in Indiana, a law was obtained forbidding the running at large of stallions. It was ostensibly in the interest of

better stock but in reality it was to make a corner on stallions. Very much like the present law requiring every doctor to have a diploma is to create a corner in doctoring, for it did not change the method of horse-raising one particle. These self-made horses were put at it early in life, and continued at it until the job was finished, unless sooner relieved by death. During colthood they drew from their dams the very little nourishment these dams could furnish by plowing by day and grazing on short pasture by night, with sometimes a little corn or oats. Weaning time came with harvest time and the work of self culture began in earnest by browsing in the fence corner and around the stumps in the stubble field. From this they passed into the stalk field and the straw stack, from which they came out in the spring a mere skeleton, unless by succumbing to this regime they had demonstrated their unfitness to live. After three such winterings, they were cornered and there bridled for the first time. They were stunted of course, but they were hard, and self-made. How persistently the traditions of the times resisted the notion of wintering colts in a stable on nutritious food, the present generation of farmers can hardly imagine.

HORSE DEPARTMENT.

Edited by J. E. LITTLE, Waxahatchie, 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. HOKKINS, Secretary, Dallas, Texas.

Electioneer is now sire of 117 standard performers, of which 114 are trotters, and thirty-two of that number are in the 2:30 list, ten having entered already this season.

There are very few horses or dogs that are not the mental superiors of those human beings who assert that "no dumb animal has any sense." You may call it instinct or what you please, but it's there all the same.

In order to build up a market for horses, neighborhoods, and even counties should engage in raising the same class of horses, so that there may be enough of a particular kind to induce buyers to come for them. Instead of having to hunt up a market, there will be one right at home.

It may be interesting to note the way the running time for one mile has been reduced. The fastest time for one mile up to 1868 was Regal Tender's, 1:44. Herzog ran in 1:43 1/2 in 1869. Alarm in 1872, ran in 1:43 3/4. In 1875 Searcher ran in 1:41 3/4. Ten Brock ran against time in 1877, covering the distance in 1:39 3/4, which has since been beaten in actual races, 1:40 having become quite common. On a straight-away Salvoator ran in 1:35 1/2, while Racine La Tosca, Raceloe and Major Domino have each beaten 1:39 3/4.

At the Lexington sale the Electioneer stallion, Clay, 2:35, brought \$15,000 and goes to France. The three fillies, Electric, Franchise, and Carnia, by Electioneer, brought the sums of \$10,000, \$6,500 and \$5,000 respectively. They went to Marcus Daly, of Montana. Ha Ha, by Nutwood, brought \$1925. Artilla, by Artillery, brought \$3050. Symmetry, by Gen. Washington, sold for \$1500; and Sir Overton by Bow Bells, \$1800. Of course these are the top prices, and show how the set of different sires rate among horsemen. However, the average of all the great sales was very satisfactory to the sellers.

CONDITIONING HORSES.

American Horse World.

It might not seem humane to say that the man who keeps his horses too fat is about as cruel as the man who keeps them too thin. It simply depends upon the usage of the horses whether this be true or not. The horses that have much hard work to do will suffer more from being in a fleshy condition than will the horses that have but little flesh and strength to perform their duty. There is certainly a happy medium for the condition of horses that are expected to do good service, and the horseman who wants to get the most out of his teams must strive to find it. The horse that is properly conditioned to run or trot a very fast mile, is in best shape to go over a long distance at a moderate pace. There is such a thing as conditioning work or driving as well as race horses.

The food, the grooming, the care and the quality of the food all cut quite a figure in this proper conditioning, and while the farmer or teamster may not be able to follow the plan of the race horse man in the detail and thoroughness of his work, he will do well to imitate him to such an extent that he will be greatly benefited thereby. Good condition means as much for the farm horse or the driving horse as it does for the race horse. It is true that

FARM MACHINERY

FAIR NOTES.

B. B. Reynolds, for the Fostoria Buggy Co., had an attractive display of light vehicles.

Stratton & White, of Fort Worth, exhibited the only threshing machine the writer saw on the grounds.

Col. L. D. Kingsland, of the Kingsland & Douglas Mfg. Co., was with the exhibitors at the Fair last week.

Major Taber's taxidermized immense black-tail deer, hitched to a Deere cultivator, was the winning card of the exhibit.

Mr. Hartwell, of the firm of Simpson, Hartwell & Stoppel, Houston, accompanied by his wife and little son, spent several days at the Fair viewing the exhibits.

The farmer boy and mule in connection with a Canton Clipper plow exhibited by Parlin & Orendorff Co., was a Texas hit that proved attractively appropriate.

C. H. Tyrrell, Dallas, State agent for Moon Bros. Carriage Co., of St. Louis, made an excellent display of the numerous vehicles manufactured by his Company.

E. Van Winkle, the well known inventor and manufacturer of cotton machinery, Atlanta, Ga., spent several days at the Fair with his State manager, W. E. Elam.

George J. Freedlev, of the Cardwell Mfg. Co., of Richmond, Va., was at the Fair showing the well known Hydraulic press

I'd give the machinery men an invitation to exhibit, but I wouldn't care whether they came to exhibit or not. The races and exposition building and music hall are what draws the crowd." When that director puts his money in for the good of the Fair instead of his brains, his usefulness will have begun.

The Erickson & Day "Riverside Hoe and Drill Cultivator," exhibited by Emerson, Talcott & Co., of Dallas, is a new device, and one that is calculated to assist the planter wonderfully in attending his young crops. By its use it is claimed one man can make double the corn or cotton that can be produced by the old methods. Its merits have been fully tested on over three hundred farms during the past season, and in every instance it has done all that has been claimed for it, and more too.

Two cotton pickers composed the exhibit made at the Fair. One, the Mason, was on dress parade only, and the other, the Cunningham, went into the field and invited the public to be on hand to see its work. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH sent Uncle Snort to report, because our Bad Man might be prejudiced. Anyway, he says there is nothing new this season in cotton harvesting machinery, and that those who have purchased stock in factories (?) to make cotton pickers, must wait a few hundred years for the promised enormous dividends.

A big new crop of cotton planters is ripening and will soon be ready for the consideration of the consumer.

your Disk Cultivators and have heard no complaints from them, and think that the Cultivators are giving fine satisfaction. We think the Riding Disk Cultivator much more desirable, and believe they will do fine work. (Signed) MOREAN BROS.

KEYSTONE CORN HUSKER AND FODDER CUTTER.

All readers of the agricultural press must have noticed the interest that is being manifested in the subject of saving, handling and using the corn crop. By "corn crop" we mean the whole crop, and not the grain alone. It is certain that nearly 40 per cent of the crop is in the fodder, and some place the percentage still higher. Can you afford to throw away 40 per cent of your product? Where cattle are turned into the standing stalks, nearly 30 per cent of the value of the entire crop is still lost, besides injuring many animals and injuring the fields.

Of Corn Harvesters we will write some other day, but to-day the process of husking the corn and preparing the fodder, as done by the "Keystone Corn Husker and Fodder Cutter," is before us. This machine is now in its fifth year and has been a success from the start. It has many valuable improvements for the present season: Chain drives for the husking rolls; and for both the ear-corn and cut-fodder elevators have been substituted for the pinions and shafts formerly used, thus lessening the chances of breakage and wear and requiring less power to drive. A cylinder head, similar to the cylinder of threshing ma-

Many cases are reported where parties having had the corn husked by hand, had the fodder cut by the machine and got enough corn by so doing to pay for all the work, ears that the men had missed in hand-husking.

There is just lots of valuable information about corn fodder and about this machine which is revolutionizing corn raising, to be had from the pamphlet, "The Great Leak on the Farm," which will be sent free to all who mention this paper, by sending a postal card request to the Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.

Any energetic person can have all their expenses paid, including railroad fare, etc., to the World's Fair and return by securing subscribers to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

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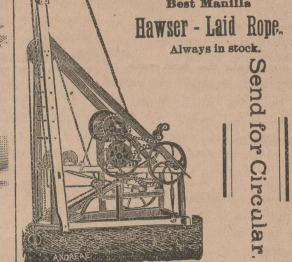
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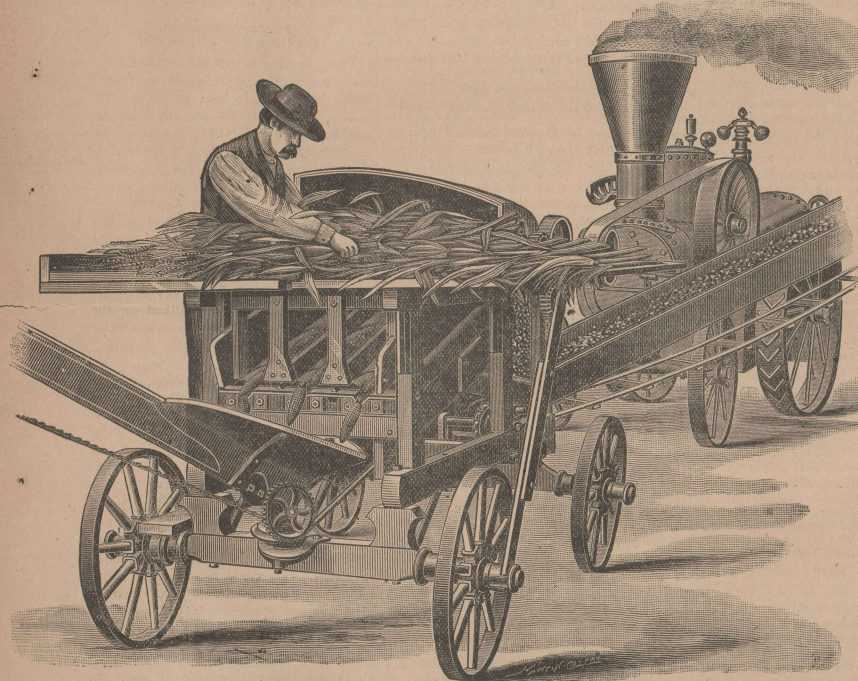
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made by his firm, for which Hunter & Booso, Dallas, are State agents.

L. S. Flatou, inventor, poet and politician, the Texan whose reputation incloses the earth and who is known to the people of all languages, was a welcome visitor among the exhibitors in machinery hall.

R. S. Munger, whose name and fame is known to every reading person in every cotton growing State, spent some time at the Fair watching the machinery which bears his name capture a big audience and lots of blue ribbon.

Our license ran out on the last day of the first limit, and during the five days extension of the Fair our Bad Man was not on exhibition. The machinery, implement and vehicle men held an indignation meeting and said, in a hotly worded resolution, that this must not occur again.

B. B. Blake, of Racine, Wis., came down during the first week of the Fair to see the Cunningham Cotton Harvester at work, but the weather prevented, and he returned home in time to hear several Democratic sermons from Simonson and Dodge before he casts his vote for the wrong party.

One of the Fair directors said to a machinery manufacturer, "If I ran the Fair

A splendid trade in stalk cutters has been done this season.

THE CUNNINGHAM COTTON HARVESTER.

RICHARDSON, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

It was my privilege, while attending the Dallas State Fair, to see this machine at work in the field. Much has been said, and there is much that might yet be said of this machine, but I feel that about all that I need say after having seen a fair test of its work is, that it actually gathers the cotton, and that it does it nicely, for there is nothing left on the stalk but the bare limbs. There was a very small per cent of waste by the machine. It gathers not only the cotton but all the leaves and bolls and many of the smaller limbs. If the leaves of cotton are thoroughly dry when the cotton is gathered, the separator, or cleaner, separates the cotton from a very large per cent of the trash and turns it out in fair condition for the gin.

UNCLE SNORT.

HUBBARD CITY, TEX., Aug. 22, '92. David Bradley Mfg. Co., Chicago.

GENTLEMEN:—Replying to yours of the 18th we beg to say that we sold two of

chines, can now be furnished, as well as the knife head. The cylinder shreds the stalk nicely, for she feed rolls hold the stalk firmly while the cylinder does the work. Fodder thus prepared is both crushed and shredded, and has no sharp edges to injure the mouths of stock.

The cut fodder from the machine has few baled in the ordinary hay press and sold in the markets the same as hay, quite largely but the shredded fodder can be baled even better.

The corn stalks are fed to the machine butt first, and pass between two feed rollers, which crush the stalks and pass them to the knives or shredder where they are cut up and dropped to the fodder elevator to be delivered to the mow of the barn, or the shed or stack. The feed rollers snap off the ears of corn, which fall to the husking roller beneath, where they are husked cleaner than is usually done by hand, and delivered to the ear corn elevator for the wagon or crib.

The husking pins can be raised or lowered to suit the condition of the corn, and the incline of the husking rollers can be increased or lessened as the conditions may require.

The machine gets every ear of corn, from the largest ear to the smallest nubbin.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

LOAN associations may own half the farms in Kansas, but the Third Party has a Lease on the State.

No Southern State has yet turned out that modern political monstrosity, a female stump speaker.

WHAT a good world this one would be to live in if it did not rain so much in wet weather, when rain is not needed!

Two-year-old beees, three-year-old heifers, and two-year-old meat hogs are relegated to the backwoods. Progressive farmers have ceased to handle them, because there is no profit in them.

It is stated by a friend of the party that Attorney-General Miller has concluded to retire from the President's cabinet at the end of the present presidential term. There is no politics in this paragraph.

A PROGRESSIVE income tax would be passed just as soon as Congress could get at the subject if it were not for the "peculiar influence" those incomes have to prevent so evidently just a measure.

Mrs. LEASE, the Kansas woman politician, says she hopes all her political friends in the South will vote the Republican ticket and thus help to punish that section for its lack of appreciation for her as a stump speaker.

A FAIRY ration that fits the cow's appetite, and yields the milk, will answer the purpose, whether it is properly balanced or not. There are more things in cattle feeding than is dreamed of in your philosophy, oh agricultural chemist.

A NUMBER of Texas towns have built garbage crematories and are otherwise preparing for the threatened cholera invasion. In the larger cities measures regarding public health seem to be beneath the dignity (?) of the aldermanic boards. That is not what they are there for.

It is estimated that southern farmers permit forty per cent of the corn crop to go to waste. The ears, and, perhaps, a few bundles of blades have been considered all that was worth gathering. Such a percentage of loss is often fatal to success, and it is doubtful if any other business could bear so great a waste and survive. Corn is the staple stock food of the country and it has been shown that the entire plant may be utilized for the purpose. The general adoption of stock and dairy farming and the silo will solve the question of utilizing corn and making it our most profitable field crop.

MUST THE SILO GO?

G. N. Glass in National Stockman.
And must the much advertised silo go? Where? Into much more common use among the dairymen. In the article of editor Cheever, of the N. E. Farmer, reprinted in the Stockman September 8, he says: I could never see how pickling corn could add anything to amount of nutriment contained in it. We as silosts do not put our corn in the silo to pickle but to preserve it; neither do we expect to increase the value, but to retain it. I consider the silo the best and cheapest method that we have at the present time of preserving corn in a way that is relished by our stock. I could take you to a dozen silos in this vicinity that are in successful operation, and I have never yet heard a silost say that he regretted building a silo. The most important question with us is, what is the cheapest and easiest way to get our corn crop into the silo? We have all confidence in its value after we have it in.

The chemist does not show us that ensilage is much superior to dry fodder, but our dairy cows do show us by the way they make away with the ensilage that they consider it much preferable, and I think the same way; but for all this there are profitable dairies run that are not fed ensilage. The year before we built a silo we planted ensilage corn with the expectation of building a silo but did not do it, and we cut the fodder, corn and all, as we used it. It was damp weather and we could not cut more than enough for four days at once, as it would not keep, so we had to cut two days each week. Still

the cows would not eat it all and we mixed the grain feed with it and dampened it with warm water, and then they did eat it all and gave as much milk per cow as I have ever been able to make with ensilage, but it took too much work.

I look at the silo as a labor saving improvement, just the same as the mow or the binder. We could get along without them, but if we expect to compete with others and have a margin left we must use every method we can to save labor, for labor is one of the most expensive items the dairyman has; and I believe that with corn in the silo one can care for as many cows as two can with corn in the field, provided there are as many cows kept and as much milk produced to a given area of land. And again, where corn is cured in the field, it is apt to be left and fed there, which keeps the stock in the storm the most of the winter, and also wastes fodder. Put that same corn in the silo and it will necessitate the keeping of the cows in the stable, which is in itself a great benefit, not necessarily a benefit derived from the silo, but in many cases should be counted as such.

THE COMING HOG.

Coleman's Rural World.

One of the most successful hog raisers of Nebraska, namely H. C. Dawson, of Endicott, has the following to say for the coming hog:

"The future hog must be a rustler, by which is not meant a 'razor back' or 'hazel splitter,' but one that has the get-up and grow to him; an animal of fine proportions, with extra top line, broad, deep hams, clean-cut, smooth under line, free from flabbiness of jaw or belly, with deep bacon sides and deepness extending well back to flank, and forward to shoulder, not uneven, and deep in center, having a fine cut head, smooth and broad between the eyes, jaw broad and tapering, well and even to the muzzle, eyes clear and prominent, with ears standing out well from the head, breaking evenly and smooth towards the point, but would even prefer a standing up ear to a drop or flop ear, as a drop or flop, flabby jaw and underline, in my experience, are not rustlers, and are more inclined to disease from their nature of slothfulness, and these bad habits are generally found together. The bone should not be too large, but of fine and strong texture, legs firm, standing erect on their pins, and tapering well from arm down to their feet. Some people have an idea that the size is the most desirable in the selection of a hog, and that large bones, no matter how badly shaped, is the hog for them, claiming that large hogs must have large bones. While a good bone is desirable, if well shaped, a small bone is more to my notion than a big, awkward-shaped one, for this reason a hog that has the right form and small bone possesses the property of putting on deep flesh and making big returns for his feed, and carrying to market desirable meat, while the other is a harder, longer feeder, and goes to market with a larger per cent of low priced meat.

THE BARN CAT.

American Agriculturist.

A barn cat always looks sleek and fat and obtains its own living by catching rats and mice. House cats are usually fed so abundantly that they have never been known to catch a mouse, and about the only live thing they were ever known to catch was the canary bird. Notwithstanding this act they are allowed to live simply because they know no better, and are themselves pets. A good active cat that will spend most of its time about the barn buildings, ridding them of mice and other vermin is worth at least five dollars a year to any farmer. All families of cats are not good mousers, but when you are able to obtain one of a family that is, take it to the barn, provide a nice warm place for it to sleep, and take food to it until it feels quite at home. Should it go to the house carry it back, and after a time drive it to the barn if it frequents the house, and it will soon learn that the barn is its home, and remain there, catching its living about the buildings and fields.

The Colorado river is receding from the greatest rise for many years.

It costs no more to winter than to summer a calf that must be fed on milk and a fall calf is ready to take advantage of the growth of grass in the spring, while a spring calf must be wintered on dry feed. —Colorado Farmer.

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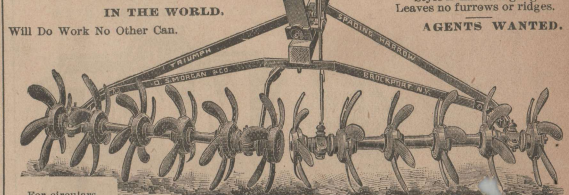
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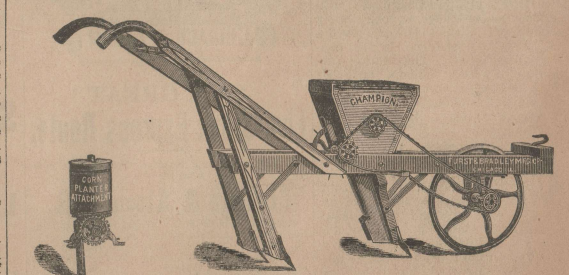
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