TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

Vol. XII.--No. 9. DALLAS, TEXAS, MARCH 4, 1893 WEEKLY $1.00 a YEAR. 5c. a COPY.



PRIZE GROUP OF RED POLLED CATTLE.

On this page will be found a group of the above popular breed of general purpose cattle. The Red Polls are of good size, mature early, and are excellent milkers. The illustration is a fair representation of the cattle in the Maquoketa Herd, owned by J. H. Glfillan, Maquoketa Iowa. It is one of the oldest and most favorably known of any American herds In the center of the group is the bull, Davyson 18th, 822, who weighs 2100 pounds. He took first Royal prize in England in 1886, in a ring of 16 entries; R. and H. cattle, Norfold, Eng, show of 1887, and has taken more first premiums when shown alone or with bull and get than any other Red Poll bull in America. He has recently taken 1st and sweepstakes at Iowa State Fair in 1888, 1890 91, and the same at Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs in 1888 and 1892; same at Nebraska State Fair in 1890-91; same at Illinois State Fair in 1890; same at St. Louis Fair in 1889, 1890. On the left is the cow Priscilla 7429, weight at 4 years old 1690 pounds; she is a model beef cow as well as a fine milker. The heifer Eulalie 3rd, 6108, occupying the foreground is a model 2-year-old heifer, weight 1565 pounds. She and Priscilla have taken since calves 90 per cent of the first premiums at the Iowa, Nebraska. Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois State Fairs, also at the St. Louis Fair

Farm Journal: The man who complains that swine products are too low ought to take his son into his confidence, do his own butchering and retailing. Home-made lard, sausage, bacon, salt pork and hams sell readily at good prices all through the year, and city people are only too glad of a chance to buy them direct from the farm. Furthermore, the seller can be assured of a steady customer where he once effects a sale.

Farm, Stock and Home: There are large breeders of pigs who make pig pork a specialty, and keep twenty-five to thirty brood sows each winter, that not only find beets a cheap food, but they get better litters of pigs, have no trouble with the sows at farrowing time, and save a much larger per cent of the pigs than under the old corn-feeding plan. They are done wintering brood sows on corn; and if they fail to get roots enough to feed them, will feed oil meal and bran, for some cooling, loosening food at this time is absolutely essential to health and good constitution in both mother and pigs.

Springfield Republican: Final estimates of the amount of railroad track laid in the past year will show an extent of new mileage smaller than has been constructed in any recent year save 1885 The Railway Age's figures are 4062 miles against 4500 miles last year, 5700 in 1890, 7000 in 1888 and 13 000 in 1887 The State of Washington leads in new construction with 420 miles, and other States reporting over 200 miles are Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Texas, West Virginia and Minnesota.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

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BY
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In making remittances to Texas Farm and Ranch for subscriptions and premiums, always buy a Postoffice Money Order, Express Order, or send by Registered Letter, if either of the above orders can not be obtained. Money sent in ordinary letter or a postal note cannot be recovered if lost or miscarried.

The surest and best capital to begin life with is a good moral character, and a determination to succeed without sacrificing it.

If the State Legislature wants to do at least one sensible thing (besides the sine die adjournment) let it pass the Carlisle school bill, or some other bill to permanently remove public schools from the control of city councils.

Seed Time and Harvest: He that soweth plentifully shall also reap plentifully, but he who subscribeth for Texas Farm and Ranch and expects to get a first-class farm and family paper weekly, he shall not be disappointed.

The tomato growers of Crystal Springs, Miss., have sent to the factory an order for 250,000 tomato crates. Here is a section that has been revolutionized in a few years by truck farmers. Ten years ago it was not far above the poorest agricultural section in the State; now it is the richest.

The laws of the United States interpreted by the courts of the United States, are the only proper protection for citizens of the United States, in the last appeal, be their color black or white.—Farm and Fireside.

That is what is rapidly going with American liberty. When the right of the States to regulate their internal affairs is wholly absorbed by the centralizing tendencies of the Federal government, the liberty of the people will not be worth picking up in the road.

The Following constitutes the Cabinet of the President this day inaugurated:

Walter Q Gresham, Ind, Secretary of State.

John. G Carlisle, Ky., Secretary of Treasury.

Daniel S. Lamont, N. Y, Secretary of War.

Hillery A. Herbert, Ala., Secretary of Navy.

Hoke Smith, Ga, Secretary of Interior.

J. Sterling Morton, of Nebrask, Secretary of Agriculture.

Wilson S Bissell, of New York, Postmaster-General.

Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General.

SWINE BREEDERS AT WAXAHACHIE.

On account of a recent change of schedule on the M. K. & T., many who attended the Institute did not arrive until 11 o'clock, among them the President and Secretary. However, this little circumstance did not prevent a temporary organization and a resort to business. There were present quite a number of breeders and many farmers of Ellis County. A programme was adopted, and at 1 p. m., with the officers of the Association in charge, discussion began and continued with unabated interest until 5 p. m, when it was determined to hold a night session beginning at 7:30, and also to continue the meeting on Wednesday.

The representative of Texas Farm and Ranch on account of an attack of French influenza (dont misconstrue the phrase) and the necessity for his presence at the office, was compelled to return to Dallas on the 6 p. m train, not however, without making arrangements for a comprehensive synopsis of the discussions for the next issue.

The citizens of Waxahachie, it is needless to say, took a laudable interest in the meeting, and were profuse in hospitality. It is well known that Waxahachie does things that way all the time. It does not require an expert to weigh an audience; a little out-door experience and plain, everyday common sense, is all that is required to enable one to judge fairly the average intelligence of an assembly. Such characteristics show through and are plainly seen. The farmers assembled at the Waxahachie court house were far above the average, or all signs fail, and it was not wet weather either.

The prosperity of the farmers of Ellis County is proverbial, and it is not simply the result of rich land and laudable skies. "There is more in the man than the land," is a truth, no matter how it leaked out. The discussions showed that the farmers present not only know a thing or two, but also how to tell it in words and drive it home with emphasis. Some of the talks, all of which were extemporaneous, would have done credit to men who are talkers by profession. The interest in the discussions were mantained unabated until adjournment.

Next week we will give an extended synopsis of the discussions, so that people not present may receive the benefit thereof.

THE SOUTHWEST

Needs a great multiplication of small farms peopled with large farmers. We have too many desert wastes, called "plantations," where poverty and idleness strive for supremacy, with "hard times and wus a comin'." There are almost insurmountable obstacles to successful manufacturing here, which can only be overcome through much hazard and great financial risk, because the trusts and combines of the North consider it their religious duty, with the aid of transportation lines, to "freeze out" any such attempt, if its success offers the least competition with their business, and if State laws are invoked to protect them, the paramount federal authority is called in—and that settles it; because, in order to impress the people with the omnipotence of the federal as compared with the State authority, it is necessary that cases be decided in federal courts adversely to State authority. Infant industries cannot be expected to stand alone against the assaults of powerful (which means wealthy) corporations when supported by the federal courts. Agriculture does not have these enemies directly to meet. Every man is free to sow and reap, to plow and gather into barns, and although combinations may control the price of his staples, they cannot prevent him from filling his barns nor his cattle from multiplying. Syndicates, trusts and other combinations of wealthy men, formed for the purpose of carrying on legalized robbery, dont consider the individual farmer as "his meat." The game is not worthy of their high ambition. They might carry off all the farmer's cash and be but little richer. The farmer's lands they cannot "steal, take and carry away, (to use the language of the statute) his goods and chattles, personal belongings and miscellaneous hereditaments are neither cash nor readily convertable into cash, hence the sharks do not so eagerly covet them. With all these immunities farmers should multiply in number, and bless the country with their intelligent labor and salutary influence.

MARCH 4th, 1893.

To day, March 4th, 1893, a Democratic President of the United States, in the person of Grover Cleveland, of New York, will be inaugurated. From newspaper reports the day and occasion will be celebrated with an enthusiasm, and on a scale of magnificence consistent with Democratic traditions only by a broad stretch of imagination. Yet who can gainsay the right of the people to as hearty a welcome to the new administration as they may see fit to display? What is the significance of all this flourish of trumpets—this evidence of popular rejoicing, this unusual outburst of popular enthusiasm? The solution which occurs most readily is, that great political reforms not only needed, but absolutely necessary to the general welfare, are expected to follow.

The President, to day inducted into office, has been once tried, and is therefore no stranger to the people who have called him again to the helm of the Ship of State. There is abroad in the land a very wide spread dissatisfaction with the course of the political current for many years past. The people believe that the government of the nationhas been perverted from its legitimate functions, and that unnecessary burdens have been imposed upon the people by the servants they have chosen to transact public business for them. It will be well for the country if the people be not disappointed in the expectations raised by the present political change, which places the government in the hands of a political party which has always professed to be the friend of the masses. It is needless to say that the people have unbounded confidence in the sterling honesty of the new President—his political enemies have never denied him this. His every act and utterance since the election shows that he is superior to the mere partizan, and neither acts upon their counsel nor heeds their clamor. His selection of his constitutional advisers shows that he places duty to the country before duty to party. This increases the hope of the people that, with this good day, will dawn a new era, and that the government will be administered, for four years at least, with due regard to the welfare of the whole country, North, South, East and West. Good people everywhere applaud the independence and consummate good judgment he has displayed in the selection of his Cabinet. They expect that the policy of the administration will be in keeping with anti-election declarations and promises—at least as far as the Executive Department is concerned.

Then let the people rejoice and forbid them not, for of such is the country composed. If the high hope thus voiced by the masses are disappointed, the promises upon which the recent political landslide have been based, should be ignored, and the welfare of the masses still sacrificed for the benefit of favored classes, then look for a political day of judgment.

The price of cotton is gradually and unsteadily sinking. For political effect this is charged to the anti-option discussion in Congress, and many there be who believe therein, but Texas Farm and Ranch is not of that number. Under the ordinary operation of supply and demand, cotton ought to remain at the highest figure reached during the season. This should be the effect of the crop of last year being 2,000,000 bales short. But we learn that spinners are only buying for actual present needs, and the great labor strikes now on in Europe curtail the demand for cotton, and depresses the price. Why should spinners, as has been their custom, pile up large stocks at ten cents per pound, in New York, when the American cotton growers are promising—by attempting to produce 10,000,000 bales—to supply them next fall at about five cents per pound. If there is a prospect of cheap cotton in the near future, will spinners exert themselves greatly to end the strike which makes it unnecessary to pay high prices for cotton, even when it is scarce? Thus we see that the prospect of a large acreage of cotton the coming season has a retroactive as well as a prospective effect, and affects the price of the short as well as the long crop.

The Populist House of Representatives of the Kansas Legislature have quietly submitted to the decision of the court, and will act in conjunction with the Republicans under Republican officials. They are sullen about it and declare that only appropriation bills shall be passed. It is hoped that March 4th, when the present Kansas Legislature expires, will end the disgraceful wrangle.

Whitecaps have made their appearance near Caddo Mills. One small outbreak of this sort will deter more immigrants than an expensive display of products and resources, and numerous hyperbolic orations can attract.

The counties are responding with alacrity to Commissioner Hollingsworth's call for a cotton acreage convention to meet in Austin on March 20th.

FRENCH ROADS.

Scientific American.

The excellence of French roads is well known. The United States Consul at Bordeaux describes how they are made. The materials are brought from the nearest quarries and placed at either side of the route surveyed. In order that the full amount contracted for may be delivered, the stone must be heaped in angular piles of prismatic shape and fixed dimensions. These heaps, placed at a given distance from one another, are afterward visited by an official inspector, and must, in all instances, fit exactly beneath a skeleton frame carried by him. The material is usually marble, flint stone or gravel, and whatever is used must be of the best quality and cleansed from all foreign substances. The stone must be broken so that each piece may pass through a ring two and a half inches in diameter.

It is then spread evenly over the road, the interstices being carefully filled in with small pieces, so that the whole is smooth and free from abrupt eminences and depressions. A steam roller then crushes and further evens the whole, after which a superficial layer of clay and earth completes the work. Roads are classed as national roads, which are the main arteries of the system connecting most distant parts of the country, and are constructed and maintained by the government; department roads, which connect different points of the same department or of two adjoining departments, and are constructed and maintained by the department; highways and public roads, which are the property of the commune through which they run, but are in practice made and repaired by the department from taxes levied on the commune, supplemented by a department subsidy; cross roads, which are maintained by sums derived from the ordinary revenues of the commune, occasionally supplemented by additional taxation, and country roads, which are kept in order by the commune, except they are injured by unusual traffic, when an indemnity may be claimed by the communal administration. For the purpose of maintaining the common roads, the inhabitants living in the district are obliged to work three days in each year, or pay an amount equivalent to the compensation of the laborer for three days.

The Consul at Havre says that French pavements increase in excellence with age. In France, he says, all roads have perpetual attention. If from weight, rain, or other causes, a hollow, rut or sink is formed, it is repaired at once. Where the space to be repaired is of limited area, the rolling of the new coating is left to the wide tires of the heavy carts, but in the case of extended areas, a steam roller is brought into use. Every carrying and market cart in France is a roadmaker instead of a rutmaker, for it has tires usually from four inches to six inches in width.

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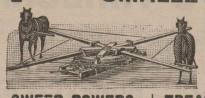
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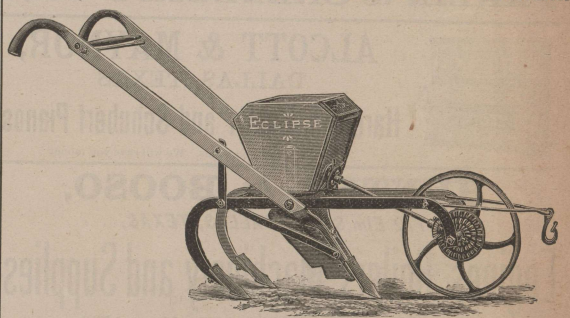
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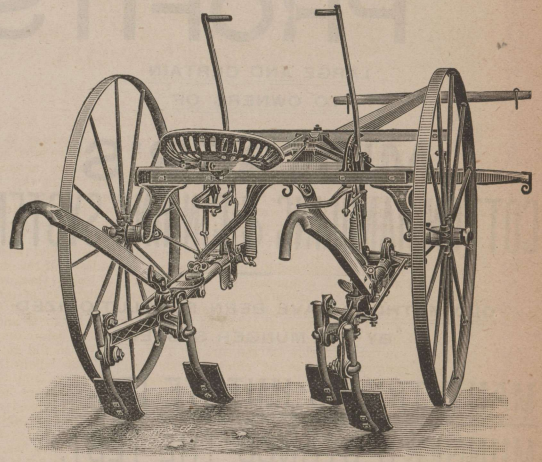
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To do work with a Standard Cultivator is a pic-nic. You can bed up for cotton by using the Turning Shovels, and do it as well as with two trips over with a turning plow.

When any dealer tells you he has a cultivator "as good as the Standard," he admits that the Standard has no superior. It has no equal yet.

Is there any good reason why you should take your valuable time in proving to yourself by trying this machine that the idea or was mistaken? Play for safety and buy the Standard; then there will be no time lost.

Sweeps and Turning Shovels of finest quality are fitted to all Standard Cultivators.

EMERSON, TALCOTT & CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

Orchard and Garden.

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

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS.

Grape growers will derive pleasure and information from reading the excellent papers on Grape Growing, by Prof. Munson, of Denison. He is authority on grapes.

We understand that Prof. Munson, whose exhibits have won highest premiums in Europe and America, will go to Chicago in a few days to put an exhibit in place that will be a credit to Texas and the Southwest.

We are glad to note that, under a recent change in railroad ownership, a considerable portion of North Texas will have the benefit of competitive rates on expressage of fruits and vegetables, enabling them to get into many of the larger cities at considerably lower rates than have prevailed for some years past.

Mr. E. L. Huffman, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society is authority for the statement that a splendid display of Texas products is ready for shipment to Chicago, so no matter what becomes of the effort to have a separate State Building, we shall be there with a great show.

We are indebted to Prof. B. H. Price, Horticulturist and Botanist of the A. & M. College, for a copy of a Bulletin on Grape Rot, Anthrhacnose, etc., with directions for treatment. Our friends who have vines will do well to write for a copy of this Bulletin, which will be sent free to all desiring it Address Prof. G. W. Curtis, College Station, Texas

It often happens that the trunks of fruit trees are injured by single-trees in plowing the orchard. When such an accident occurs the tree so injured should receive immediate treatment. An application of clay made into a thick mortar, held in place by a few turns of Burlap sacking or rags, should be made at once. This enables the wound to heal without serious damage to the tree.

We are anxious to know when the programme and committees of the annual meeting of the State Horticultural society will be ready for announcement. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is ready to give it publicity. The executive committee has not as yet announced the date of the meeting We suppose it will be held at a time most convenient to the people of Southwest Texas, which probably will bring it about the 15th or 20th of June. The convenience of the citizens of that region should be regarded.

A COLLOQUY.

The following colloquy is supposed to have occurred on the floor of the House of Representatives at Austin:

Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege.

Speaker: State your question, member.

I desire to introduce a resolution indorsing TEXAS FARM AND RANCH as the best farmer's paper in the Southwest, and recommending every member of this House to get up a club as soon as he goes home. Price, only one dollar a year.

Speaker: It is so ordered.

Mr. T. E. Goodrich, of Cobden, Ill., in the Fruit Grower's Journal, takes a gloomy view of pear growing North. He states that from 4 to 12 per cent of the pear trees are killed annually by pear blight. Our section has shown decided improvement in the past four or five years Seven or eight years ago we were losing 3 to 5 per cent of our trees, but for five years past we have not lost 1 per cent. Indeed, for three years we have not lost a single tree from blight, though we have only one Bartlett and one Le Conte remaining, both of which were badly affected several times, but now appear healthy. Of over 300 other pear trees of different varieties, from three to fifteen years old, all appear perfectly healthy. Texas and the Southwest is the coming pear country. Dont you think so, Brother Stringfellow?

ON ROOT PRUNING.

One of our correspondents, in last week's issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, has something to say anent friend Stringfellow's method of root pruning. We do not need to say anything in Mr. Stringfellow's behalf; he is abundantly able to take care of himself. But we desire to make a statement of a little experiment we made two years ago, when we planted a Keiffer budded on Le Conte roots, cutting the roots and stem after the method recommended by Mr. Stringfellow. Others were planted at the same time without being root pruned, in the same row, and under same conditions as to soil and time of planting, so that the test appears fair. The result shows that the largest and most vigorous tree in the entire lot, planted at that time, is that on which severe root pruning was practiced. On the peach the difference is not manifest. If there is any difference it is in favor of trees not root pruned. We did not experiment upon the apple, but shall do so. We shall expect friend Stringfellow to give us some further points from his experience Theories are worth nothing unless supported by facts. Let us have all the light we can possibly get, but experience is the true touchstone that must settle all mooted questions.

EXPERIMENT STATION NUMBER 9.

"Report of Experiment Station No. 9," is the title of a paper read before the recent meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society. Think of it, a State one-fourth the size of Texas with nine experiment stations, and Texas only one! There ought to be an experiment station in every congressional district in the State, but our Legislature always puts up a poor mouth whenever an appropriation is asked for that would benefit farmers and fruit growers of Texas. But there is plenty of money to allow them to throw away a few thousand for daily papers to send to their pets, or to establish more courts to make fat places for friends who spend three or four hours a day doing nothing. Farmers are growing tired of this, and a reckoning is brewing one of these days.

The Columbian Exposition opens next May to the world, and if Texas is to have any sort of a display of her products immediate steps must be taken to that end. Some of the enterprising women of Texas have been endeavoring to raise money to erect a building, but with indifferent success. The Legislature has been appealed to, but owing to constitutional inhibition, can do nothing, so it now appears as though the building in course of construction will have to be abandoned, and Texas, the proud Lone Star State, go in with the common herd of states and territories that are too poor to set up to housekeeping by themselves. While it is a matter of some regret that Texas is likely to fail to have a separate State Building it is not therefore necessary to give up the idea of exhibiting at all, as is suggested by some of our daily papers. The resources of Texas will be set before the world. The railroads of Texas have already prepared a splendid exhibit of Texas products, and their large landed interests will lead them to place it where it will be seen by all the world The horticulturists of Texas should co-operate with them in placing the best possible display of fruits and vegetables within their power.

The following discussion is from a report of the meeting of Illinois Horticultural Society, held last December at Champaign, Ill., published by the Fruit-growers Journal:

Colonel Furbes: The Wild Goose is propagated in two ways. The original Wild Goose is by sprouting. Knowing that fact, and the Wild Goose also being grafted on other stocks, men have taken sprouts from the roots where they supposed they were getting Wild Goose. You must be careful that you have Wild Goose stock, of course.

Mr. Webster: There is something peculiar about the Wild Goose not fruiting in places. It has been recommended to plant a variety of plums together in order to secure a crop of Wild Goose. I have found isolated trees all around our country that bear heavy crops. Of course there can be nothing lost in planting a variety of plums together. I prefer always to do this, but it is a mistake to suppose that the Wild Goose will not bear without being fertilized by other trees. I saw a number of isolated trees this year that bore heavy crops

Professor Bailey: As to Japanese plums, they are hardy at Buffalo, New York. The Ogon is hardy in the north part of the state, but it is poor in quality. There are two or three kinds of Botan plums. For myself, I think there is no fruit which has been introduced during the last twenty-five years which is destined to make a figure as much as Japanese plums.

Mr. Augustine: I am surprised to hear Mr. Webster say what he did about fertilizing the Wild Goose My observation has been that the Wild Goose must be fertilized. Sometimes I have thought that I had discovered that trees were bearing that were not fertilized, and after investigation I found something not far off that had answered as a fertilizer. I have seen many trees that did not bear at all. If Mr. Webster is correct I have been mistaken all the time. I believe the Wild Goose must have a fertilizer. I have noticed it among trees from the same nursery row. As to fruit crops, I would say that I received a letter from a friend a year ago this summer who said it was worth traveling a thousand miles to see his orchard. I got on the train and went down. In his orchard he had the DeSota and Miner mixed with the Wild Goose, and I confess I never saw a grander show. It was almost incredible. I think he had no less than fifty people in the orchard gathering plums. The limbs were way down on the ground, some of them broken, and he said if the curculio had done a little better work, his trees might have been saved. I am of the opinion that we are not planting enough plums.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Starting plants, pansies, balsams, phlox, and many of the annuals that adorn the home garden, should not be delayed Select a sheltered spot opened toward the south, so as to have the warming rays of the sun directly upon the bed. Prepare a temporary cold frame to receive the seed and a cover of oiled domestic or strong manilla paper to protect against frost The tiny seed of most flowers should be planted very shallow. Trace a depression with the finger for the seed, cover by sifting some loam, not over 1 8 to 1-4 inch, then cover with leaves, loose straw—some that will protect from dying out by the winds. Sprinkle down with water enough to dampen soil, but not soaking wet When the seed have germinated and are ready to come up, carefully remove the covering of leaves or straw. Water when needed till the plants are large enough for the open ground. The covering may be removed on sunny or warm days, but replaced at night to prevent chilling of the little plants.

SOME NEW OR RARE PLANTS.

A Japanese hop vine is one of the novelties. It is as rapid a grower as the plain-leaved, the leaves averaging from six to seven inches across. They are marked with silvery white, yellowish green and dark green, are partly striped as well as marbled and blotched and have been compared to crazy work.

A variegated smilax is also in the field from Peru It is named Smilax Argyrea The groundwork of the leaves is silvery gray, marbled with heavy deep green blotches, the two colors forming a pleasing contrast. The shape of the leaves is narrow, pointed and lanceolate, the plant being like some of our native smilaxes set with sharp spines.

We are indebted to Prairie Farmer, of whose floral department the veteran horticulturist, Edgar Sanders is the accomplished editor, for the following flower excerpts:

The color of the American Beauty is a dark, rich crimsom, exquisitely shaped, of the largest size, of the real old rose fragrance, and withal as hardy and useful for outdoor growing as any of its class. Now the new one has all the good qualities of its parent, and is a deep clear pink without a trace of blue in its flowers, which causes this class of flowers if kept several days to become dull in color. It was exhibited very generally last year, and among the exhibitions was that of the Chicago Horticultural Society, where it received a certificate of merit.

Empress Augusta Victoria —This is a new white rose of the type of the Bride that obtained the Pierson prize at the New York flower show last year. It originated in Germany. It is said to be a little larger than the Bride, itself a large rose; it is more fragrant, although not so clear a white, being of a decided lemon tinge. It is full in form, good foliage, and a vigorous grower.

ACT NOW—DONT NEGLECT IT.

The following letter, addressed to Mr. F. P. Holland, was not intended for publication, but as Mr. Holland is absent from the State we believe that public attention could not be better called to the subject matter of the letter than by publishing it entire. We may be permitted also to add that not only do Northern, Western and Eastern states publish the proceedings of their horticultural societies, but several Southern States do the same. Louisiana publishes, at state expense, and in neat and substantial style, proceedings of both the State Horticultural and State Agricultural meetings:

SHERMAN, TEX., Feb. 24, 1893.

MR. F. P. HOLLAND, Dallas, Texas.

At the last meeting (at Dallas last spring) of the Texas State Horticultural Society, a committee was appointed to solicit State aid in publishing the annual reports of this society. yourself as chairman. As a member of the committee, I respectfully suggest that now is the time to strike. I learn that our honorable State Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. Hollingsworth, in applying for the appropriation for the Agricultural Department has included an appropriation for the publishing of our horticultural reports also. Let us call upon our respective members of the Legislature and Senate to grant this appropriation to the cause of horticulture in Texas. Proud Texas in doing this will only be following the progressive course of nearly all the Northern, Western and Eastern States, who appropriate annually large sums for this cause.

Horticulture in Texas is already an important resource, though still in her incipiency. The horticultural societies are doing the work by organized effort for her advancement, and annually make out valuable reports, which the Secretary is not able to publish, and we trust the State will now make the appropriation for horticulture as well as for agriculture, that the reports may be published and come before the people. If each member of the State Horticultural Society would at once write to his members of both Houses at Austin, making a personal appeal in this matter it would accomplish much. A call through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, I believe would be effective.

Very respectfully,
JOHN S. KERR.

REPORT FROM THE COAST COUNTRY.

A. P. WRIGHT.

I see in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH you solicit reports as regards fruit crops. Our strawberries are showing some ripe fruit, and we will commence to ship this week. There are some 300 acres planted here, and they are in fine condition. We have Michel's Early mainly, with some Cloud Seedling and Neuvan. We will ship in refrigerator cars, and expect good results from our crop.

We are planting a good many vegetables to supplement our strawberries in filling cars.

There are a few pear orchards here of bearing age, and are in fine condition, not yet commenced to bloom.

I have a number of Japan plums of different varieties which will fruit this year. Buds are now beginning to swell so that I can see what they will do in the way of bloom. We have great hopes of the success of these plums, and some varieties of peaches of the Southern and Japanese varieties and their seedlings

Oonshiu oranges passed through the winter unhurt, and promise a good crop on trees two years planted. They bloomed last year, but on account of the severe freeze in March, did not get much fruit.

Olives have also passed through unhurt, and made a fine growth last season.

Seedlings of the Florida, large oranges, were killed to the ground.

Most of our figs are not hurt, but the Adriatic is very tender and is badly damaged.

My grapes, of which I am testing about thirty varieties, made a good growth and are in good shape. Will fruit most of them this year.

Alvin, Texas.

CELERY BLIGHT.

Southern Farmer.

Experiments have been made with celery bacteria, and some useful results obtained. By isolating the germs and cultivating them in a separate patch it was found that they could be made to grow more rapidly under certain conditions. For instance, stalks that were kept very moist were destroyed much faster and more effectually than those kept dry. Moisture is favorable to the growth and development of bacterial life, and the celery blight is no exception to the rule. If the stalks are entirely submerged under water the bacteria not only refuse to grow, but they appear to die outright, and the plants recover their normal condition. From these experiments it is judged that when the disease has once entered a field it is better to keep the plants entirely submerged under water that can be supplied fresh and pure, or else keep them dry.

WHAT TO DO WITH OLD BONES.

Southern Farm.

More or less on every farm there is an accumulation of bones—that is they will accumulate if they are saved, and every one should be saved. Even if they cannot be put in proper shape for use on annual quick-growing crops, they can very readily be gotten in good shape for use as a fertilizer for the fruit trees and grape vines. When broken up into small pieces and dug in around the vines or young fruit trees, they prove a fertilizer of the most enduring kind. There is no better fertilizer than raw bone. When finely ground and applied several inches under the surface, it begins to feed the crop in a very little while. When placed under the soil in good-sized pieces, the bone slowly but steadily undergoes decomposition and yields up its nitrogen and phosphoric acid to any plant that is prepared to make use of it. There is no potash in bone, but it is rich in the other two elements. A good quality of

for other products. If we raise eight bales of cotton to the one single plow, we will get 3 and 5 cents for the same, thereby realizing that we dont make much profit. But again, if we make four bales, we will get as much for our cotton, and besides, we can raise 3000 pounds of meat, four or five hundred bushels of corn, and other products, that we would not have if we raise so much cotton.

One hand can make $150 worth of cotton, $250 worth of meat, $200 worth of corn, $250 worth of oats, in one year, and have lots of time to talk politics. Why would that not be much better for anybody? You can make $850 this way, when the other way you might make, perhaps, $500 worth of cotton, and have no meat, no corn, no oats, and no nothing, and the end of the year find the devil to pay with the merchants. I dont blame the merchants one bit, for the people ought to have better sense.

Hoping all will take heed to what I have said in regard to planting cotton and do not plant much.

Harmony Hill, Texas.

SHORT TALKS WITH FARMERS.

W. B. MORROW.

PLANT SUGAR CANE.

This crop is noticed first not because it is of equal importance with some others, but that the present is the time for planting. Nothing that is written is intended for the sugar planter, but only for farmers among whom this crop is much neglected. On and all below thirty-three and a-half degrees latitude in all suitable soils and with proper care, this crop can be made not only a profitable one, but by its cultivation the farmer can supply his family cheaply with a superior article of syrup or molasses, thereby saving the outlay of money paid for the commercial article.

SOIL AND PLANTING.

The low stiff soils of our river and creek valleys and the coast are best, but in many places light sandy loams produce cane when fertilized in paying quantities. There is usually found on the slopes and where our sandy hills reach the level a strip of spicy land which in the early spring is usually too wet and cold for other crops, when fertilized and properly planted produces cane finely, as the subirrigation in such places keeps the plant growing during the hot and dry seasons. Where irrigation is practical the most arid soils will produce paying crops of sugar cane. In the preparation for planting, where the soil needs fertilizers, open furrows six feet in width and apply cotton seed at the rate of 800 to 1000 pounds to the acre, and ridge on same, and when fertilizers are not used, make ridges same width and open with a shovel plow on ridges and having cut the cane seed stock in lengths of a foot or so, so as to include two or three "eyes" or buds, drop eighteen inches apart and cover four to five inches deep with plow. Some recommend bedding cane like sweet potatoes on a hot bed made of cotton seed and stable manure and planting slips at the proper time instead of the cane. When the stand is imperfect slips can be drawn where they can be spared and the crop replanted. The cultivation should be similar to that usually given corn—stirring the soil frequently, and when the plant has begun to send out lateral roots all cultivation should be shallow. In fair seasons and under favorable conditions the yield will be from 150 to 200 gallons of syrup to the acre. Cutting, grinding and making syrup is in most respects same as sorghum and will be treated at length in a separate talk.

SAVING SEED.

Sugar cane does not produce seed in the United States, having seeded only once during this century, and its propagation is by bulking the stalks and covering with earth to prevent freezing. The entire stalk is usually saved, but the immatured tops of the cane that are rejected in grinding, if bedded will grow and furnish seed cheaply. Plant in January or early in February.

THE COMING HOG.

J. H. Banghart, at the recent meeting of the Michigan State Swine Breeders' Association.

I have been requested by our Secretary to tell you about the coming hog. I have had very little time to devote to the subject, and if I had had more time I could not have prepared a paper on the subject that would be of much interest to you. I have simply jotted down a few thoughts as they have occurred to me, and will give them to you in the rough:

The hard question is, what will the coming man require in this line? If I knew that, then I could tell you what the coming hog would be, because I have great faith in the ability of you swine breeders to produce just such a hog as is called for. But judging from the past, the hog that would fill the bill to-day will be out of the ring in a few years.

Fifteen years ago we liked to buy large fat hogs, because thick, fat pork sold well, and in those days lard was made from hog's fat almost exclusively. We sell more pork now than we did at that time, but it must be had from smaller hogs. They must be well fattened, but there must be lots of lean meat—the streak of lean must be lean meat, not a streak of fat, and then a streak of lean and fat mixed. The loins must be heavy and lean, the hams and shoulders must be very lean under the outer fat. The packers understand this and trim off the outside fat from heavy hams before they put them into pickle, and even then many of them are so fat on the inside as to be unsalable, except for sausage.

I believe the coming hog will be black—white—red, with spots, if you please, and we will put the spots just where they want them. He will be as well behaved as other domestic animals, and we will not require extra fencing on his account. He will be ready for market at any age, and will give 200 pounds of dressed carcass at eight months old. He will have all the good qualities of the Poland China, the Chester White, the Victoria, the Essex, the Yorkshire, with the gentle disposition of the Duroc Jersey and lean meat of the Berkshire.

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

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J. B. WILSON, Waxahachie, Texas.

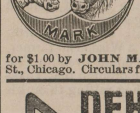
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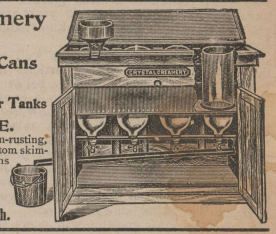
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A commission of 5 per cent will be charged on all sales amounting to as much as $100; on all sales amounting to less than $100, 7 1-2 per cent.

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Household.

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

EDITORIAL CHAT.

When we read Aunt Nancy's letter, like an electric flash we were in her nice, cozy kitchen, sniffing the appetizing odors which filled the room, taking part in the conversation, enjoying the tableau made by Joe and Baby and growing politely impatient and curious to know if the coming dinner would taste half as well as it smelled We are sure we would have felt no disappointment, for if Aunt Nancy is as successful as a cook as she has proven to be as home maker and mother then there is no chance for a disappointment. Another thing you are correct in, Aunt Nancy: we have the best family paper published, and the Household editor thinks the women who write for the Household Department are the best and kindest women in the world, and she sincerely wishes that she could meet and know personally every one of them.

Welcome, June Time, after a long absence with your words of cheer, encouragement and kindly advice. Thanks for your gentle criticism and suggestions about the badge. Come again—as often as you can, as per promise.

Mrs. Cochran's thoughts and advice upon the subject of economy are wise and pertinent. What an immense amount of time, money, patience, and even life itself, is squandered through lack of economy in all the walks and ways of life

What a cheery, nice letter from Mrs Annie Ralston this week. We can imagine just such a letter from a home where even the timid birds seek shelter Mrs. Ralston offers pond lilies and Madeira roots in exchange for other flowers. Hold some of the lilies for me, please. Will send you some nice plants in return. We are trying to grow some pink and blue Zanzibar lilies again this summer and are delighted with the prospect of getting some white ones to plant with them.

If Mrs. E E S. will correspond with Mrs. Cordie Hearne, St. Louis Street, near Akard, Dallas, Texas, she will learn about the firing of China. We have intended writing, but the grippe has swooped down upon the Household "like the wolf on the fold," and in the contemplation and compounding of pills, potions, plasters and poultices, together with watching by night and waiting by day, we have had very little opportunity to push our pen this week.

SOME SCATTERING REMARKS.

JUNE TIME.

Dear Household.—I say it is too bad to let dear Mrs. Buchanan do all, or nearly so, of the work of this vast Household. There are only a few of the good Sisters who come often. I know it is nice to sit idly by and enjoy all the nice things they are talking about. We surely have all made new promises to do better this new year, now let us carry it out towards dear Mrs. Buchanan, who so ably carries her part on. I can't begin to tell how much I appreciate TEXAS FARM AND RANCH All, every page is interesting (by loaning my last year's numbers I made a new subscriber) but the Household is the dearest of all. I have secured so much encouragement from the sister's good words.

I am thinking of that dear country girl who wants advice and counsel. Continue to be a "country girl, pure and unsophisticated. Read the standard books and periodicals of the day, and be ready to converse with and entertain whomsoever you may meet. Don't long and sigh your time away because you can't go to a boarding school, for I think there more girls have been spoiled and unfitted for the stern realities of life than staying at home ever did.

A hearty handshake for Old Cotton Planter. I wish there were more like him but they may all know how to treat and manage a woman if they had the right kind. I fear we are too exacting and hard to please, anyway. Right here comes a thought for us mothers who have sons—what kind of husbands are we making for their future wives? We are admonished on every side to "train our daughters." Now let's try to instill in the hearts of our boys that woman is not for slave, drudge, or a convenience, either, but a counsel in business, a solace in trouble and joy, and God-given pleasure at all times. I am speaking of woman, not women as we find them all over the world, a shame to the name.

I find Brother Bob's biscuit recipe good, but I make just as good but not the best (I dont say that) by doing just like he says, only I put in the soda last and mix with a spoon quickly.

The art of housekeeping should be taught every girl, no matter what she may decide to be—a physician an artist a teacher—(and say it is useless to waste her time with it) but after a while, when she becomes tired and disgusted with her chosen profession and desires to keep house for some man, which is the finale of every woman's life, she will be in need of the aforesaid accomplishment.

The World's Fair badge is just right to my way of thinking, all but—if I had any right to suggest I would put it TEXAS FARM AND RANCH Household Souvenir, Dallas, and have black cord and tassel to suspend it by in place of the chain, and put Dallas where Columbus is. With Mrs Buchanan's permission this is my criticism.

HOW I WASH.

AUNT NANCY.

Use a gallon jug, put into it one teacupful of coal oil and one ounce of benzine I put oil and benzine in the jug cold, then dissolve one pound of any kind of good potash in three quarts of rainwater. Wet the clothes in cold water first, and to every three buckets of water, use one-half teacupful of the fluid and one pound of soap. Have the water boiling, then wring the clothes out, drop them in the boiling suds, churn them twenty minutes in the boiling suds; then take them out, rinse, and they will be nice and clean. Some sister try it and report the result.

ECONOMY.

MRS. R. P COCHRAN.

Economy is not merely saving; it is foresight and arrangement; it is insight and combination; it is philosophy of things by which new compositions and uses are discovered; it is generalship in little things. There is no virtue less prized than economy, and none more worthy of estimation, a neglect of which often leads to misery and poverty, not to say crime. In short, economy appears to induce the exercise of almost every emotion: a strict regard to honesty and independence, a judicious prudence in providing for the wants and claims of the future Economy is the parent of integrity, of liberty, and of ease, and the beauteous sister of temperance, of cheerfulness and health; and profuseness is a cruel and crazy demon that gradually involves her followers in dependance and debt A sound economy is a sound understanding; it is foreseeing contingencies and providing against them. To the poor it is indispensible; to those of moderate means it is wisdom. Some think economy is stinginess. Not so; economy provides for her own comfortably, and to the calls of God and charity so prepared, and does respond wisely and well. For by a judicious and economical use of the faculties with which we are endowed and opportunities offered, we can always have plenty, and to spare. To be economical is highly complimentary, as it is synonymous with thrift industry, and a sound understanding. I doubt if we can be a good Christian without it. It practices self-denial. In fact, it is a God-given principle, whether inherited or acquired. In choosing a companion for life it is second only to a sweet disposition, and it is consistent with happiness, and must be practiced if the poor would secure independence. It is every one's duty to live within their means—not to, but within them This is the very essence of honesty. If they do not, are they not necessarily living dishonestly on the means of others But pardon me; I must economize on time

Cottondale, Texas

A GLIMPSE OF A HAPPY HOME.

AUNT NANCY.

I have been a reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH since last September, and can say I have never read a paper that gave half as much pleasure, and I will never be without it as long as I can get a dollar to get it with. I enjoy reading every page in it. It is the best family paper I ever saw. the most useful paper published for all purposes. It enlightens the farmer, his wife and children—all.

I have read many nice letters from the sisters. It makes me feel like I know you all, and want to say something to you. Some of the sisters complain of their John; I have only praise for Joe. I am the mother of eight children, all living; and I am very proud of them. I have never cooked a meal with a baby in my arms with Joe sitting in the corner with a frown on his face, waiting for his dinner. No, bless his kind face, when he comes in from work, and dinner is not ready, he takes the baby, comes into the kitchen and says: "Now, mother, what can I do to help you?" Of course I tell him to sit down and rest until I get dinner ready, which he does, and tells me all about his work, and how his land plows, or his young horse worked. So the few minutes he waits for the dinner is spent in pleasant conversation with each other. We have been married twenty years, and he is as loving today as he was the day we were married. But, sisters, I have always tried to make home pleasant, and have thus far beyond my expectations. Joe and the children think there is no place like home I think we have a great deal to do in making our Joe's good or bad. Some want more than Joe's can afford I try to be contented with anything I get, or dont get. I have always made it a rule to not want anything that I could not afford, and content myself with what Joe gets me. If Joe only has a nickle and I want half of it, he will cut it in too and give me half, then it would not do either of us any good. Now, sisters, this fretting or worrying our Joe's or Johns won't do any good. If we can't lead them along, we can't drive them with much success. Kind words work wonders sometimes.

Dear "Bereaved Mother," how my heart went out to you. Dont grieve any more for the dear little girls who have gone, but live so you can meet them. You know there is some one waiting to welcome mamma at the Pearly Gates.

As this is my first visit I must not stay too long I will give my recipe for making muffins:

To one pint of sweet milk put three well beaten eggs, one pint of flour. Beat all together, grease muffin moulds, fill half full; bake quick The most fastidious appetite will be tempted by this dish. Some sister try it and report the result.

If this does not go to the waste basket I may come again. Best wishes to the kind editress.

Comanche, Texas.

SOME NOTES AND COMMENTS.

MRS ANNIE B. RALSTON.

It is with great pleasure that I see our Household (sisters, brothers, and even "Daddy Jack") working together, and each contributing their mite to help fill our corner. I hope Daddy Jack will get his "chicken fixen," with the "Alfred David" attachment, and be able to eat it with a relish, even if 'tis cold. Brother Bob, do send him a chicken pie.

Brother Bob's light bread recipe is good—the best I have ever tried. I have been using it, or one similar, for several years, and my bread is very good. I know, for me old mon says so, if, by accident, you get the crust a little too brown, slightly dampen the cloth in which you wrap the bread, and it will come out nice and tender. Melted butter spread on top of the loaves just as they begin to brown is an improvement.

I have any quantity of nice, large roots of pond lily and Maderia vine; also a doll pattern twenty-four inches tall, any or all of which I will exchange for other plants Would like a hydrangea and hybiscus, but will accept almost any nice house plant.

I want to tell the sisters about my little pet mocking bird that makes its summer home on the gallery among my flowers and plants: Last summer it made its nest on the top shelf of my flower stand, and a lovely home it had, with begonias nodding over and Geraniums around its pretty little nest. It soon became so tame that I could venture quite near it, and now, on bright wintry days, it often comes and perches just outside the window, and has several times ventured in the house The children would watch and admire the pretty bird, nest and eggs, but knew it was wrong to harm it, and so allowed our pretty pet to build in peace But it seemed that puss was watching birdie, and in trying to catch her, injured some of my flowers, but our little pet escaped unharmed.

Brenham, Texas.

MOTHER'S APRON STRINGS.

Farmer's Voice.

"But I promised my mother I would be home at six o'clock."

"What harm will an hour more do?"

"It will make my mother worry, and I shall break my word."

"Before I'd be tied to a woman's apron strings!"

"My mother doesn't wear aprons," said the first speaker, with a laugh, "except in the kitchen sometimes, and I dont know as I ever noticed any strings."

"You know what I mean. Can't you stay and see the game finished?"

"I could stay, but I will not. I made a promise to my mother. and I am going to keep it."

"Good boy," said a hoarse voice just back of the two boys.

They turned to see an old man poorly clad and very feeble.

"Abraham Lincoln once told a young man," the stranger resumed, "to cut the acquaintance of every person who talked slightingly of his mother's apron strings, and it is a very safe thing to do, as I know from experience. It was just such talk that brought me to ruin and disgrace, for I was ashamed not to do as other boys did, and when they made fun of mother I laughed too—God forgive me! There came a time when it was too late"—and now there were tears in the old man's eyes—"when I would gladly have been made a prisoner, tied by these same apron strings, in a dark room with bread and water for my fare. Always keep your engagements with your mother. Never disappoint her if you can possibly help it, and when advised to cut loose from her apron strings, cut the adviser and take a tighter clutch of the apron strings. This will bring joy and long life to your mother, the best friend you have in the world, and will insure you a noble future, for it is impossible for a good son to be a bad man."

It was an excellent sign that both boys listened attentively, and both boys said "Thank you," at the conclusion of the stranger's lecture, and they left the ball grounds together, silent and thoughtful. At last the apron string critic remarked with a deep drawn sigh:

"That old man has made me goose-flesh all over."

"Oh, Dick," said his companion, "just think what lovely mothers we both have!"

"Yes; and if anything were to happen to them, and we hadn't done right! You'll never hear apron strings out of my mouth again."

THE POOR RICH GIRL.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox in the Homemaker.

The girls who are obliged to work for a living are not the poorest ones in New York or many other cities of the United States.

The dependent daughters of presumably rich parents are often more deserving of our pity than the working girl. In America there is a large portion of our people who have been too busy in making fortunes to study into the demands of society. But these people are almost invariably ambitious for their children to associate with fashionable society, and the mother prevails upon the father to give the daughters opportunities for culture and accomplishments which will render them ornaments in these charmed circles.

The father is proud to see his daughter the companion of the rich and fashionable, and he pays willingly for her accomplishments and her clothes, but he cannot understand or need of money to use for the thousand and one necessities which arise. While he is proud to have his daughter spoken of as a frequenter of fashionable circles, he cannot and will not see her need of a personal income to maintain this position.

However small the earnings of a working girl, her wages are her own. She eats the bread of independence, and can manage her own finances. The world knows her position, and exonerates her from some obligations while it denies her pleasure. She lives always with the hope of larger wages or an increase of salary. On the contrary, the true position of the fashionable or semi fashionable girl is not known; she is the recipient of favors she must in some measure return; she associates with the rich and accomplished and is expected to keep pace even with them. Yet she has scarcely ever a penny to call her own. Her father allows her to run bills which he pays, and perhaps he gives her an allowance which scarcely covers her bill for stationery used in replying to invitations. He would be shocked and hurt if she went into a shop as a salesgirl, or wished to take a class in music, yet he obliges her to submit to humiliations far deeper than work could give her.

There are girls who keep parents own their home, and are surrounded by servants whose wages these girls covet. I have in mind a young lady, an only daughter, whose parents own, all unincumbered, a four story brown stone front, and who keep three servants. The young lady is beautiful, and she has been educated in a fashionable school, where no expense was spared to render her what she is—an accomplished belle.

But no sooner was she launched into society than her money martyrdom began. She is remarkably economical and all her costumes are of the simplest kind. She employs a seamstress at home to save dressmaker's expenses Her beauty and grace render her quite independent of extravagant toilets. All her bills are sent to her father, who pays them with more or less complaint. She is given an allowance, less than a good laundress earns, and with this she is expected to pay her seamstress and buy all "extras." If she incurs debts not for "necessities," she must draw on the next month's allowance to pay them. "I often suffer for the need of car fare and postage stamps," she told me with tears in her eyes. "Papa cannot understand how I use up my allowance so quickly. He is proud of my intimacy with swell people, yet he does not understand that to maintain this intimacy I must go to a benefit or charity entertainment now and then, for which they sell tickets; he does not realize that I must give a theatre party sometimes

Cousins' League.

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

THE LEAGUE'S HEAVY MAIL.

My papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and I like to read it. I am a little girl 13 years old, and have gray eyes and auburn hair. I have no pets but my little sister; her name is Beatrice; she is 5 years old. I have three brothers and one sister.—DAISY SLOCUM, Estelle, Texas.

[Beatrice is certainly a pet, Daisy, and I want you to be kind and good to her. Be sure to come again.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am 13 years old and can pick 133 pounds of cotton in a day. My papa is a farmer, and I like to work on a farm. I have three brothers and three sisters. I am going to school; my teacher's name is Mr. Robins. It is not worth while to tell what books I study. I also go to Sunday-school every Sunday I can. We had so much bad weather that we could not go very much.—NANNIE HANDLEY, Lane, Texas.

[What an interesting family. With such a help as papa and mamma have from all you boys and girls, work must be very easy. I want you, too, to come often.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am a little Texas boy 16 years old. I live in the country, five miles west of Commerce and about one and one-half miles from the postoffice. I have been picking cotton this fall. I can pick over two hundred pounds per day. School has opened; our teacher's name is Miss Mantry Terry. I like her very much. I have no pets, but I have one brother and two sisters. My mother is dead; she died when I was 7 years old, but my father married again. Father takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and says it is the best paper in the world, and I do so much enjoy reading the cousins' letters from all parts of the State.—J. A. HURT, Hoover's Gin, Texas.

[You are quite a cotton picker. I am so glad that you all like our paper, and I hope will continue to like it. Come often.—UNCLE MIKE.]

Although it has been a long time since I wrote I have not forgotten my promise. I think Texas shows up better in the League than any other State. I have only one pet; it is a ring dove, and we call it Frank. Aunt Emma, I have got around to 13 since I wrote. Luther McNeil, I think you did have a fine time working your cats. We have two, but we never work them. Do any of the cousins study Texas history? I think it would be nice to have in the history class. The old bachelors and old maids are pretty shy.—CARRIE HENRY, Scyene, Texas.

[I am glad that you have not forgotten your promise, Carrie. I think, too, that more Texas history should go into the history class. Suppose you start "the ball a-rolling?"—AUNT EMMA.]

I am a a farmer's boy 10 years old. Papa says I am a great help to him. I can pick 198 pounds of cotton per day. I can chop cotton as good as a man. We take TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and enjoy reading it very much, especially the cousins' department. I have two dear little sisters and one little brother, which I love dearly. I have two pets, a little black dog and a pretty little white calf, which I call Jerry. We had a very dull Christmas; it rained, and was so cold that I had to stay at home all the time. But it never gets too cold for old Santa Clause to visit us. I started to school the first Monday in January. I live in Collin county, two miles from Farmersville. It is a beautiful little town.—WESLEY SHIPP, Farmersville, Texas.

[You must be lots of help to papa, but you must not forget that papa has been lots of help to you, and you are now paying off a just debt. I am glad you love your little sisters and brother, and that you are such a good boy. I want you to come often.—UNCLE MIKE.]

Here I come, a little Texas girl eight years old. I can wash dishes, iron, and pick one hundred pounds of cotton in a day. I have no pets, except two brothers and one sweet little sister. My little brother is the pet of the family; he is fifteen months old and has black hair and large black eyes. I know he is the sweetest baby in Texas. I am going to school, and enjoy it very much. My studies are arithmetic, spelling, reading and writing.—MATTIE A. SHIPP, Farmersville, Texas.

[And you, Mattie, must be a great help to mamma. Your baby brother has hair and eyes like Uncle Mike, and he thinks that accounts for its being the sweetest baby in Texas. Cannot you come again?—AUNT EMMA.]

Well, the old year is gone and the new one has come, and old Santa Claus has come and gone; he brought me a writing desk and a gold pen. Well, I see there is another old bachhelor in the League, and he wants me to find him a pet. I dont think I could find one that would please him; the kind I think would please him would have to be about five feet high, weigh about 110 pounds and about 19 years old. At least the old bachelors of this country want that kind of a pet. There are a lot of the cousins that tell their age, so I will tell how many hours old I will be on the 29th of March: I am now 105,120 hours old. Now, how many years will that make? My uncle, Willie Baker, came to see us on New Year's day, and we had lots of fun. My papa always gives grandma New Year's presents, and this time gave her a silver cup lined with gold, with the words, "My Mother" engraved on it. He also gave her a black silk handkerchief.—MAURICE FLOYD, McDade, Texas.

[It is too bad that you cannot find a pet for the old bachelor. You must be about right in your description of the kind he wants. I wonder how many can figure out your age? Your father certainly is a good man to show such respect for his mother, and I hope you will pattern after him. Come again.—UNCLE MIKE.]

I am a little girl 10 years old. I dont go to school now, but I think I will soon. I went to school when we lived in Illinois. I have no pets, except a little brother; he is two years old, and his name is Bela. I think he is the sweetest boy I know of. I wish you could see him. We live nine miles from Iowa Park, but we go there every Sunday to Sunday-school; papa is superintendent. I have two brothers and two sisters. I can wash, iron, sweep, make up beds, sew and cook a little. I am piecing a quilt, and have it almost done.—MAGGIE BROWNELL, Iowa Park, Texas.

[I wish I could see you both, Maggie, and that sweet little brother. You are a great help about the house, but I hope you will not be kept so busy that you cannot find time to write again.—AUNT EMMA.]

Having enjoyed reading the cousins' letters for so long a time, I have come to the conclusion that I am selfish for enjoying reading such nice letters and not writing myself. I am 15 years old. I have no pets. We made seventeen bales of cotton. I have three brothers and two sisters. I am going to school, and study geography, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and fifth reader. My teacher's name is Prof. Geo. Haeusler; I like him very well. I had a very nice Christmas and New Year, and hope all the cousins had the same. I went to church on Christmas, where I enjoyed myself very much. I like flowers, but I like roses the best of all. Papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and says it is a nice and useful paper. I help mamma do the housework. I can wash, iron, cook, make up the beds, knit and crochet. I like to read TEXAS FARM AND RANCH; the first thing I do when I pick up the paper is to turn to the Cousins' League.—ANNA HEINECKE, Nechanitz, Texas.

[It does seem rather selfish for a boy or girl to read the League for years and not lend a helping hand. But we are highly gratified in the interest taken in the paper and this corner. At this writing nearly one hundred letters are on hand from the cousins, awaiting their turn, but do not let that be the means of losing interest. Keep on writing, your turn is bound to come.—AUNT EMMA.]

I am going to school now, and have been going for nearly three months; I like my teacher very well. Her name is Miss Nellie Cater. I got a handkerchief and a scrap-book on Christmas. I went to a nice Christmas tree on Christmas-eve night, and had a real nice time. I went to a childrens' entertainment last Friday night, and had a nice time there. I stayed all night with Cousin Laura a few nights ago. I live three miles from the postoffice. I have six brothers and five sisters. I have one brother and one sister married. I have three nephews and three nieces. All my brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces were here Christmas-eve night. I was glad to see them. Uncle Mike, do they raise goobers in your country? Papa raised about two bushels and a half this year. I enjoy eating them. I dont attend Sunday-school, as it is too far to go. Where are all the young bachelors gone? They must be lost. I wish Addie J. Whitecotton would come oftener; she writes such interesting letters about George Washington. I think it is so nice to have interesting letters in the League.—NECIA SANDERFORD, Nolanville, Texas.

[What a lot of company you did have at your family reunion on Christmas-eve night. How nice to have all together on such an occasion. What are goobers? Uncle Mike is still scratching his head to know what they are. He thought you meant "gobblers," until he saw that your papa raised two bushels and a half of them. Come again.—AUNT EMMA.]

The Marked Success

of Scott's Emulsion in consumption, scrofula and other forms of hereditary disease is due to its powerful food properties.

Scott's Emulsion

rapidly creates healthy flesh—proper weight. Hereditary taints develop only when the system becomes weakened.

Nothing in the world of medicine has been so successful in diseases that are most menacing to life. Physicians everywhere prescribe it.

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

Bogus! Bogus white lead would have no sale did it not afford makers a larger profit than Strictly Pure White Lead.

The wise man is never persuaded to buy paint that is said to be "just as good" or "better" than

Strictly Pure White Lead.

The market is flooded with spurious white leads. The following analyses, made by eminent chemists, of two of these misleading brands show the exact proportion of genuine white lead they contain:

Misleading Brand "Standard Lead Co. Strictly Pure White Lead. St. Louis."		
Materials	Proportions	Analyzed by
Barytes	59.36 per cent.	Regis Chauvenet
Oxide of Zinc	34.18 per cent.	& Bro.,
White Lead	6.46 per cent.	St. Louis.

Less than 7 per cent. white lead.

Misleading Brand "Pacific Warranted Pure [A] White Lead."		
Materials	Proportions	Analyzed by
Sulphate of Lead	4.18 per cent.	Ledoux & Co.,
Oxide of Zinc	45.04 per cent.	New York.
Barytes	50.68 per cent.	

No white lead in it.

You can avoid bogus lead by purchasing any of the following brands. They are manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process, and are the standards:

"Southern" "Red Seal" "Collier"

For sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere.

If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

St. Louis Branch, Clark Avenue and Tenth Street.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., 1 Broadway, New York.

CORN IS KING.

The corn crop of 1892 is estimated at 1,628,464 000 bushels, grown on 70,626,658 acres, valued on the farm at $642,146,630. The average yield per acre is 23 1 bushels and the average price 39 3 cents per bushel.—So says the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

This is a great yield; yet it would have been greater had everybody planted better seed corn. To get a better corn the FARMERS GAZETTE, of Lincoln, will pay $500 in gold, as follows: For the best ear of corn, $200; for second best, $150; third, $100; fourth, $50. The seed corn for this contest to be furnished by the FARMERS GAZETTE at the low price of ONE DOLLAR per package, prepaid. One of the four ears of corn may come from the package you plant. With each lot of seed is a form on which to make report, from preparation of soil to the gathering of matured ears. Besides, you get the FARMERS GAZETTE (free) one year—a 20-page magazine devoted to agriculture and relative industries, illustrated and printed on book paper. Enclose ONE DOLLAR (with name and post office plainly written) in an envelope addressed to the FARMERS GAZETTE, Lincoln, Nebraska, and you will get a prepaid package of extra choice seed corn, and the FARMERS GAZETTE one year. Send NOW. Don't delay. It will soon be planting time.

$500.00 IN GOLD FOR FOUR EARS OF CORN

GOOD POSITIONS Secured by Young Men and Women Graduates of BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, CHICAGO Business and Shorthand Courses. **GOOD SALARIES** LARGEST in the WORLD Address, 24 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO. Magnificent Catalogue Free.

Can visit WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS SATURDAYS without interfering with studies.

CANTON Steel Beam MIDDLE-BREAKER

For several years there has been a growing demand for an implement of this kind. After thoroughly investigating and making exhaustive experiments, we have adopted one which is sure to meet with great success, having entirely overcome the objectionable features found in all others. We have the **Famous Black-land MOULD-BOARD**, as used on our **CANTON CLIPPER WALKING PLOWS**, and which is acknowledged by even our competitors to be the **best on the market.** There is also more **Throat room** under the Beam than will be found on any other, enabling the plow to straddle a row of Cotton or Corn Stalks **without choking.** The device for steadying the plow is a marvel of simplicity, creating less friction than on any other, and is adjustable to suit the will of the operator. We can safely say that we have the **strongest** and **lightest** draft Middle-Breaker on the market, and we commend it to the care of our customers and friends with our usual guarantee. *WRITE FOR CIRCULAR.* We manufacture all kinds of **Gang Plows, Disk Harrows, Steel Harrows, Stalk Cutters, Canton Clipper Plows,** and are State Agents for the world-renowned **Superior Grain Drills, Mowers, Hay Presses, Pitts Threshers, Wagon Scales, Sweep Rakes, Sorghum Mills** and **Evaporators. Buggies, Carriages, Carts, Harness, Bain, Cooper** and **Olds Wagons.** Write us for your wants.



You ASK why the SECRET of our Success? Because we make a strictly HONEST PLOW. Ask your Dealer for them, and Take NO OTHER.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO. Mfrs. DALLAS, TEX.

LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS.

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

Dallas Cotton Market.

[Corrected weekly for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, by W. White & Co., Cotton Buyers, Dallas, Texas.]

DALLAS, March 1.—Very little doing.

Ordinary	5
Good ordinary	6
Low middling	7¾
Middling	8
Good middling	8¾

Galveston Cotton Market

GALVESTON, March 1. — Spot cotton closed steady.

Low ordinary	7¾
Ordinary	7¾
Good ordinary	8¾
Low middling	8¾
Middling	9
Good middling	9¾

Stocks at all United States Ports.

Stocks this day	75,778
Stocks this day last year	276,565

Dallas Live Stock.

	Per cwt.
Common to fair steers	$1 50@ 1 75
Choice fat cows	1 75
Common to fair cows, per head	8 00@ 9 00
Choice veal	3 50
Common to fair veal	2 75@ 3 00
Choice fat yearlings, per head	6 50
Choice milch cows, per head	18 00@25 00
Bulls	75@ 1 00
Choice fat hogs	5 75
Common to fair hogs	4 50@ 5 50
Choice fat muttons	3 00@ 3 50

Grain and Feed-stuffs.

Quotations below are on grain from store.

Corn—Wholesale, 41c per bushel in sack; retail, 43c; in ear 26@31c per bushel.

Oats—Sacks, 29@30c per bushel in car lots; 35c single bushel.

Bran—72c per 100 lb in car lots; retail, 75c per 100.

Hay—Loose, local, $7 00@8 00; best prairie hay, baled, $8 50 per ton; in carload lots, f. o. b., $9 00; small bales, best, 45c; best Forney, $7.50 per ton in carload lots.

Cotton seed—Per bushel, 25c retail; wholesale, 12½c.

Farm Seeds—Dallas Retail Price.

[These prices are carefully corrected from actual transactions on the foregoing date.]

Alfalfa, per lb 35c, free by mail; per peck $; per 1 ushel $7 50.

Amber cane seed, per lb 15c; per bushel $1 00.

Red Kaffir Corn, by mail, per lb, 20c; peck, 75c; bushel $2.50.

Millo Maize, yellow or white, per lb 15c; bushel 50c.

Timothy, per lb 20c; peck 90c; bushel $3.

Evergreen Broom Corn, best, per lb 15c; bushel $1.50.

Wheat—Buyers are paying: No. 2 to No. 3 65c f. o. b. at Dallas.

Dallas Wholesale Produce Market.

(Corrected weekly for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, by J. C. Howerton & Co., Wholesale Fruit, Produce and Commission Merchants, Dallas, Texas.)

Chicks—small, 2 00@2.25 per doz.; Chicks—large, 2 25@2 50 per doz.; Hens—small, 2.50@3.75 per doz.; Hens—large, 2 75@3 00 per doz.

Eggs—fresh, 9@10c; store 8@9c per doz.

Ducks—average, 2.00@2 25 per doz.

Turkeys—hens, 7.00@8 50; gobblers, 9.00@10.00 per doz. Good demand.

Butter—fresh, 18@20c per lb.

Potatoes—Greeleys, 1.25 per bu.; Clifton Burbanks, 1 20 per bu

Onions—Northern, 4c@4½c per lb.

Cabbage—Northern, 3@3½c per lb. California, 3@3½c per pound South Texas 3@3½c.

Beans—Navy, 4@4½c per lb; Lima, 4½c.

Hides and Wool.

Hides—Buyers are paying: Dry flint, heavy, 6c; light, 4c; dry salt, 4½c; gr. salt, 3c; butchers' green, 3c.

Wool—Light medium, 17c; low medium, 14@16c; fine, 15@16.

Horns, hoofs and bones—$6 00 per ton, delivered.

CITY POINT, VA., March 30, 1892

Whitman Agricultural Co.

Gentlemen:—Your Baling Press has given absolute satisfaction since I bought it, and I believe it to be the best piece of farm machinery we ever got hold of.

Very truly yours, RICHARD EPPER, JR

A WORD TO MY CUSTOMERS.

FORT ATKINSON, WIS., Jan., 1893

FARMERS—The first thought that presents itself when you wish to buy an implement is this: Is the firm reliable; have they been in the business long enough to know the requirements of the implement they are making? I will answer it this way: I am a practical blacksmith by trade, and for the last eighteen years I have been manufacturing and perfecting Harrows. Experience has taught me how to build a harrow to produce the best results with the least labor, and so durable as to out-wear two or three of those that are trying to imitate me. I use best seasoned oak timber, well painted, I also use a special brand of malleable iron, made expressly for me, and guaranteed to be stronger and wear better than any wrought iron made. Teeth are best wrought steel, and just enough of them to stir all the ground. This is very important, for it is just as bad to have too many teeth as it is to have too few; with too great a number the harrow rides, teeth not penetrating the ground. As to reliability, will say: I have built up the largest harrow business in the State of Wisconsin by square dealing, working from ten to sixteen hours a day, giving my special attention to all orders, and seeing to it that every man gets just what he orders. Guaranteeing every harrow as represented, I am respectfully yours to serve.

G. H. FOUNDER,
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

STATE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

Celeste, Hunt county, has a cavalry company organized and ready to report to the Adjutant General.

Fifty residences have been built within the corporate limits of Dublin, Erath county, within the last six months.

Several Texas towns are boasting of their large shipments of eggs. Tyler leads with 3510 dozens shipped by one man at one time to New York.

A bill has passed both Houses of the State Legislature providing for a normal school at Denton, and appropriating $20,000 annually for its support.

A few counties have already issued calls for meetings to appoint delegates to the cotton convention at Austin, in response to Commissioner Hollingsworth's call.

Sixty-five prominent citizens of Navasota are sued by F. E. Hamilton for conspiracy and false imprisonment. U. S. judicial officers are in that town taking depositions.

The mild winter and unusual amount of rain in Southwest Texas has brightened crop and cattle prospects, so that people see these things from afar off and are tending that way.

Two highwaymen attacked a Baptist preacher in Red River county. The parson left the "sword of the Spirit" on the buggy seat by his side, seized a wagon-jack, and finally permitted the highwaymen to escape.

Itasca has adopted local prohibition, and all the whiskey men except one have acquiesced. This one says he will remain, sell liquor, and take the consequences. The consequences ought to be such that he will not want to make the test again.

The Tyler National bank, last week, was victimized by the popular financial fad of shipping money by express, which by some sort of sleight of hand performance becomes brown paper at the point of delivery. Six thousand dollars is the amount involved.

A newspaper report informs us that the farmers of Kaufman county are unanimous in the determination to plant a large acreage of cotton. The report certainly does these farmers great injustice. There may be a few financial fools among them, but they dont count.

W. C. Chevis, editor of the Baton Rouge (La.) Advocate, and C. D. Hicks, ditto of the Shreveport (La.) Times, resorted to the Texas State line and participated in a Georgia duel for the entertainment of a large crowd which had assembled. The entertainment was so well managed that not the slightest accident occurred during the day.

PLANT ARTICHOKES.

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

SOMETHING NEW.

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

D. J. Price,
A. G. P. A., Palestine, Texas.

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Mammoth Long Red, 50c. per pound, free by mail.

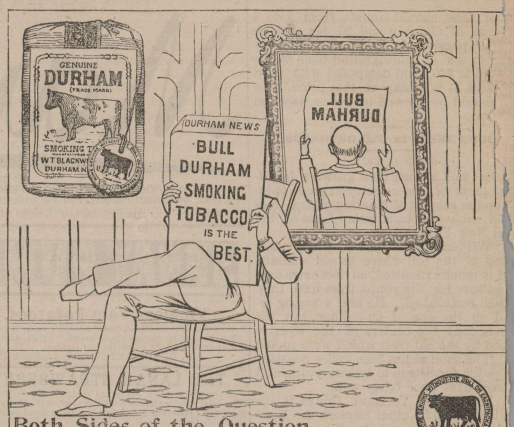
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French Sugar, 60c. per pound, free by mail.

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Beautiful Catalogue free.

Texas Seed & Floral Co.,
DALLAS, TEXAS.



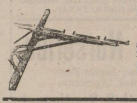
Both Sides of the Question

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

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Nothing on the market to approach them. Send card for circulars.

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We have a new and useful patent just out. It is a thing that every farmer in the country needs and will have when once introduced. Saves at least one-half the labor in unloading corn, coal or seed cotton from a wagon. Will sell one or as many counties as a man would like. Terms to suit the times. Write us for particulars. Address B. F. DAVIS & BRO., Bluff Dale, Erath Co., Texas.

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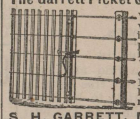
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CURED Without the KNIFE or detention from business
Fistula, Fissure, Ulceration of the Rectum, Hydrocele and Varicocele. Why wear a truss or suffer when you can be cured? No Pay until Cured.



Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet, containing certificates from many prominent people, some of whom you may know. Address
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Weaves to the Post. A universal favorite. Thousands in use. Guaranteed. Freight paid. Agents are reporting big sales. Machine Wire, etc., at wholesale direct to Farmers where I have no agent. Catalogue free. Address the manufacturer,
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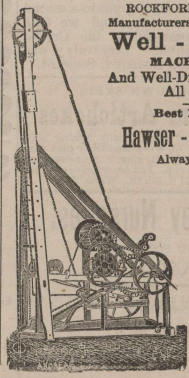


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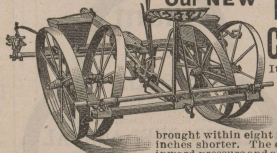
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Our NEW HAYES Combined
CHECK ROW CORN PLANTER

It has been in successful operation in the Black Lands of Texas for five years and has never failed to give the best of results. The Check Rower being adjusted before leaving the shops, needs no expert to operate it. The Planter and Rower being made together, does away with a great many pieces. By placing one wheel on each side of the runners the heel is brought within eight inches of the axle, thereby making the Planter two inches shorter. The covering wheels being set at an angle, they have an inward pressure and are guaranteed to cover better than any other Planter made. The wheels being apart at the bottom, the ground is left mellow directly over the corn and will never crust and prevent corn from coming up. It is the lightest draft Planter on the market. Other points of merit in circular, mailed free to any address. We manufacture Canton Clipper Plows, Volunteer and Victor Cultivators, Disc Harrows, Tricycle Sulky and Gang Plows, Grain Drills, Cotton and Corn Planters, and handle Buggies, Carts, Pumps, Wind Mills, BAIN, COOPER and OLDS WAGONS, Fist Threshers and Traction Engines, Hay Presses, Mowers, Rakes, Baling Ties and Binder Twine. Write us for your wants. PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEX

come to close it in a short time, and never fails to eat the potato after closing his hole. He always closes it first, but he never gives you the trouble to open it a second time For fear he may be on the other side of the opening, if you dont find the 1 st mound he has made, I generally prepare two pieces and slip one into each side. I have killed a great many this way without a failure. It beats traps and the gun by far.
H. M. STRINGFELLOW.

SHORT CORRESPONDENCE.

I am pleased to state the "Peoples' Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor" came to hand safely. I am very much pleased with same.—C. R. IRVING, San Antonio, Texas.

I am starting this morning for a new home in Swisher County, and I think I can do without all my friends better than TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. It is the farmer's best friend.—W. C. LEONARD, Running Water, Texas.

I wish to state I am in receipt of the Grist Mill ordered from you and find it the finest thing of the kind I have ever seen It does the work perfectly, and is highly satisfactory in every respect.—A. W. MAUVAIS, Duncanville, Texas.

I have been a reader of your valuable paper for one year, and I think it is the best farmer's paper I ever read. I see my time is out; dont stop the paper, but send me a few sample copies and I will try to make up a club and get mine free.—J. B. YOUNG, Copperas Cove, Texas.

For the Lord's sake, dont stop my paper as long as you keep as squarely in the middle of the road as you now are, and have been heretofore. I dont like to miss a single number. Am very busy, but will see if I cannot help you with a few new subscribers soon. My children are delighted with Uncle Mike's and Aunt Emma's department.—WM J.T. ROBERTSON, McGregor, Texas

I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper for twelve years, and can say you have risen step by step until we farmers cannot get along without it, unless we want to drop back to where we were twelve years ago. We cannot afford to go backward. I dont see any one writing from this part of the world, the western portion of this county, which is adapted to all kinds of fruits and vegetables This is a new field for development; settling up very fast with industrious people. I suppose we are receiving the heaviest immigration ever known in the State before; all well pleased with the country. We can raise most anything here. Land is increasing in value very fast. Our commissioners have raised taxable values from one to four dollars per acre. We would like to see more fruit and vegetable raisers come in and help us in shipping rates.—G S. GORDON, El Campo, Wharton Co, Texas.

I herewith send you $1 to renew my subscription for one year more. I like your paper very much, and intend to read it as long as it maintains its present high standard. I will say, however, that I am no farmer, but was raised on a farm, and now I frequently find myself lusting after the flesh pots of farm life. I am glad also to note that farming as a business is on the up-grade, and that the time has come when farmers receive the honor and respect due those following such a noble calling. I dare say no well thinking mind will deny the fact that in a farmer's life there is a spirit of industry and independence manifested that can but win the admiration of all, save the kid-glove and hairbrain gentry of our great dude centers. Success to you and your paper and the great army of noble men and women of Texas. for whose benefit you are laboring.
P. J. GREENWOOD Lulling, Texas.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A SUGGESTION TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS

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

I make a soap principally composed of alkalies It is very fine, but I am unable to reduce it to a state in which it can be cut to bars and stippsd. Will you please tell me what to do in such case to attain the ends desired, and very greatly oblige a regular reader of your paper?—J. E. SIMPSON, Oklahoma, Ark.

ANS —To harden soap made from ordinary grease, use equal parts of unslaked lime and gray potash (or the equivalent in any lye), or use less lime and add salt. Salt and lime each precipitate the redundant alkali and leaves the hard soap at the top. If it is to be moulded remelt this hard soap after the separation and pour into wet moulds.

Will you or some of your subscribers tell me where I can get carp fish—the nearest pond to Waco where they can be had? Success to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. Address, J. M. SANDERSON, Billington, Texas

ANS —Who can give the information?

You will discontinue paper unless you will give me a sure remedy for a horse that has broken wind, or thumps. I would cheerfully pay the price of your paper for a sure remedy to restore my animal. She is in foal again by a very fine thoroughbred horse. Yours truly—J. A. HENRY, High Hill, Miss

ANS —The paper will have to stop. Thumps and broken wind are very different diseases. There is no sure cure known for either.

(1) I bought my wife a China Joss lily. It has bloomed nicely. Would like to know how to care for it to have it bloom again.
(2.) Do you consider all the chicken dealers' ads you publish reliable? I wish to get a setting of light Brahma eggs. With respect—D. M. SMITH, Iowa Park, Texas.

ANS —(1.) Better throw away the Joss lily and buy another. Here they only bloom once. In a satisfactory manner
(2) We believe all our poultry advertisers are reliable, and will give satisfaction to patrons

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

Southern Livestock Journal: J. W Hogan, who went to West Texas about a year ago, and settled near Abilene has been almost entirely relieved of his hums. He formerly lived near Columbus, Ga. With the help of a son sixteen years old, he raised, last year, 800 bushels of oats, 200 bushels wheat, 100 bushels corn, ten tons sorghum, 100 bushels sweet potatoes, and seventeen bales cotton.

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

BOWIE, TEXAS, June 7, 1892.
Whitman Agricultural Co.
Gentlemen:—I bought and operated one of your Full Circle Balers last season, and must say it is a daisy.
Respectfully yours, SAM WILLIAMS

SOUTHERN HOPE COTTON.

Sells at 11 to 16 cents per pound Vineless Yam Potatoes Each the best of their kind. Address E E MCGEHEE, Seed Grower, Pinckneyville, Wilkinson Co., Miss.

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BALLS OF FIRE

hurled into the ranks of an army could not have created the excitement and dismay that our

MURRAY $55.95 BUGGY and $5.95 HARNESS

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



What has been the result of our four years' work in reforming the Buggy and Harness business of the country?

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

WE'VE OUR FIGHTING CLOTHES ON!

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

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Cheapest and best paint for metal and wood in use. Send for Pamphlet, Catalogue and Color Card to the manufacturers—
W. E. CAMPE ROOF'G & MF'G CO.,
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CAMPE PAYS THE FREIGHT.

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Wanted in every county to act in the Secret Service under instructions from Capt. Grannan, ex-Chief Detectives of Cincinnati. Experience not necessary. Established 11 years. Particulars free. Address GRANNAN DETECTIVE BUREAU CO., 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O. The methods and operations of this Bureau investigated and found lawful by United States Government.

Wheat Lands

In Wichita Country, in east part of Baylor County, 35 miles west of Wichita Falls, 5 miles south of Bellah Station, two 640 acre tracts, about 150 acres on each cultivated, on one 150 acres growing wheat Crops go with land. Fifth good crop season; no black mud $7 and $8 per acre
S. M. SMITH,
Land Title Block, Fort Worth, Texas

COUNTY SCHOOL LAND

In solid blocks to suit purchasers, from 5,000 to 20,000 acres, all smooth
FARMING LAND.
One cash payment, 20 years time on balance; 6 per cent interest.
INVESTORS,
Address with stamp, L. T. MILLER, WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS. Box 143

50th YEAR

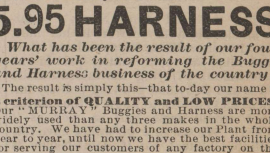
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AT THIS PRICE FOR 60 - DAYS - ONLY.



Case guaranteed for 20 years; movement for 10 years. Cut This Out and send it to us with your name and address, and we send this elegant watch to you by express for examination. Bear in mind, this is a regular $10.00 watch; you examine it at the express office and if satisfactory, pay the agent only $4.98 and express - charges and it is yours. With the watch we send our numerous catalogues and a printed agreement giving you the privilege of returning the watch at any time within one year if not satisfactory. Write to-day. Address
THE NATIONAL MFG. AND IMPORTING CO.,
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CANTON —ALL STEEL— COTTON and CORN PLANTER



BEST OF ALL.
The CANTON PLANTER has BREAK PIN ATTACHMENT adapting it to use in sections where other planters will not work.

The most complete Planter made. Constructed entirely of Steel, except handles. No breakage; will last for years. Power derived by a substantial TUMBLING ROD. No chain to wear out and gather trash. POSITIVE FORCE FEED, changed from Cotton to Corn in a few minutes. It is the neatest, strongest, best finished and most practical Planter on the market and is FULLY GUARANTEED. Ask your dealer for it and take no other. Write us if he does not handle it. Full particulars in circular sent free to any address.
We also manufacture Canton Clipper Plows, Volunteer and Victor Cultivators, Disc Harrows, Tricycle Sulky and Gang Plows, and handle Buggies, Carriages, Carts, Pumps, Wind Mills, Superior Grain Drills, Scientific Grinding Mills, BAIN & COOPER WAGONS. Write us for your wants.

PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO., DALLAS, TEXAS.

CORRESPONDENCE

COTTON AND GRASS THE MAIN STAYS.

PEASTER, TEXAS

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

I wish to add my testimonial to the many you have already received and published as to the superior merits of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH as a farm journal. I have been reading it over two years and get much useful and practical knowledge from every number.

I have been much interested, as well as instructed, from the numerous articles in regard to cotton growing. I am a believer in cotton. It is the next thing to a bank account—it is money. I think, however, that a large majority of cotton raisers make a fatal mistake in planting more acres than they are able to cultivate properly. If all would enrich their land, plant fewer acres and give it better cultivation, the returns realized would be much larger in proportion to the labor expended.

I think the grass question will come in next in importance as a farm product, as the native grass is almost a thing of the past. Farmers are beginning to meditate seriously about grass and hay. They will be compelled to give up stock raising or grow tame grass.

And by way of parenthesis I wish to offer a criticism upon Geo H Hogan's article in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of February 11th, on "Texas Grass." I think his article would have been much more instructive to the ordinary farmer had he used the common or English names of the grasses he mentioned, instead of the Latin. I have been noting the different ideas of different writers on the grass question for some time, and have decided that to try all the varieties recommended one would have to run an experimental farm.

In my opinion, Bermuda will eventually take the lead among the grasses in this latitude, as it is hardy, very nutritious and productive. On rich land it will grow from one to two feet high, and yield a heavy crop of hay. J S. WHITE

ON THE WING.

TAYLOR, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

Having used up my stay at the city of Austin, I moved up to Taylor. This I found to be a sure enough No 1 good town. It is located in Williamson county, and this you know is the stock county of the State, and I will say at the risk of being criticised that it is the fine stock county of the State. Saturday seemed to be a sort of show day with the stock men and they brought in and paraded their fine horses on the streets till it seemed almost like being at the State Fair.

There is no prettier country nor finer lands in the State than the lands surrounding Taylor.

Coming up on the train I saw great herds of cattle, which reminded me of Western Texas during the sixties. I heard no complaining among these stockmen. They were all in fine spirits, and believe they are living in the garden spot of the world.

Williamson county only in part demonstrates what Texas could be made if we could only have more stock and less cotton. I met one farmer who told me that his cows last year yielded him 320 pounds of butter per cow and that he sold every pound of it in Taylor at 30 cents per pound. Another of our TEXAS FARM AND RANCH subscribers said he would soon have ready for the market 100 thoroughbred registered Poland China pigs which would bring him $12 cash at 8 weeks old and he wants TEXAS FARM AND RANCH to help him sell them.

From Taylor, Texas, up to Temple, and this is another thriving, growing, hustling, black land town. Though it is now Feb. 22, corn planting time, business is lively in Temple. Farmers are bringing in cotton, corn, hay and load after load of as pretty sweet potatoes as I ever saw, and all grown on as black and waxy soil as can be found in Texas. I enquired the yield per acre. One had raised 200 bushels per acre, and another 300 and another 400 bushels per acre. One man said he had 3 acres planted and had gathered 900 bushels. Had sold a great many at $1 per bushel, and is now selling at 50 cents per bushel. But there are lots of of us farmers that can beat that mighty bad raising cotton, can't we?

While in Temple I met our old friend W A. Clark. Well, yes, of course, I went out home with him and spent the night, and I want to say right now that no man ever regrets spending a night with Bro. Clark. When I met him in town he had a $10 pig, and a $2 Langshan rooster in his wagon. Had sold and was delivering them. He does not raise but little cotton. Isn't it a wonder that he does not starve to death? Just think on it! A man with a house full and yard full of little children, who only raises 3 or 4 acres of cotton a year, but is fooling away his time raising fine Berkshire hogs, Jersey and Red Polled cattle, fine sheep, (he is getting to be real sheepish) fine horses and fine chickens. Why he actually had a nice young lady employed teaching his children at home, instead of renting out his farm and moving down to town to "school his children" like other good, sensible(?) farmers are doing. Well, he may get to heaven, but if he does, it will be "a sinner saved by grace."

I spent several days in Temple and might have stayed longer but the fellows with their banjo and jim crow singers and their "tickle" for catching suckers came in and captured the town and I hit the road for Belton. I shall go before the grand jury and have those fellows indicted for violating the fish and game law.

From Temple I ran over to Belton in time to be on hand when the Farmers Institute came off. I had been in Belton but a short time till I was captured by our genial, big hearted, wide-awake friend, H B Hillyer, and taken to his beautiful home and enjoined to remain during my stay in Belton. It is always pleasant for me to stay with a man who has fine stock, fine chickens, and of course such a man always has a good wife and intelligent children. The first thing that attracted my attention was the poultry yards and fine poultry. Mr. Hillyer has them but I believe the credit of the poultry and poultry yards belong to Mrs. Hillyer, who seems to have the care of the poultry on her hands, and they are in good hands too. Mr. Hillyer has an imported Holstein cow which is by far the finest Holstein cow I have seen in the State. Her 2-year-old heifer is very fine, but not quite, as yet, up with the mother. Mr. Hillyer is proud of his cows, and he surely should be, for they are real beauties and no mistake. The cow has a record of eight gallons per day.

Mr J C. Collins, the poultry man, showed me much courtesy in carrying me to the poultry yards in the town and to his own, which are the best yards in the town, and Mr. Collins has the best chickens. His Leghorns are as fine as silk, look pretty enough to kiss, but I reserved my kisses for wife, when I get home.

Mr Collins' fowls are well mated and carefully attended to. He has learned that it pays to give chickens good, close attention and when I want Leghorn or white Plymouth Rock eggs, I shall think of J C. Collins.

These Belton folks treated me so nicely while I was among them that if the good Lord lets me live, and "Joe don't take the canoe off" I am going to Belton again. I carried off from Belton two sittings of eggs and another present which is the prettiest thing in the world—Fact. My wife says so, and I know that she knows.

It was my good fortune to meet hosts of friends, all of whom seem to be sure enough glad to see Uncle Snort, but it is impossible to speak of them all but I will now say in this private way: God bless them all.

UNCLE SNORT.

THE QUESTION OF QUESTIONS.

MCKINNEY, TEXAS

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

When Commissioner Hollingsworth deems it necessary in the interest of all to call a convention of the cotton planters of Texas for the purpose of trying to initiate a plan which may induce a reduction in the cotton acreage, I think it is well to encourage the sentiment by showing the advantages to accrue from an increased corn acreage. It is conceded that five-cent cotton—the price that an increased acreage in '93 must create—entails an actual loss of at least one cent per pound in its production, while corn at thirty cents per bushel gives a profit of ten cents per bushel, and if judiciously fed to hogs of a good breed will produce a profit of sixty cents per bushel. The cost of raising a bushel of corn on the general average is twenty cents but an expert corn raiser, using improved implements can raise it for twelve and a-half cents per bushel. Then the vital question confronts us, will it pay to increase the cotton acreage at a certain loss when an increased corn acreage will insure a fair remuneration. All good corn raisers will admit that fifty bushels per acre is not an exaggerated yield in the rich black lands of North Texas, provided proper care is taken in the preparation of the soil, the cultivation thorough, and the season ordinarily favorable. I venture a step farther and claim that it is possible to raise as large an output as seventy-five bushels per acre, by an early deep winter fallowing in December, coupled with a correct mode of planting and efficient cultivation. Without going into minute details I would offer a plan that has given such a yield in a propitious season in Collin county, viz: Select your seed corn from butt end of the ear. Drop two to three grains in checks four feet apart; cover lightly; and when plants are large enough thin to two stalks in hill. With cultivator or double-shovel, plough deep first one way and in four or five days the other way—while plants are young just before the small lateral rootlets begin to run, and so soon as the corn is thigh high, substitute small sweeps in lieu of shovels on double-shovel stock; cultivate shallow each way of checks as above described. I would not sucker the corn except in extreme drouthy seasons, like that of '87. An over-production of cotton in '93 must bring low price cotton with which to purchase high price pork while a large corn crop, made possible through a decreased acreage of cotton in the South, will give ample pork to feed us and a remunerative price for our cotton. If we would increase our present prosperity for '93 our motto must be less cotton and more corn.

OLD COTTON PLANTER.

TEXAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following letter from the Secretary of the State Horticultural Society was received too late to be inserted in the Orchard and Garden department. It is just as good here:

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, Feb. 25, '93.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

Article V of the Constitution provides: "The regular meetings of this Society shall be held annually on the first Tuesday in August, except when otherwise ordered by the Executive Committee." The Executive Committee is the elective officers, viz: John C. Newberry, E W. Kirkpatrick, G Onderdonk, John S. Kerr and E L Huff man. If the members of this committee desire an earlier date of meeting than that fixed by the Constitution, they should send in their votes at once. President Newberry would suggest not later than June 15th. Now let Messrs. Kerr, Onderdonk and Kirkpatrick designate their choice of a day.

The standing committees are appointed by the President and have not yet been sent in to the Secretary.

The premium list cannot be made up until the return of Mr. F P Holland, which will be in ample time, provided the time of meeting is not changed from August.

You ask what has become of the Secretary? Well, he is here in Fort Worth, where he is drinking artesian water and gaining flesh at the rate of three pounds a week, where the air is pure, the prospects bright, and not a single sign of "selling out at cost" on a business house. Right here, sir, amid such scenes of activity of railroad building, packery deals and other big and good things for Fort Worth and Texas that it has for the time being taken him clean off his feet and put him to ballooning for golden apples and such. I hope the above will satisfy the editor of Orchard and Garden. E L HUFFMAN.

THE BELL COUNTY FARMERS INTSTITUTE

Met Friday morning, February 24, 1893, in the county court house, Belton, Texas, at 11:30 a m, and was called to order by H B. Hillyer.

Upon motion, W. A Clark was elected Chairman and R F. Butler, Secretary.

W. S Marshall, of Fort Worth, and H. B Hillyer, were constituted to draft and have published at once a programme for this session of the body. The programme was reported and adopted.

Adjourned to 2 p. m.

The body was called to order promptly at 2 p. m, by the Chairman, W. A. Clark.

Mr. Ed. S Crawford opened the discussion on the subject, "The raising of hogs as the best method of selling our grain crops." Mr Crawford's talk was to the point, full of the very best and most practical thoughts on this subject.

R F Butler was called upon and made a short talk.

W. B. Hancock made a brief, pointed talk, full of good suggestions.

Col W. S. Marshall, of Fort Worth, gave his experience as a Wiscousin farmer, which was full of good points, even for Texas farmers. He is of the opinion that Texas is better adapted to hog raising than his native State, Wisconsin.

Mr. Weddel, of Bell County: "Texas is far ahead of the Northern States in its adaptation to profitable hog raising. It is peculiarly adapted to quick growth, which means quick profits."

Mr. Spear: "It takes corn to make a hog. The razorback or elm peeler can be made good hogs by the right kind of food and attention."

Mr. Hillyer: "There is more in the breed than in the feed. We must have a good foundation if we make a success of the building."

The next question, "Truck farming and marketing," was opened by Mr. Hammack, and was participated in by many gentlemen present.

The interest was good during the first day's session, and everybody seemed well pleased with the work. Adjourned to 7:30 p. m.

SATURDAY MORNING

The Institute met and was called to order by the Chairman.

The question for discussion, "Co-operation among farmers in the ownership of expensive farm machinery, and in shipping and selling crops," was opened by Alva F. Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson made quite an excellent talk, and showed that much practical benefit can be gained by farmers by intelligent co-operation in using expensive farm machinery and selling their farm products.

Mr Marshall, of Fort Worth, gave us many valuable suggestions on this subject. His idea is that co-operation among farmers should be confined to farmers as such, and not to undertake to control all other lines of business.

At 10 a. m. the question of "Avantages of county fairs to the people generally" was taken up.

At 11 a m. the subject of "Horticulture" was taken up and discussed by Ed. S Crawford. Mr. Crawford thinks there is a great want of general information on this subject among the masses of our farmers.

This question called out a prolonged and earnest discussion, in which many gentlemen took part.

R F. Butler, W. P. Hancock and S. L. Oliver were appointed a committee on "Awards in poultry and stock show."

Adjourned to 2 p. m.

During the noon recess there was a display of fine stock and fine chickens.

Mr. Banknight, of Belton, showed some very fine Holstein cattle, and Mr. J C. Collins five varieties of fine chickens, and Mr. Polk a pen of nice Light Bramahs. Many others would have brought in stock and poultry, but for the press of time.

The evening session was devoted to the discussion of the importance of sending a petition to our representatives in the present Legislature, asking that there be a law enacted creating Farmers Institutes under State patronage, and making a small appropriation for the same. It was very gratifying to see the deep interest manifested on this subject by the gentlemen present. It was finally agreed that a strong petition, which was drawn up on the subject, which the Secretary failed to get, be sent, properly signed up, to the Bell County representative now in Austin. A committee composed of H B. Hillyer, Barnes Parker and W. P. Hancock were appointed to attend to this matter.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved by the Farmers Institute of Bell County, assembled in Belton this February 25 th, 1893, That the thanks of this body be extended to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for advertising our meeting, and also in sending us a representative in the person of that genial gentleman, "Uncle Snort," to aid us in our effort to lift our people upon a higher plane of success in farm life. And we also heartily indorse TEXAS FARM AND RANCH as a sound, practical farm and ranch journal, worth ten times its cost to any man who will read it, and we do heartily wish that every farmer in the county would take it, for being a weekly paper, we think it as good as the best and the cheapest journal of the kind published in the country.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Farmers Institute of Bell County, this day assembled in Belton, be extended to our friend, Mr. W. S. Marshall, of Ft. Worth, for his disinterested kindness in attending our meeting, and the efficient aid he has given us in the same, and we only regret that every farmer in the county could not have been here to hear him in explaining the objects and aims and methods of Farmers Institutes and their great benefit to the people of our State; and

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in our city papers, and also in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

The body then adjourned sine die.

W. A. CLARK, Chairman.

R F. BUTLER, Secretary.

DESTROYING SALAMANDERS.

HITCHCOCK, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

I see one of your correspondents wants to know how to kill salamanders. As I have just finished several to day I will tell him:

Take a small slice of sweet potato about the size of a 25 cent piece, and about one-fourth inch thick, and split it half open. Take a strychnine crystal about one-half the size of a grain of wheat, and mash it fine with the point of a knife. Spread this thinly in the slit of the potato and press together. Now find where the salamader has been recently working and dig down until you strike his hole, clean out the dirt and shove the potato in as far as you can with your finger. The salamander objects decidedly to an opening in his run and will

nd bone should contain from 3 to 4 ent of nitrogen and 20 per cent, or mo f phosphoric acid. The average pr er ton of pure ground bone at the sea d is $35, and compared with most fe zers, it is cheap at that price. No bo should be allowed to go to waste on an rm.

OUNG TREES IN OLD ORCHARDS.

Southern Farm.

ree well known fruit growers in dif t parts of the country express opin- on the subject of planting young trees ld orchards, in a recent issue of the l New Yorker:

Williams, New Jersey, while ques- ing if the soil where an old orchard l is much exhausted, advises extra care culture for the young trees until they well established. He has a young or- d on the site of an old one, but the occupy the centers of the squares ed by the old trees which were rooted

The ground has been under constant ivation for fifteen to twenty years, and trees have done fairly well.

. H. Hoskins, Vermont, thinks if the l is suitable in other respects the pres- e of old fruit trees on it offers no other dvantage than arises from the neces of removing them in order to give able preparation of the ground and an al chance for all.

. S. Harris, Minnesota, writes: "In ly every instance, so far as my expe- e and observation extend, the plant- f young trees in an old orchard has a failure."

INSECT ENEMIES.

American Agriculturist.

you think you can find any tree b, or other plant entirely free from in- enemies, you are certain to be disap- ed. Nothing of the kind has ever known, and we very much doubt if things exist, for to provide a way of oying appears to be as much a law of e as the means of production All g things have their natural enemies— choose to class them as such—and one link in the chain may be larger or r than another, still, all belong to the chain. A tree, or variety of fruit, may ar to be insect proof in a circum- ed locality or region of country, y because its insect enemies are ab- or have not as yet found it, but it not prove that it has no insect ene- For many years after the introduc- f the allantus, our indigenous species ects did not trouble it, and do not at esent time, but its Chinese enemy, in way, followed it and now thrives nder the common name of allantus .

NAZARETH, PA., June 6th, 1892.

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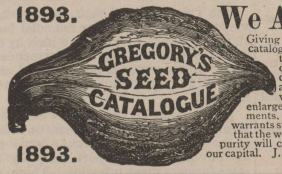


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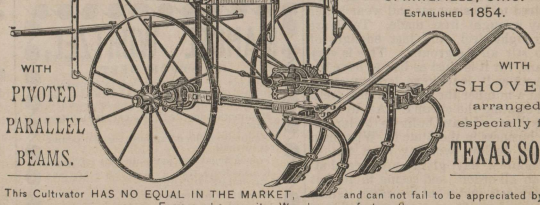
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Poultry and Bees.

Chickens which scratch their living out of a manure heap are not finely flavored, and should be eaten with piquant sauce.

Mr. Geo. S Heflybower, Plymouth Rock breeder, and editor of the Poultry Department of Texas Stockman and Farmer, has sent us a card of sample feathers from some of his best fowls to show that they are barred to the skin. These feathers seem all right, but they do not agree with Editor Heflybower's description of Plymouth Rock undercolor, of which he says: "A great many breeders are ignorant," that is, "barred to the skin with navy blue"—these are his words. Remember Mr. Heflybower does not include himself among those who "are ignorant of what constitutes Plymouth Rock color," but makes a special exception in favor of Editor Heflybower by teaching the "navy blue to the skin" theory. The feathers sent are barred a little nearer to what is required by the standard than poultry editor of the Texas Stockman.

On Ervay street, Dallas, there lies the carcass of a chicken. It has been there



Brown Leghorn Cock, CHICKET, score 96, sired by Gladstone, bred and owned by E. B. Rogers, Lake Bluff, Ill.

for three weeks. All this time it has laid in the track of every passing vehicle and has borne the weight of all the street's traffic, from the lightest road cart to heavy wagons loaded with brick or sand, or clay. Only a few days were required to wear away every vestige of feathering, but the skin remained intact. The weather being steadily cool, decomposition had not affected the hide and it withstood the rolling vehicles of commerce for three whole weeks. This morning, however, (Sunday, Feb 26th) in passing, we found that the strength of accumulated years had at last given way, and—we advise people to pass on the other side of the street. The numerous carcasses of chickens, cats and dogs laying undisturbed in vacant lots, alleys and back yards, where they are protected from heavy wheels, will remain until the slow process of decomposition, which will accompany warm weather, shall dissipate the poisonous exhalations.

HOME MADE BROODER.

A home made brooder for this climate, equal to any that can be bought, can be made without cost and with but little labor. Here is the way to make it: Make a box, say 12x20 inches—or as much larger as circumstances may require. Make it five inches high in front and three at back, sloping the sides to fit. The top should be hinged at the lower side. When closed the entire brooder is in the shape of a small portable writing desk. For a bottom baste a piece of old blanket or flannel to a piece of cardboard to fit the brooder. This can then be taken out and cleaned when foul. For the top take old flannel or any worsted, tear in strips half inch wide. Lay three deep, tack at each end and at intervals of three inches all over the under side of the top-board. Then cut midway between tacks. These tags hanging down will give all the warmth required, if the brooder is kept in a tight house. If the house is not warm enough, put the brooder in a goods box and cover with a sack. For ventilation, the slanting side pieces of brooder should be notched top and bottom, and the front side left open, and a strip of cloth tacked to front edge of top for a curtain. With a brooder such as this no lamp or other artificial heat will be needed, even in the coldest weather. From twenty to fifty chicks can be kept in one of these until large enough to roost elsewhere. If necessary to accommodate the chicks as they grow, a brooder of larger size (deeper) may be made, or the top may be raised as the chicks grow by placing a stick under it.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES.

H. B. GEER.

To be successful in anything we must be active and vigilant. To hatch a chicken is not raising it, and to save our young chicks we must adopt, at the very outset, protective measures. The cats and the rats, the hawks, the minks, and a dozen more enemies of the same class lurk about, waiting for something to turn up to give them a good meal, without much effort on their part. Then there are the spring showers and the dangers of drowning, or, at least, of the chickens getting wet, and of losing them with the roup, that most dangerous of poultry diseases. All these things make us think of taking time by the forelock, and fixing things for the chicks before they are hatched.

We should not trust them out and about to run where they will and where they please, without regard to the condition of the weather, or thought of the natural enemies named above. Good coops are just as necessary for the young chicks' comfort and safety as good food. The coop for the hen and her chicks should be ready for her before the latter are hatched, and when taken from the nest they should be safely cooped, and kept so for several days at least, and at night for four or five weeks.

It is no hardship on a young chicken to keep it in a nice dry and airy coop for the first week or two of its life. It simply gives the chicken ten chances to reach maturity where it would have only five chances if running about while young and tender. We advocate the cooping of the hen and her brood from the time they come from the nest until the chickens are four weeks old, and we know it to be the safest and surest way to keep the little chickens, while so young and so helpless. Of course it won't do to confine them and then neglect them. They must be fed and watered regularly two or three times daily and the coop cleaned three times a week.

A small yard or pen eight or ten feet square, with a snug coop for night use, makes a nice run for one brood, and the difference in the number of chickens raised will more than offset the cost of the pen and the coop. Protective measures of this kind is what insures success. We must take good care of our chicks when first hatched if we would raise them.

Nashville, Tenn.

VANQUISHED.

UNCLE SNORT.

In reply to that brilliant, poetical hifalutin', highbobalorum sneer that Mrs. Little makes in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH of Feb. 18th, at something that I should have said about chicken mites, I can only exclaim in the beautiful and sublime language of the poet:

"Ha, diddle, diddle,
The cat played the fiddle;
The cow jumped over the moon
The little dog laughed to see such sport,
And the dish ran away with the spoon."

Yours till the rope breaks.

Richardson, Texas.

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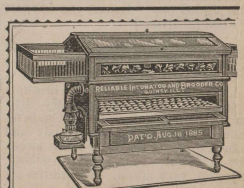
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QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

to pay my social debts. He does not see how I can use so much stationery in answering invations. He says that my money goes and that I have nothing to show for it, and refuses to encourage my extravagance as he calls it. I am often tempted to pawn our bric-a-brac to get a few pennies. I lie awake at nights trying to plan some way of earning money and not having it known.

"I saw an advertisement one day for girls to curl feathers. I answered it in person, but the forewoman looked me coldly over from head to foot and then she said 'she did not want fine ladies to come and take the bread from the mouths of the poor and needy.' I told her I was the neediest girl I knew, but she did not believe me."

"When papa dies," said a young girl to me, "mamma and I will inherit quite a fortune. But as long as he lives we will never have a dollar to handle. If he ever does give us $5 he expects it to last forever. He pays all my bills for dresses and music, with only a little grumbling now and then, but never voluntarily gives me money to use. He brought me home an expensive King Charles spaniel one day and I was wild to go and sell it and have the money to use. I often sit in our splendid house and envy the shop girls as they go by."

"I have the strangest experiences with some of the wealthy young ladies who take lessons of me," said a French teacher. "One of them asked me to let my bill run three months. It then amounted to $30. 'Make out your bill for $60, she said, 'and send it to papa. He is willing to pay for my accomplishments, but he never gives me any money to spend. After he sends you the amount, $60, you can give me the half, and he will never be the wiser nor he poorer. He does not need the money and I do."

This sort of thing is inexpressibly demoralizing. It gradually leads the weak and irresolute to shop-lifting and petty larceny. It teaches the young girl to purloin pennies from her father's pockets and to bestow a heredity of kleptomania upon her children later on in life, while daughters brought up in this manner speculate upon the advantages of orphanhood. Fathers who are unreasonable and unsympathetic generate this sort of thought in the minds of their children.

A thousand times kinder is the father who says to his daughter: "You must fit yourself for some occupation and go to work. I cannot support you." A thousand times more degrading than the life of shop girl is the life of the poor rich girl.

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

THE MODERN PORTIA.

New York News.

In addition to the numerous colleges and and strongholds of art and science which distinguish New York as a seat of learning, the metropolis is going to have a law school for women, about fifty women strong. It was formally opened at the University of the City of New York. On Monday, November 14, the first lectures were delivered by Prof. Isaac F. Russell. The interesting task of training fifty feminine minds to legal precepts will fall to the lot of Prof. Russell this year. This gentleman has lectured for twelve years in the law school of the New York University. The professorship of the women's law class will be supported by the Woman's Legal Educational Society of New York. A nominal fee of $6 for each course of lectures is charged to the students who join the class, the balance of the necessary funds being subscribed by members of the society. Ten free scholarships and twenty half-fee scholarships have also been offered by the Woman's Legal Educational Society for this year. They have all been taken. It is proposed to give a $200 prize for excellence in study in the new class, which amount will pay the cost of tuition in the regular law department of the university preparatory to admission to the bar. The big law class for women promises to become quite popular this season. Several school teachers have enrolled themselves for the evening course of lectures. There is also the usual number of matrons advanced in years. Dr. Russell is much impressed with the ability which women as law students have displayed. In reply to the Sunday Post-Dispatch representative's question as to whether women had an aptitude for pleading, arguing logically and discerning fine points of the law, the professor said: "I can testify that the women whom I have instructed in law have, on the average, much more ability than the male students. I attribute this to the fact that they are all extraordinary women, not average women. The average woman does not attempt to study law." These opinions have made Prof. Russell popular, so when he interprets common law for his fair pupils to the effect that persons without the capacity to make a contract are minors, idiots and married women, that statement can be borne good naturedly. The new students who have entered the University law school this year are Miss Lulu B. Richardson, Miss Emma Vorse and Miss Florence H. Dangerfield. Miss Richardson is an Ohio girl, who is ambitious to win professional success in the east. She is a striking blonde, dresses prettily, and is very popular. Miss Richardson is hardly 20, has no mother, and her father and brothers are residents of Granville, Ohio. Miss Dangerfield hails from Auburn, N. Y., and is engaged in the office of Chancellor McCracken, of the New York University, as stenographer and typewriter. She is of the Saxon type, fair and attractive, and came from her Auburn home excellently recommended as a scholar and business woman.

PAYING CASH.

Stockman and Cultivator.

Perhaps the most unbusiness like method among the farmers is the credit system. This nearly always runs with the man who keeps no books. He goes to the store for a dollar's worth of tobacco or a quarter's worth of sugar, and says, 'Just charge this and I will pay you this fall when I thresh." This keeps up for a whole year, and when the time comes for settling, the bill is about four times as large as expected; but as there has been no book kept by the farmer, the debt cannot be disputed, even if double prices are put on. If the merchant be perfectly honest, he places 10 per cent extra on all goods sold on time and if the bill is not paid within thirty days, there is a 10 per cent interest added, which, in all, makes about 21 per cent over cash prices.

When the cash is always at hand, a merchant can be "jewed" down below regular prices. The wise man keeps his own books for years, so that he knows just how much money it will take to keep him and his family for one year, and then if he must go in debt, goes to a banker, or some one having money to lend, and gets it for nine months at about 8 per cent. He then lays in his year's supply (which is figured out in advance) at about 25 per cent below the price when bought in small dribs, and thus altogether saves about 40 per cent. There are some chances for this kind of a man to get up in the world and pay the banker, while there is very little chance of the other paying all his grocery bills.

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.

NEW COOK BOOK FREE.

The Price Baking Powder Co., Chicago, has just published its new cook book, called "Table and Kitchen," compiled with great care. Besides containing over 500 recipes for all kinds of pastry and home cookery, there are valuable hints for the table and kitchen, showing how to set a table, how to enter the dining room, etc., a hundred and one hints in every branch of the culinary art. Cookery of the very finest and richest, as well as that of the most economical and homelike, is provided for.

"Table and Kitchen" will be sent postage prepaid to any lady patron sending her address, (name, town and state) plainly given. Postal card is as good as a letter. Address Price Baking Powder Co., 184 186 and 188 Michigan street, Chicago, Ill. (Mention if desired in English, German or Swedish.)

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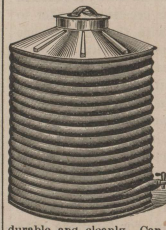
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The remedies usually given only prevent the paroxysm or break the chill, without reference to the condition the system may be left in after the chills are removed; whereas the mere breaking of the chills is but a small part of what is required to effect a radical cure. The various organs of the body, more especially the liver and stomach, must be brought into a healthy condition, otherwise a return of the chills is probable. A proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic never fails to remove the cause and cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. Two sizes, 50c and $1.00.
ARTHUR PETER & CO., Agts., Louisville, Ky.


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

A good brood sow is worth more than her weight in pork.

When pork is a good price, then is a good time to have a lot of old reliable brood sows for the purpose of multiplying and replenishing the herd.

The American Clydesdale Association has made an appropriation of $100 in cash prizes for essays on the Clydesdale horse. Particulars of the contest will be published later.

When Texas farmers learn that hogs can be raised, and even fattened on cheaper food than corn, then will the capacity of the State to furnish hog products begin to develop and the farmer's purse begin to get fat like his swine.

The best protection against swine diseases is general cleanliness and plenty of wholesome food in variety suited to the hog's nature. An exclusive diet of corn converts a normal hog into a big lump of fat, which is a functional degeneration. An abundance of muscle forming food is required to build up a hog systematically and keep him healthy. A hog should never die until his time comes.

FORAGE PLANTS—No 3.

J. M. RICE.

YELLOW MILLO MAIZE.

In writing of these, or any other plants or seeds, please excuse us from giving the glowing descriptions of some writers, for these highly colored pictures, presented by the seedsmen who have seed to sell, and will tell you of four crops in one season, and no rain after June, and two horses and one cow furnished all the green feed necessary all summer from a plat 10 by 20 yards, the cow giving three gallons of milk per day, besides one-fourth taken by the calf. Perhaps it is useless to say ours did not yield so well. Neither are we sure we will give each variety of the non-saccharine sorghum or forage plants their relative place as to merits.

We wrote of the saccharine sorghums first because most widely distributed, but their value as forage not generally known. Then we have not tested nearly all of the varieties of forage plants. Again, they may not all succeed alike in varied localities. We have experimented with various kinds in Missouri, and would unhesitatingly recommend Kaffir, for these stalks of corn grow so tall as to be unwieldy, and a shorter growth forage plant is desirable, and the Kaffir produces just as many and a thicker leaf than the others.

With one year's experience with sod planting late in the season in this newest Oklahoma, we would, at present, give first place to yellow millo maize. To understand the surrounding conditions, we say our plantings were on mesquite and gramma grass sod, broken from May 10 to last of June, either using a hand planter or dropping in the furrow. During July and August we had no rain, except very light showers. During the dry period the millo maize was more affected than the Kaffir, and in writing crop notes then, we favored the latter, but when rains came the millo recuperated the fastest and made the heaviest crop of forage, and our horses ate it equally as well as cane, and better than the Kaffir. But it takes a longer season and must be planted earlier to produce seed well, though if the fall should be wet and favorable, it would produce good seed planted last half of June. This year on sod it did not grow more than seven feet in height, and the leaves remained on remarkably well, and made just such forage as stock will eat up closely, leaving not even the stalks. In Missouri it grew too large and woody, and leaves dropped off more than the others.

My friend, W. J. Workman, one of the two-or-three-section farmers in Southern Kansas, near the 100th meridian, cuts it up with an ensilage cutter, and has not a half bushel waste in two wagon loads, and his cattle fatten well upon it.

RED KAFFIR CORN.

We have not tested this, but friends Workman and Cotton, of Kansas, who are large raisers and experimenters, place this first, because the seed heads push out from the surrounding sheath of leaves better than the white, thus not being so liable to mould in wet weather, and does not shatter seeds as badly.

WHITE KAFFIR CORN.

In three year's raising, this has given us the best general satisfaction, so far as yield of seed and ability to withstand drouth. The forage is least affected by dry weather, but it does not start so vigorous a growth again when rains come. Growing this year only four to five feet in height, it is very nice fodder to handle, either tied in bundles or in large shocks. Cattle prefer it to the millo.

JERUSALEM CORN.

This has not been satisfactory to us in two years crops in Missouri and here, and shall only grow it in a small way the coming season. It has been widely advertised and "boomed" as to its drouth resisting qualities and wonderful yield of seed. Our experience is that it will not stand the drouth with any of those previously mentioned. Still, in the absence of others, it would have great value. But the stalk is woody, the leaves dry up more, and while there is larger seed head than the Kaffir, which it resembles most, and a larger grain, yet they were more blighted and they shatter badly.

OTHER VARIETIES.

These are almost endless, and we are collecting a number for testing the coming season, but these are the principal ones, and to those needing to plant, are the ones we would recommend, for while all did not do equally well with us, might be best for other soils or climates.

Where forage, and not seed, is wanted, it would be well to test Teosinte, but it will not produce seed here. If seed alone is wanted, as for poultry, then the Dhoura's may be best. We believe every farmer East, West, North and South, would find it profitable to raise some one of these, the forage for cattle and horses and the seed for these, as well as hogs, sheep and poultry

Winnview, Oklahoma.

SOME NOTES ON GRASSES AND FORAGE PLANTS.

EDWIN MONTGOMERY.

DENNETT

is a beautiful grass. It is perennial, and affords grazing from September to June. It is propagated from the seed and by dividing the roots. It is easily destroyed if so desired. It will not bear very close grazing.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

is adapted to a variety of soils. It is one of the grasses that succeeds well on sandy land. It attains a height of from four to seven feet. It furnishes excellent winter pasturage. It possesses high nutritive value. After the seed have dropped off the stems are still green and make fair hay. This is one reason why Timothy is so popular with Northern farmers. They can gather the seed and then sell the hay to advantage to us ignorant Southern people who do not know that Timothy hay without the seed is a very sorry feed.

Sow the seed in early spring and it can be mowed the first season. It can be sown in the fall also. Two bushels seed per acre.

LUCERNE

is a weak and delicate plant the first year, and for this reason some parties experimenting with it for the first time imagine it ought not to be mowed at all the first year. This seems to be a mistake. The best authorities in the Gulf States advise cutting it as soon as it begins to bloom, the first year or any other year. It is not well to let it bloom. It is said not to mature any seed in the cotton states.

I know very little personally of this plant, but I know of a small plat of land near me that several years ago was in Lucerne for three or four years. A team of large mules were kept on the place. They did steady work at the plow and wagon, and for many months in succession had no other food save Bermuda grass pasturage and green Lucerne (fed slightly wilted), and I remember how fine looking, fat, sleek and spirited these mules were. This opened my eyes to the value of Lucerne as a soiling crop. When the land was finally brought under the plow again and planted to corn and cotton, I remember the large yields of these crops for several years in succession.

TEXAS BLUE GRASS

seed are very frequently advertised for sale, but I have never yet heard of any one getting any satisfaction from the sowing. They are not reliable to sow. Better use sets and propagate the grass in that way. It requires about 5 000 setts to put out one acre. They must be put in drills and planted like potato slips, and the land must be well prepared beforehand. The drills may be as wide as three feet apart, and the sets about three feet distant in the drill.

To tell the plain truth, I do not know of anyone—never heard of any one who had more area of land in this much advertised grass than a mere small plat. Unless it is in Texas, I doubt whether any living man ever had as much as five acres well set in this grass. Its chief value, so far as I know, consists in selling sets and seed. I may be mistaken, however. I simply mention my personal views and impression to draw out the views and experiences of others better informed than I. Let the champions of this grass speak out!

PARTRIDGE PEA,

growing wild in so many sections of our Southern country, is known to botanists as Cassia Chamaecrist. It is an excellent fertilizer for worn lands, and when mowed early enough is said to furnish a good feed for stock. One farmer who cut a good deal of it a few years ago told me that his cows would eat it in preference to any cured forage he had, not touching any other hay so long as there was a particle of the Partridge Pea, carefully picking it out from the rest of the hay. Two or three other farmers have spoken to me of their good opinion of this plant for forage, having saved more or less hay made from it. I refer to this plant in this article in order to elicit responses from others who have mowed and fed it.

It has a long tap root that extends very far into the subsoil and brings up fertilizing materials to the surface that none but leguminous plants would be able to reach.

HERD'S GRASS

is a success in this climate. This is in answer to an inquiry of a party who is thinking of sowing 100 acres in this grass, provided he can get reliable information as to its success in the Gulf States region. The land he wishes to sow to Herd's Grass is "black slough, low land, above overflow."

While I am certain of the success of this grass on rich, moist soils, I would advise this correspondent to go slower—sow only a few acres and test it for himself before risking any large area of land in this crop. He may not like the grass so well after experimenting with it. The character of the soil he mentions ought to suit the grass admirably. On wet, boggy soil I know of no grass, unless it be Bermuda that will thrive to better advantage. It can also be grown profitably on high, dry land, provided the soil is rich. But moist lands suit it best. The quality of the hay is not the best by any means, but fairly good.

Starkville, Miss.

A HELP BOTH WAYS.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

There is no question as to the value of good pasturage in growing hogs, and good green clover will not only reduce the cost, but secure better health and thrift.

After the orchard has become well established, which should be in from four to six years after planting out, depending sowm what upon the soil and the conditions of growth, one of the best plans of management is to seed down to clover and use as a hog pasture. The clover makes a quick growth, and will soon shade the soil. The roots will penetrate deep into the soil and help materially in loosening it up and giving the roots of the trees a better opportunity to penetrate. At the same time the roots will bring more or less plant food to the surface, while the tops will act as a mulch, helping in this way to retain moisture in the soil, while there is no plant better adapted to securing a good growth with the pigs than clover. It is rarely advisable to seed an orchard down to clover or grass until it is in bearing. Of course, in some cases, the character of the soil may be such that cultivation is, to say the least, not desirable, but wherever it is possible, it will be best to cultivate and manure well before seeding down.

The hogs eating the clover, by pasturing on it, will leave their droppings scattered over the ground to benefit the trees, while the hogs will eat the fallen fruit, saving much in this way that would, in many cases, otherwise be wasted, while in doing this, not only a large number of pests be destroyed, but more or less germs of disease, that either affect the trees or the fruit, be destroyed.

It will not do to depend entirely upon the clover and the fallen fruit for the hogs, and especially not when a quick growth is desired. A very fair growth may be secured on these alone, but if the hogs are to be made most profitable, it is very necessary to push the growth, and even with a good orchard pasture a light feed night and morning will be of material help. This may be only an ear or two night and morning, and while much better results will be secured with this, yet it is not the best, or always the cheapest, that can be given when health and thrift are taken into consideration. One of the best rations that can be given to growing hogs in connection with pasturing in the orchard, where it has been seeded to clover, is bran and middlings made into a fresh slop with milk. It should not be allowed to sour. Make up in the morning what is needed at night, and prepare the supply at night needed in the morning. It is not necessary to give all that they will eat of this, but rather what is necessary to keep in a good thrifty condition, with the pasturage.

Ground oats is an other good feed that will help make the growing clover a complete ration. A still better combination is equal quantities of barley and oats ground together, when they can be secured at a reasonable price.

During growth it is an item to secure a good development of bone and muscle, and the ration should be such as will supply the material necessary. This is the principal, and really only, objection to corn. It is a good grain, but is a better fattening than muscle growing food.

One advantage in using the orchard as a hog pasture is that they will not injure by gnawing the bark or eating the limbs.

Eldon, Mo.

SOME GOOD RECORDS.

AYER & M'KINNEY.

Press of other matters has prevented earlier reporting of the following butter tests at Meridale Farms:

Nora Pogis 75345, dropped June 17, 1890 Dropped first calf Sept. 20, 1892 gave in the seven days 199 pounds, 6 ounces of milk.

Matilda of Meridale 57176, dropped April 19 1889 Dropped her calf Oct. 1, 1892. Gave 164 pounds, 13 ounces of milk in seven days, from which was made 14 pounds, 14 ounces of good butter.

Ida's Mysiuda 64868 dropped April 27, 1890. Dropped her first calf Nov. 6, 1892 Gave 213 pounds, 8 ounces of milk in seven days, from which was made 16 pounds, 11 ounces of first-class butter.

Matilda's Matilda, 75348, dropped Aug. 1 1890 Dropped her first calf Nov. 4, 1892 Gave in seven days 182 pounds of milk, which made 14 pounds 6 ounces of fine butter.

Praxitella 50072, dropped Aug 22, 1887. Dropped her first calf July 12, 1892. Gave in seven days 183 pounds, 12 ounces of milk, from which was made 14 pounds, 4 ounces of butter.

Matilda Hilda 75346, dropped July 4, 1890. Dropped her first calf Oct. 14 1892 Gave in seven days 173 pounds, 2 ounces of milk, which made 14 pounds, 4 ounces of fine butter.

Rioter's Violet Pogis 75342, dropped Dec. 12, 1889 Dropped her first calf Oct. 18, 1892 Gave in seven days 192 pounds, 14 ounces of milk, from which was made 14 pounds, 15 ounces of fine butter.

The aggregate average feed given to these cows during the seven days of the test was 40 pounds pea meal, 28 pounds oil meal, 28 pounds cotton seed meal, 42 pounds mixed feed, 145 pounds ensilage. Not one of the animals was pushed to her full capacity, and it is a pleasure to be able to feel, as we do, that either or all of them can exceed this performance without harm.

Two of the cows—Nora Pogis 75345 and Ida's Mysinda 64868, are daughters of our famous bull Ida, of St. Lambert's bull 19169 This makes six of his daughters that have tested over fourteen pounds of butter in seven days, while two others now testing will surely be added to the number, making eight in all.

Two of the cows, Matilda's Matilda 75348 and Matilda Hilda 75346 are daughters of Matilda 4th's son 20214, which is now the sire of four tested cows.

Matilda of Meridale 57176, is full sister, and Rioter's Violet Pogis 75342 is half sister of Matilda 4th's son 20214, while the remaining one of the seven cows here given, Praxitella 50072, is a daughter of Ida's Stoke Pogis 13658 who was half brother to Ida of St. Lambert's bull 19169.

Our experience so conclusively proves that it is much the cheapest to get the best, that it is a source of continual wonder how any one can be so rich and indifferent as to buy poor bulls and bull calves.

Philadelphia, Pa.

THE COTTON OF THE FUTURE.

MARVIN ADAMS.

As I have seen so many interesting letters in your valuable paper I thought I would give the cotton fits for awhile.

Farmers in this part of good old Texas are moving off sorter slow, like there was a wheel locked somewhere. I know what is the matter: they are trying to raise more cotton than they raised last year, and cannot get things in the right shape. Some say:

"I believe I will plant all my crop in cotton, for it will go down, anyway, this fall."

If everybody would say that, our country, in a year, would be as poor as Job's turkey. I hope not. We need more corn, peas, ground peas, oats, hogs, and all such we could raise if we would let so much cotton alone.

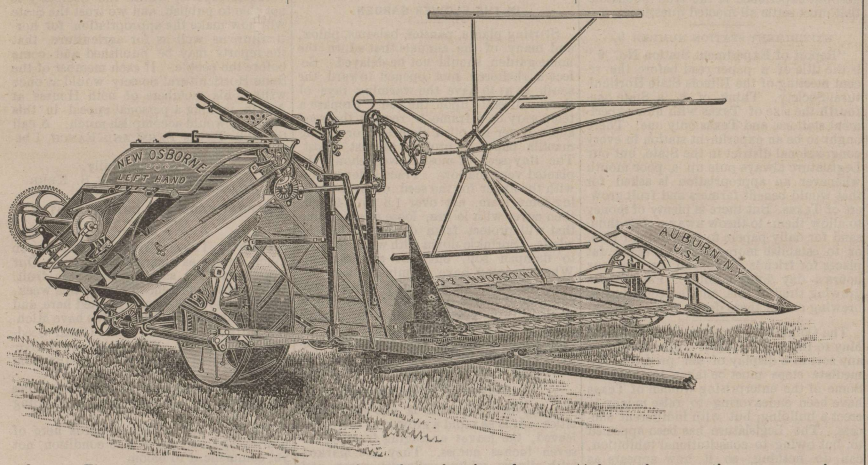
If there are 8 000 000 bales of cotton raised this year, we will get about 4 or 5 cents for our cotton, when, if we would raise five or six million bales, we would get 11 or 12 cents for the same. Say if I and every other man would plant just enough land to yield four bales of cotton to the one single plow, we would get 12 cents for what cotton we raise, and a good price

FARM MACHINERY

THE NEW OSBORNE HARVESTER

THE TRUSS FRAME

Around the main wheel of the New Osborne is built entirely of steel, firmly supported in the center and at the corners in the strongest form known to science, that of a truss. The steel bars are in the form of angles, which, together with the malleable corner irons and malleable road-wheel hangers are held together by steel bolts and nuts. The weight of the machine is held in the apex of the frame, and any sagging or springing of the frame is impossible. We take great pride in the frame as made by us, and justly. Taking engineers' tables as a basis, a single Osborne truss constructed on this principle will sustain 18 000 pounds.



THE PLATFORM FRAME

Is made of angle steel without joints, and is connected with a double angle steel Z shaped finger bar, contributing great strength and stiffness. The platform is further strengthened by a 4-inch steel protection plate, firmly riveted to the finger bar, and designed to receive the concussions incident to running the machine This plate enables us to cut close to the ground, so as to pick up lodged or tangled grain. There is no other Harvester made that can cut so close to the ground as the New Osborne.

THE KNOTTER.

For this we claim we have the only true and reliable device. It often occurs that too few as well as too many parts are used to meet the ends intended. We use a swinging disc or twine-holder. This is more costly to us than some methods in use, but we are never afraid to warrant it, and have never had the first complaint of the same. It has been thoroughly tested and found reliable; hence, the additional expense to us is amply repaid by its merits. The most important function of the knotter is to tie successfully the different qualities of twine found on the market for binding use; for it sometimes happens that the Osborne Binder Twine is not available, and an inferior article is necessarily selected Practically, with this swinging disc, about all the strain on the twine is the expansion of the bundle when discharged from the binder. Our knotter is so made in all its parts that after long wear it can be readjusted and properly timed by an inexperienced hand, and without the purchase of new parts A knotter, to be durable, must be nicely finished in all parts subject to friction. Our knotter is as highly finished as the cut-off valve of a steam engine, and is made for work and long service.

TILTING

The New Osborne Harvester can be tilted to any desired pitch to cut high or low, by means of a lever We can cut closer to the ground than any other machine built, and do so without injury to the machine. Our double-angle steel Z shaped finger-bar, to which is firmly riveted our well known steel projecting plate, does not project lower than the under side of the guard; hence there is nothing to obstruct on the under side of the platform back of the guard. One of the most important features in our tilting device is that our road wheel and grain-wheel are in straight line to each other, consequently there is no twisting or straining of the frame when tilted. This is most essential and cannot be too strongly considered.

TRANSPORTATION TRUCKS.

Our truck for transporting our Harvester and Binder over narrow bridges on the road, or through gateways is a very simple and inexpensive carriage. It requires but a few moments to mount the Harvester on the truck.

OUR NEW ALL STEEL BUNDLE CARRIER

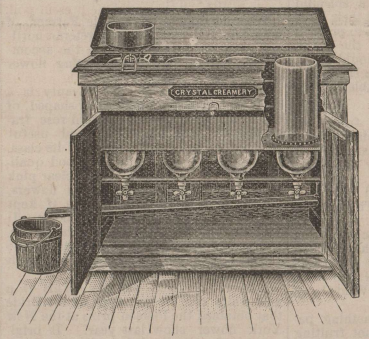
Is the only one on the market that does not require an expert or strength of a man to operate it; at the same time it is thoroughly reliable. It can be quickly attached to or detached from the Harvester, and will carry from four to six bundles.

For prices, terms of sale and application for agencies and the location of agents, address our branch house nearest your place or residence.

D M OSBORNE & Co.,
Dallas, Texas S. Louis, Mo.

TO DAIRYMEN AND USERS OF CREAMERIES.

While you have our word for it, we want to say that the following conversation took place and is a fact. We give no names in connection, but if the eye of that agent selling tin can creameries catches this column, he will blush, or else he is an old hand at the business and has passed the point where his conscience cuts any figure—or he is ignorant of the construction of our goods



Mr. Agent to Mr. —— I understand you are thinking of buying a creamery for your dairy.

Mr. —— Yes, I think something of doing so. What are you selling?

Agent—I represent——at——, and, sir, let me say to you it is the cheapest creamery on the market, and I have sold them to about all your neighbors, and it is the best one made for the money I sold a few days ago to Mr. —— and Mr ——, etc , and you know or have heard of our creameries, for they are known all over.

Mr. —— Yes, I have your circulars and some others, and know of a few people who have them. But I like the looks of that glass can creamery made over in Lansing, Michigan. It is a high-priced one, but from the looks of their cuts I like it better than your tin can creameries or any I have seen. Your creameries are alike, except a few little fixings, and that's all; but this glass can business I like, if it will stand cold weather and not break.

Agent—My dear man! Now I want to just advise you as a friend not to buy it. Buy anything else but that creamery. If you don't, you will have the worst mess on your hands you ever had. Why, don't you see their cans are glass? and they will smash all to pieces the first frosty or cold night, if the water freezes in the tank, away they go, and the trouble and cost of new ones, and I don't know what all. Buy anything else but that creamery.

Mr. —— Well, that might be, but they guarantee their cans to stand freezing and to be all right.

Agent—That don't make any difference what they guarantee. They are a little concern out there in Michigan, and can't guarantee and make good anything.

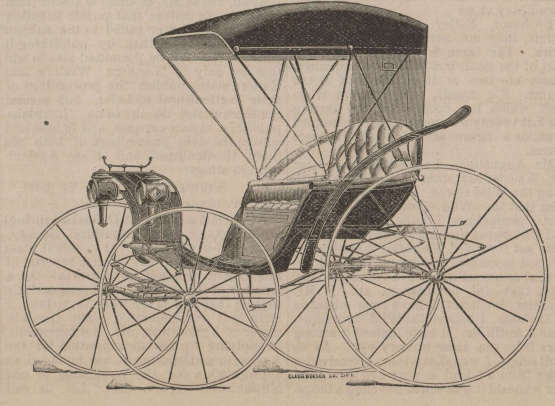
Mr. —— Well, I have got a letter in the house from Mr. ——, of ——, who bought one two years ago, and she likes it and never has had a dollar's worth of repairs, or anything else, on it. She wouldn't sell it if she couldn't get another. I don't claim to know it all, but I won't decide to-day, anyway.

Agent—Now, see here, Mr. ——, I tell you what I'll just do with you. I want you to use our creamery, and if you will take one I'll set it in your place on trial for thirty days; and if it suits I'll let you pay for it whenever you get ready; and if you will recommend it to Mr —— I'll just knock off $10 Now, ain't that a bargain?

Mr. —— I'll let you know about it—no not to day. Well, good by.

These are as near the exact words used in the conversation as could be remembered by the man who talked with this agent, who gave it to us upon our request, and is an exact copy of his letter. However, we sold this dairyman a No. 4 Sr. Crystal Glass Can Creamery at retail price, spot cash, three months ago, besides selling four of his neighbors, who Mr. Agent reported as selling in the above talk. Well, we can't sell every creamery, but will try and struggle along and make a few more of those "infernal" glass can creameries. Faithfully yours,

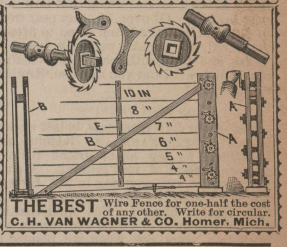
THE CRYSTAL CREAMERY CO ,
Lansing, Mich.



THE MURRAY PHAETON.

On this page will be found a cut of the "Murray" phaeton, built by the Wilber H Murray Mfg. Co, of Cincinnati, O. There are many different styles of phaetons, but for beauty of outline and convenience this style surpasses all others The Murray people are always in the lead with newest styles and latest patterns. They are better known and more widely advertised than any factory in the country, and their celebrated "Murray" $5 95 harness and $55 95 buggies are in use in every part of the world They manufacture a complete line of all kinds of vehicles and harness and issue the finest catalogue in their line ever published. We would advise you to get one of these catalogues. They will mail it to you free of charge. Write to them for it We are certain it will be to your advantage to do so.

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A plain, rotary drop planter for hand dropping or with "Keystone" or any other Check Row attachment
"JUNIOR" CORN PLANTER.
Slide Cut-Off Drop. Nearly 50,000 sold. The most accurate and most durable planter made.
ONE HORSE DRILL
FOR FIELD and GARDEN.
Drills Corn, Beans, Peas and many other seeds.
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Send for free book "How to Plant Corn.
KEYSTONE MFG. CO.,
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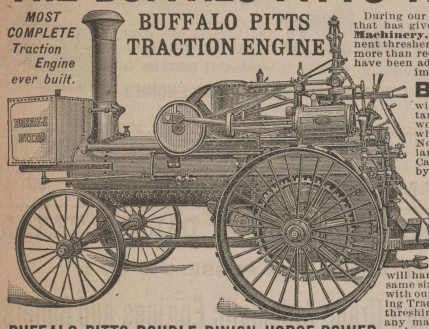
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MOST COMPLETE Traction Engine ever built.

BUFFALO PITTS TRACTION ENGINE



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

BUFFALO PITTS TRACTION ENGINE

with its patent throttle reverse lever, friction clutch pulley and 100 gallon water tank on front end, is the most complete Traction Engine ever built. Our 13 horse wood or coal burning engine for this season has **64 inch wrought iron** rear wheels with **16 inch face** and **wrought iron** front wheels with **6 inch face.** No Engine builders in the country, that we are aware of, are furnishing such large wheels and with such wide face. We also carry in stock 14 and 16 horse California style straw burning Engines, which in point of merit are unexcelled by any other make of Traction Engines known to the trade. The

BUFFALO PITTS RIVAL and CALIFORNIA Threshers

are the best that can be produced, and, as improved for this season, stand head and shoulders above all competitors. Examine our **Double Fan, Sprocket Chain Drive** and **"Catch-All"** attachment, all points of merit which have proven practical. Our 36 inch Separator with 56 inch rear, has the largest separating capacity of any Thresher made, and will handle and save grain that other Threshers of the same size cylinder will waste. This with our 13 horse wood or coal burning Traction Engine makes a noble threshing outfit and one of which any man may be justly proud.

BUFFALO PITTS DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER needs no puffing. Has always been noted as superior to all others for durability and ease of draft. Our 8 horse **PITTS POWER** and 24 inch **RIVAL THRESHER** is the best outfit on the market for small crops, or for two or three farmers to buy together for their own use. The farmer who first gets his grain to market gets better prices, and by owning his own machine there is no delay.



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MANY TRY TO IMITATE IT.

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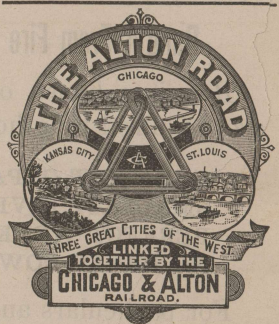
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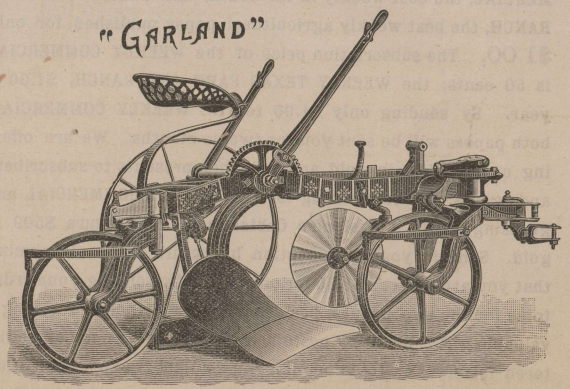
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