

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH

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Atelle M. Jones
Care Street
At O. O. Carter
Company



BARON CRUICKSHANK, PRIZE-WINNING SHORTHORN BULL, OWNED BY C. B. DUSMER HILL, ILL.

SHORTHORNS.

We are glad to notice that there is a marked revival in interest in the "red, white and roans," for they are a noble breed and have made records at both block and pail that are matters of pride to all who breed them. In the "battle of breeds," which has been raging for the few years last past, they seemed to fall behind in any degree, it was from lack of merit so much

fancy for new breeds or a newer fancy for older breeds. Baron Cruickshank, who is illustrated above, is a typical animal, and his name shows that he belongs to a royal branch of his family.

There is often a great difference between what one may believe and what he finds. The writer of this article is a student of the "battle of breeds," and he is passing by the "distic"...

great value of birds to the American fruit grower. He was showing that Galy for birds, probably a million of dollars would be lost to the gardener and farmer in the United States annually by the ravages of insects which the birds destroy. Yet on the occasion above referred to he has gun in hand banging away at the robins that were depredating on his cherries, with a great deal of energy than one would expect from who so little a time before had

been preaching up the advantages of the feathered tribe. And so it goes. One sometimes wonders whether the Maine politician who told his brother that he was a warm advocate of the Maine liquor law, but was opposed to its execution, had no more common sense than he is generally credited to.—Meehan's Monthly.

The TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is a perfect jewel.—J. K. MOORE

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Texas Farm and Ranch is the official medium of the organizations given below: State Horticultural Society—H. M. STRINGER, President, Hitchcock; E. L. HUFFMAN, Secretary, Fort Worth.

umor that a plot is on foot to the National capital will do as the effect to scare some into the grave and reverse.

As much pains taken for and comfort of boys on for the fine colts and calves, it be long until the country fairly covered with progressive

ress should hurry up with the will, not only is the business Inter country suffering but Prof. as predicted that with the earth

It is stated that a large number of foreigners are leaving this country for Europe, and this is urged as a reason interference with free immigration as heretofore.

Chicago Sewing Machine Co. advertisement with image of a sewing machine. Text includes 'CHICAGO SEWING MACHINE CO. FREE' and 'DON'T WALK'.

or an amendment, than by votes, it follows that the money was paid for votes, and this is bribery, as the term is generally understood. The United Senate is expert with the whitewash brush.

The great financial prosperity of France is attributed to her great preponderance of small farms, well tilled the comparative scarcity of multi millionaires, and her large per capita of money in circulation.

CONRAD MARSHALL, of Houston, sent his little niece to a saloon for beer, and now the saloon keeper, F. A. Braun, is under a ten year's sentence in the penitentiary, as a result of his own villainy and the contributory acts of the uncle. It should be made a penitentiary offense to send a girl to a saloon for beer.

The Texas Live Stock Journal says: "It does seem that Congress or the Stat Legislature ought to be imbued with wisdom enough to provide for a prompt arbitration between employers and employees. We agree with the Journal, and regret that these bodies are not so imbued. However, what they lack in wisdom and patriotism is more than made up for a superabundance of political cunning, self-considering zeal, and mock-heroic dignity.

The public debt of this country is about 1500 millions of dollars, which the people have to pay interest and principal. They have already paid nearly twice that amount in interest and three-fourths of the face of the total debt. And now it would require more of the products of the country to pay this 1500 million dollars, than would have paid the entire debt twenty-eight years ago when it was nearly 3000 millions. This situation is the result of national legislation in favor of capital at the expense of the producers.

The Texas Press Association met on Tuesday last at Fort Worth. F. P. Holland was elected President; W. A. Adair, 1st Vice-President; John H. Cullom, 2d Vice-President; F. B. Baillio, 3d Vice-President; F. B. Robinson Secretary (re-elected). Waco was selected as the place for the next annual meeting. About fifty of the gang have gone to meet the National Association at Asbury Park, New Jersey, and this will account for any unusual developments of editorial talent in Texas during the next two weeks.

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COME EASY, GO EASY.

Notwithstanding there is a wall from all over the land of hard times, dull business, scarcity of money, and general distress, members of congress who get their salaries the same as in flush times, and are able to buy twice as much with the money, pay no attention to these things, but vote away millions, with as little thought of those who have to furnish the money as if it grew on every vine and bush, and only needed gathering. The committee on commerce of the House of Representatives has reported favorably the Nicaragua canal bill, which will cost the government between \$70,000,000 and \$100,000,000. By its provisions the United States guarantees the company's bonds for \$70,000,000, which means that the tax payers will have to pay them, interest and principal; for guaranteeing the payment means that and nothing less. The capitalists have not made a single concession which would jeopardize their main purpose of building the canal with government money, and putting the proceeds and profits into their own pockets. It is claimed that this enterprise will greatly stimulate foreign commerce. But why should we want to stimulate foreign commerce when we have done everything possible in the way of discriminating tariffs and shipping laws to prevent foreign commerce. The canal when built will be a great convenience to the world's commerce, the greatest commercial nation reaping most of the harvest and the United States bearing the expense of preserving the neutrality of the great highway through the territory of a weakly foreign nation unable to defend itself against the revolutionary tendencies of its own people. But the canal is a great work and will greatly enrich its promoters, and that ought to satisfy those "who pay the freight."

THE GIFT OF CONTINUANCE.

In the great boat race between Yale and Harvard, last Tuesday, there was one feature that may serve to point a moral as well as win a cup. "Harvard started in with a fast stroke, 40 to the minute. Yale started in gamely with thirty-eight. At a mile and a half Harvard's stroke was thirty-six and Yale's thirty-eight." The steady stroke of the Yale crew sustained to the last made them easy winners. How like the race of life. Some start in like killing snakes One might think their very vehemence would knock all opposition higher than Haman's gallows or Gilderoy's kite; but in the end it develops only a fast, a fizzle and a fizzle. Others start in with a thirty-eight stroke; a slow and measured tread, as a sturdy ox approaches his hay, or a policeman visits a riot. These start in with a stroke they can maintain, and when Mr. Flash-in-the-Pan has gone up in smoke, Slow-and-Steady approaches the goal. We did not intend to plagiarize the fable of the Hare and Tortoise, but we find our Faber usually near the line, and will stop, admonition to all to imitate the slow and steady stroke of the Yale and avoid the blunders of the Havard crew.

of money actually affects prices, and ve! or "duy" but vity of the oculation should not be for, nothing could less, from a business. There is money try now to start it would only circle on it. The fact is, have come to look upon as common sharpeners; confacking; capitalists having public and each other out of ts, they conclude that re-

praisal is in order, and they are afraid to air their cash. The banks are burdened with idle money; commerce is stagnating, and industry is unprofitable, "because the heart of man is corrupt."

EDITOR FLYNN, of New Orleans charged a court with corruption, and the court promptly ordered him to bar to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt. Flynn accepts the gauge of battle and says the publication was not only true, but he will, on trial, prove the charges, and others still more damaging. We await the result with interest.

Just as we were beginning to feel secure for a while, at least, because the doctors have outlawed la grippe, here comes Professor Falb, of Berlin, with the prediction that on November, 13th, 1909 the comet of 1866 will collide with the earth. However, if it will stop the interminable debate on the income tax feature of the tariff bill, we will say, let her collide.

The exaggerated reports of hot weather in Texas the first of the present week, as published in papers that prefer sensationalism to facts, need a little comment. A thermometer hanging on a heated outer wall, over a heated pavement, does not measure the temperature of the atmosphere, but the radiation from heated brick and stone. On Monday the writer saw one at a prominent Dallas drug store thus situated which read 111 degrees F. Of course this was an exaggeration that should not be published to the world as the temperature in Dallas at that date. Such publications are false as well as injurious. The thermometer in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH office is apparently fairly situated to test the actual temperature of the atmosphere. Its highest register so far this season was 104 degrees F., on Tuesday last, at 4 p. m. If we owed a man a hot day, and he should refuse 100 degrees in payment, we would claim release on the ground of legal tender.

ONE intelligent, progressive farmer is worth more to a neighborhood than a perpetual exemption from taxation.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ABOUT GRASSES

BY GEO. H. HOGAN. R. E. SMITH, Sherman, Tex.: Texas and Kentucky blue grass, also white Dutch clover and Japan clover will do well in locality and under conditions represented. R. A. COLE, Edin., Wilbarger Co., Texas: No. 1 of the enclosed specimens is a nicely packed and preserved specimen of the Eragros is polaloides. Do not know any common name. It is a beautiful grass, but ill scented when green, and thus is avoided by all kinds of stock. It is described in last week's TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. No. 2 is Panicum capillariss of the botanists—common name for it, and also Eragrostis capillariss is "fool's hay," so called from the extreme lightness of the bulk when made into hay. In some parts of the United States this forms the main hay product, but is not much esteemed where the cultivated grasses can be successfully grown, as it is lacking in nutriment.

E. B. JONES, Stephenville, Texas: No. 1 is the Panicum anceps of the botanists, commonly called wire grass, fully described lately, and worth nothing but to cause some men to use emphatic language when they come in contact with it. No. 2 is Eragrostis polaloides, and fully described in another place. No. 3 is Triticum repens of the botanists. Is no good, and very hard to eradicate. Common name is quack, or quack grass. From all accounts is fully as mean as the Johnson grass to kill. No. 4 is the main stake for grazing in the Panhandle, commonly called curley mezzquite, or "running mezzquite." It is so nutritious that stock of all kinds do well on it, even after the dry weather of July parches it up. This is a grand grass, technically called, buchloe dactyloides. It was fully described in a late issue of our paper.

Orchard and Garden

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

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Uncle Natt Stevens complains that he was ignored by the committee in preparing a programme for the next session of the State Horticultural society. Two members of the executive committee have written to this editor, noting the fact that Uncle Natt is downy mildew programme, and ask that Uncle Natt put on his specs and read the programme as published in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH some weeks ago. There is no disposition among our friends to ignore old and tried workers, as Uncle Natt has ever shown himself to be. We expect to meet you, Uncle Natt, both at Houston and in glory.

This will be the last issue of Orchard and Garden before the Houston meeting. We take occasion to offer our congratulations to the friends and workers in horticulture upon the prospects for the best and largest meeting ever held by the Society, and we specially commend the good work done by our executive officers in promotion of its success.

Mr. Barksdale, of Henrietta asks information about the Japan persimmons. Replying to his questions: They are sold by nurserymen, both on Japan roots and grafted on the Texas or native stock, which is common everywhere in the South. They are more hardy worked upon native stock, and such trees are to be preferred in North Texas on account of greater hardiness and their resistance to freezing weather that would kill the more tender orientals.

L. T. Sanders, Plain Dealing, Louisiana, sends Orchard and Garden samples of a new early grape which he is introducing, which is called Goldstine Early. We make following extract from Mr. Sanders' letter, which fairly represents the new candidate for public attention. Its extreme earliness, ripening ten days or more ahead of Moore's Early, will attract the attention of fruit growers who are vying to be first in the market. "Send you to-day, by Pacific express the small box of Goldstine Early grapes. These grapes grew at Shreveport, Louisiana, 30 miles south of here. They are not ripe. I have only examined a few of the bunches. They were sent to me. You may find some bunches ripe. I don't consider it a first-class grape, but is the earliest grape that I have seen, and should be valuable on that account."

We publish in another column some interesting information about insecticides, taken from the valuable periodical, "Insect Life," published by the Department of Agriculture, edited by that veteran and competent entomologist, Prof. C. V. Riley, late Chief of the Division of Entomology. Farmers interested in the study of insects and their relation to agriculture and fruit growing, should write and have it sent them. It is supplied free of charge to such as desire to have it.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH received from Mrs. J. M. Hammoms and Mr. W. K. Weal, of Weatherford, specimens of the Primus Simoni. The largest was full seven inches in circumference, the others a little smaller. The flavor was delicious. Why did not orchardists plant more of this superb fruit several years ago, so the public might enjoy it? A fine specimen now and then is merely tantalizing the appetite. We want more, and are disappointed.

PECAN.

JOHN S. KERR.

Dr. A. M. Ragland: Five years ago we had a fine lot of one-year-old pecan trees, about one foot high above ground and with much more substance than the tap root. We run a twelve inch tap root. All those tap roots during the winter. The result was a slow growth the next year, at two years old, the next year, at three years old, we resumed their accustomed thrift, by digging down I find they have dug to five distinct tap roots running outward along side each other and smaller have a good supply of numerous roots. I still have a row of them standing in the same place. I don't think they

would live if cut off at the crown or with little or no root, but I don't think we lost anything by cutting the tap roots as above stated, but the trees provided themselves with new tap roots according to their natural wants and tendencies, and became in much better condition for transplanting, than if left undisturbed. I have seen many other trees perform similar growths when the tap roots have been disturbed. The truth as shown in the light of practical observations is what we need to know, hence I give this instance for what it may be worth, with reference to the discussions in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH on the tap root making of pecan trees. All aboard for Houston. I prophesy that we will have a fine Horticultural meeting and display of products.

SPRAYING FOR BLACK ROT.

CHAS. HILL.

As information regarding the black rot of the grape is wanted I will give my experience (though limited) with it. We have the Concord, Ives seedling, Delaware, Moore's Early, Herbenmont and some others. Herbenmont, Norton's Virginia, and Ives resist the rot somewhat. Black Eagle and Concord rot worst. Our experience with spraying began last year. Previous to this our grapes rotted badly, but some years worse than others. We sprayed four times last year, once when the buds were swelling, once when in bloom, and twice afterwards, and saved about 75 per cent of grapes. This year we have sprayed four times, but could not spray at the same intervals as last year, owing to other work. The second spraying was delayed until the grapes were as large as number four shot. Those sprayed have not rotted one per cent, yet, and are larger than usual. The unsprayed have not rotted over 10 per cent, yet. We use Bordeaux mixture—6 pounds blue vitriol, 4 pounds lime to 22 gallons of rain water. We spray on one side of the row at one time and on the other at the next application, except the last spraying this year, when both sides were sprayed heavily.

Bonham, Texas.

PROPAGATION.

L. T. SANDERS.

Editor Orchard and Garden: As you, Mr. W. B. Hicks and Mr. Yates have come to my rescue in the "pecan" matter, and, as I think, settled it sufficiently, I will leave Dr. Stell to have the matter tested at Pilot Point, if he wishes. But here comes another big proposition from the Doctor. Well, I tell you he doesn't do things by halves, if he does cut an apple root up to get a whole (piece) root to graft on. I will say to the Doctor that I will not accept his proposition, as I understand that some of the state experimental stations are testing this whole and piece root question, and also from the fact that this question was thoroughly discussed in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH a few years ago, and, as I thought at the time, to the discomfiture of the whole root men. I will say to the Doctor that I did not intend to convey the idea that lateral piece roots were as good as seedlings to graft on. I only gave the facts as they show up here in my own orchard. But I will say this, that I believe the nearer that we can approach the cutting in propagating, the nearer we get to nature—I, e., all trees on their own roots—and thereby procure a more robust and healthy race of trees. It is a notorious fact that many seedlings are infected with root lice and often diseased, and of course these often affect the tree. The pear here grafted on pear seedlings, when set to orchard, soon throw up sprouts under the trees, and cause a great deal of trouble; but when grafted or budded on Le Conte or Kieffer pear cuttings, we have no sprouts to be troubled with, and thereby overcome very deep root rot.

Plain Dealing, La.

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.

Meehan's Monthly for May.

Spraying fruit trees has now become such a regular part of a successful fruit grower's operation that continual changes in formulations are being pre-

sent. It is found that solutions of copper sprayed over fruit trees are not only safeguards against the attacks of various insects, but are especially valuable against fungus diseases in Canada. They use the following mixtures: 10 pounds of sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol, to 100 gallons of water, and add about the same weight of fresh lime. The lime and copper are dissolved in separate vessels, and mixed only when ready for use. It has to be constantly stirred when about to be used on the plants. In the case of the apple, the spraying is performed just before bloom, after the growth starts, and once or twice after the bloom, which is for the destruction of the codling moth. For this latter process, a small quantity of Paris green or London purple is added to the mixture. In many person's experience the addition of lime is found to be of no great value, and is not used. It gives a whitish appearance to the foliage, which is not altogether agreeable, but there are others who contend that they have much better results when lime is used, as above indicated.

LIQUID CRAFTING WAX.

The following directions are given by W. W. Tracy: Melt one pound rosin with one pound tallow, and, when mixed, remove from the stove and allow it to cool till a scum begins to form. Then add a teaspoonful of turpentine. Replace on the stove and add seven ounces of a mixture of two parts alcohol and one part water, stirring briskly, and taking care that the alcohol does not burn, as it will if too hot. Stir till of the consistency of honey, keep corked and apply with a brush. If it gets too hard, remelt and apply a few drops of turpentine and alcohol and water. It hardens after applying.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH KEROSENE EMULSIONS.

HERBERT OSBORN, in Insect Life.

The most satisfactory method of preparing the valuable kerosene emulsion is desired by all, and a comparative test made this season may be of interest. The first was a preparation in which the formula advocated by Professor Cook was carefully followed, using the hard soap and not the soft soap formula, the materials while still hot being thoroughly mixed with an egg beater. The result was, that we had what appeared to be an excellent emulsion, but in a glass jar we could soon see a separation taking place, the white emulsified matter to the top, and the water, or soapsuds gradually increasing at the bottom. This continued until there was about two thirds or a little more of soapsuds and one-third or less of emulsion above it.

While this at first could be readily mixed again a day later, the soapsuds in the bottom had hardened into a jelly, that when mixed with additional water, would but incompletely dissolve, and the clots included caused great inconvenience by clogging the nozzle.

The other preparation made according to the usual formula for soap emulsion (the Riley-Hubbard formula) emulsified and remained fixed with but very few drops of soapsuds gathering at the bottom, even after days of standing, showing that the proportions were such that the soap water and kerosene balanced each other. This thickened to a buttery consistency, but dissolved perfectly in water, and only a trace of oil rose to the surface when thus mixed.

A microscopical examination of the substance prepared by Professor Cook's formula showed the buttery mass above to be apparently a good emulsion, and the jelly-like mass below to contain scarcely any traces of oil globules. A similar examination of the second preparation showed in different samples as usual a uniform emulsion.

I conclude that in the first case I formed an emulsion, that is, the oil was broken into minute globules, and these coated with a film of soapsuds so that they did not coalesce, but that there was such an excess of soapsuds that the emulsion separated therefrom and rose to the top.

It is evident, I think, at sight, that the preferable preparation is the one which combines the proportions so that no excess of either ingredient results, for as indicated, the hardening of the thick soapsuds results in clots, and these interfere with spraying, while to skim off the emulsion and leave the mass below is a useless labor and loss of material.

In the Riley-Hubbard formula we have fully determined, and I feel obliged to recommend this formula when giving

advice to those wishing instructions as to preparation of kerosene emulsion.

THE ODORS OF FLOWERS.

Meehan's Monthly.

The Germantown Horticultural Society has a committee on instruction. It is the duty of this committee to address the assembled audience at each monthly meeting, explaining what may be peculiar or interesting about the plants exhibited. Mr. Meehan gave till recently this monthly address for a number of years. They always drew largely from the best classes in the community as listeners. As these addresses were extemporaneous, of course, as applying to what may be present in the room, reporters for the public newspapers not familiar with the subject, often mixed up matters considerably. In one address on the odors of flowers, his remarks as they have been reported, but not with very great accuracy, have been widely distributed. He called attention to the fact that out of the 100,000 flowering plants known to the botanists, possibly not ten per cent of them had any odor. The large majority of plants are, in fact, scentless. Among other points he called attention to the remarkable circumstance that in many large families there were only one or two sweet species; for instance, in the mignonette family, of 50 species known, only the one in our gardens was sweet. Among 100 of violets there are not a dozen sweet ones. In many other large families also, hegonia, for instance, the scentless ones are as a hundred to one. Among our wild flowers the number of sweet smelling flowers is very slim.

Green's Fruit Grower: One of the most encouraging facts about fruit growing is that the careless and slovenly growers are being surely weeded out of the business. There is no money in trying to grow poor fruit cheap, allowing nature to do all and the man to do nothing. What nature does in such cases is to supply insect enemies and fungus diseases. If nature is to do all, then nature will take all and leave the lazy member of the firm nothing. On the contrary, if man will work with nature, combating insects and diseases, the fruit will be so much finer that it sells itself at good prices, while the poor fruit can hardly be given away. The best fruit can now, under careful treatment, be produced more cheaply than it was in a state of nature. Now it can be guarded so as to be pretty sure of a crop every year. In the olden time the good and the poor crops rapidly alternated, with many more poor than good ones.

PROFITS IN SPRAYING.

W. J. Green, horticulturist of the Ohio Experiment Station, in Bulletin 48 gives the following summary of results of spraying:

1. The profit to be derived from spraying orchards often exceeds \$30 per acre, and for vineyards much more. The fruit crop of the state would be enhanced in value several million dollars annually if the practice were generally followed.

2. Combined fungicides and insecticides are recommended whenever applicable, because of a saving of time; a less liability of injuring foliage; a greater efficiency in some cases, and as a precautionary measure in others.

3. Dilute Bordeaux mixture, copper-arsenic solution and ammoniacal solution of copper carbonate are the most useful fungicides for the treatment of the diseases herein mentioned, and the first has the widest range of usefulness of all.

4. Early spraying is the key to success in the use of fungicides.

5. For the plum-curculio and shot-hole fungus, use Bordeaux mixture and Paris green combined, making three or four applications.

It is not known that this treatment will prevent the black-knot, but cutting away and burning diseased branches will accomplish the result.

6. Scabby apples rot much earlier than those free from scab, and spraying with fungicides will save at least fifty per cent, of this loss.

7. Spraying with fungicides in the season 1892 prevented much of the early dropping of apples, which is usually attributed to wet weather.

8. For apples, two applications of Bordeaux mixture before blooming are advised, and two of the same mixture after blooming, with Paris green added.

9. The same treatment is recommended for the pear as for the apple, before blooming, but the copper-arsenic solution is advised after blooming.

10. The Bordeaux mixture, if used too

not use in this article entomological names. I must be content to leave the scientific names for my friend Kirkpatrick, McKinney, Texas.

AT FARROWING.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

In nearly all cases it will be best to provide the sow with a place where she can be to herself a week or ten days at least before farrowing. Where only two or three sows are kept, and they are all the hogs on the place, this may not be so necessary, as when reasonably good shelter and a fine supply of bedding material is sufficient, the sow, if she is a good brood sow, will almost invariably make herself a good bed in good season. For several days before the time she is expected to farrow, her ration should be a succulent one. It will lessen the risk of loss in almost every way if the sow's stomach and bowels are in a good condition. A feverish, constipated condition causes the sow to leave her pigs, or to destroy them after they are farrowed, and it will always pay to take considerable pains to look after her condition in good season. Have a good bucket of slop made, with either middling and skim milk, or ground oats and skim milk. If neither of these can be secured readily, we use linseed meal and skim milk. Be sure that it is reasonably sweet, as at no time is it advisable to give a sow that is suckling a litter of pigs sour or fermented food. Keep her quiet, but give her the bucket of slop, all she will drink, as nearly as possible, as soon as she shows a disposition to get up. If this is done it will satisfy her appetite, and usually she will lay down and be contented. It is not best to feed her too much or too rich food for the first two or three days, then richer and more food can be given her until she is given all that she will eat at each meal. Usually it is not a good plan, and especially so with a sow with her first litter, to give too much range until the pigs have learned to run about well, as she is liable to make them travel too much at first. When they are almost ten days old, if the sow has been given good treatment, there is usually very little trouble after this time. Whatever tends to excite or fret a sow at this time is an injury to her or her pigs, and it is best to make all of the arrangements for comfort and feeding in advance, so that for a time, at least, she can be kept as quiet as possible. It is a good plan to handle her so that at any time that it may be necessary to work with her, it can be done without unnecessarily exciting her. But the least she is disturbed the better for her and her pigs.

SORGHUM—A FIVE-CENT CURE FOR SWEENEY.

J. H. DRINKARD.

I notice in your issue of June 16th, in answer to Mr. Abraham Miller's inquiry when to cut and how to handle sorghum, you advised cutting at time of heading. This, according to my judgment and experience, is not the best time, though I do not claim to know all about raising and handling sorghum. I have been raising it pretty extensively for several years, and have found it best to let stand until the seed began to ripen. Stock like it better when let stand until very near matured than when cut in a green stage. The way I harvest my sorghum is, now down, let lie on the ground until dry enough to rake, then rake and pile in small piles and let stay until I can't wring juice out of the stalk enough to make it drip. Then stack or rick. I prefer it in large ricks when I haven't room to store in barn. Let us hear from some of our good farmers on raising and handling sorghum. Would like to hear from our esteemed Uncle Snort on the subject. I want to tell Mr. A. D. Clark, of Yoakum, Texas, the best and simplest remedy I ever saw used for sweeney; also the cheapest. Split the hide on shoulder just above the little raised bone on shoulder blade, about one inch. Put in a half dime and work down just behind the little bone on shoulder blade. Be sure it is put inside of a little thin covering on the flesh which is between hide and flesh on shoulder.

Lohn, Texas.

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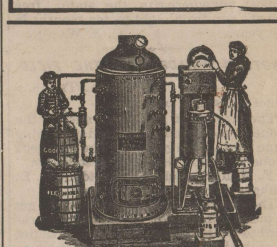
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Household.

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

CHAT.

Sunflower beams upon us this week with her cheery face and kind words for all. We hope to hear from her again.

A Tramp presents another view of the much vexed, much agitated question of woman's enfranchisement, which is to the writer another view in the fast revolving machine of thought. All shades of opinion will in their blending and harmonizing effect and influence, the blending of the prismatic rays which make white, produce clearness and purity in our mental spectrum and lead to a satisfactory settlement of this question.

Mrs. Emma Self has our thanks for kind words for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and especially for her commendations of the Household department.

Mattie L. Beard has been encouraged to come into the Household through Ruby May Beard's fearless defence of marriage, and also tells the Household how much she enjoys reading the sisters' letters, thereby helping along those who are making our paper enjoyable and profitable.

Mr. Foster writes a very able letter against Equal Rights, and while we disagree with him on some minor points, in the main we are with him. When he says, "It is an evil spirit in woman when she concludes that she has outgrown man, etc." We recall many cases where good and true women refuse to marry, preferring to earn their own bread by the sweat of their own brows. Let us illustrate. We know two sisters, bright, amiable and educated, with a difference of a very few years in their ages. The older one married a handsome, stalwart man of good business qualifications. At the time of her marriage she was a teacher in the public schools, which position the proud young husband could not longer allow, so she was forced to resign. Time passed, and in a few years there were three little mouths to feed, three little ones to clothe and shelter. Pater familias was not so anxious to shield the mother from labor as the bridegroom had been to protect the bride. In the household luxuries had become scarce, even necessities were often conspicuous by their absence. The husband had lost his place, and indulgence in enforced idleness, established a love for it. When he could have gotten employment, it did not suit his taste, or he would not work for such small wages. In the meantime his clever energetic wife was bridling the chasm with her slender needle plied early and late, assisted by the younger sister, who had come to her aid. The two kept the wolf from the door, dressed the gentleman of the family genteelly, that he might make a good impression in his efforts to find general employment. Years have passed, the idle gentleman is still seeking employment, the wife teaching in the public schools, taking in sewing during vacation. He actually wanted to sell a good cow, which contributed largely to the support of the family, because there was no one to attend to, and milk it when the good was in season. This is only one of numberless cases that could be cited. Does any wonder, that with this object lesson constantly before her eyes, that the sister does not wish to take a husband to protect and support her? It is not evil in the woman nine cases out of ten, but the reverse is deterring our girls from entering the marriage state. We cannot agree with the writer when he says, "It is an evil spirit in woman when she concludes that she has outgrown man, etc. Strong and loving protector! How many men can we point to to-day, who are enjoying the protection of their wives, they deed their property to them to keep from paying debts, they are too lazy and shiftless to go out into the world and earn a living for their families. Nothing but the grace of God will make good men out of bad ones, good husbands of sorry, lazy ones."

I have heretofore believed that the grace of God could make good men out of bad ones, but Mr. Foster who knows better than we, says they will have to be killed and then made over, then the task of making good husbands out of bad ones is hopeless. So it is, in every effort of the mind to benefit the human race, the stronger element especially, after revolving various schemes we get dizzy and wind up in hopeless darkness.

You are very welcome, Mrs. N. E. Gilbreth to a cozy seat in the breeziest corner of the Household, and bring the little boys with you. Do we ever think of the wide expanse encircled by our Household and how it continues to ex-

pand? How many fathers and mothers and children are we? All in harmony and all anxious to do something in our own way, for the good of another. Several letters in this issue attest the success of our efforts, in their expressions of affection and gratitude. Let us then continue in well doing, and shoulder to shoulder in a solid phalanx we will march forward doing good, and routing evil.

The editor is visiting in Waxahachie, enjoying the society of children and grandchildren. Last week we were galled upon by Uncle Snort, who gave us a most cordial invitation to visit his family, and Saturday morning bright and early he called for us to take us out to his home, about two miles in the country. After this short drive along the Waxahachie creek, which is always beautiful, we arrived and were welcomed to their hospitable home by Mrs. Butler. We spent a pleasant day, were shown Uncle Snort's fine chickens, which we had sampled at dinner. The Langshan is his favorite, and he has a great number of very handsome chickens of all ages. Uncle Snort is establishing a new home, which for beauty of location is unsurpassed, and we hope that he and his good wife may live long to beautify and adorn and enjoy this home, surrounded by their children and grandchildren.

THREE CHEERS FOR RUBY MAY BEARD.

MARTIE J. BEARD.

Dear Household: I have often thought I would knock for admittance into your happy band, but my courage failed me. But I feel now like I could throw off all timidity, (and if allowed) come in just a few moments and give three cheers for Ruby May Beard, for so nobly defending those of us who have shown by our action that love is real and not a mere fancy. This world would be a cold cheerless place indeed, were it not for the sun light of love that falls on our path to brighten our way. I am much interested in the Household. There are so many nice letters, and it is such a grand privilege for us all to exchange our views on any subject that arises. If I could be as interesting as some others I would not hesitate to write every week but if this escapes the waste basket I will be surprised. With best wishes for the Household.

Rddy, Texas.

WHY WOMEN SHOULD NOT VOTE.

GEO. M. T. FOWLER.

Mrs. S. E. Buchanan: I have never before intruded upon your Household columns, but have been a reader of them for some time. Have admired its social circle all the while, and do yet, but so much of this woman's suffrage talk only recently, has made me sick. Like Patsy Shamburger, I have never gotten on the fence yet in regard to woman's suffrage, and don't believe that women should vote. I could give many reasons why, even to the consuming of all your space, and then the half would not have been told. "Unto the woman he said, I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy conception; in sorrow thou shalt bring forth children, and thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee." This passage, with many others, in the Bible equally as strong, is enough to settle the question, the bible being the source, and foundation of all law for the government of the human family, on all questions. Take the history of the human family from Adam down, and there is no record of women figuring in politics until this latter 19th century generation. Woman has less business in politics to-day than she has had in any period of the world. Her social position was never higher, her advantages, and privileges were never greater than to-day. But lo, a great pity! Women in some sections are all stirred up on this equal rights question. They are all discontent. Has another serpent been in the garden? We will see later on. Woman's suffrage! Equal rights! What a cry of delusion! Let us see if she hasn't already more rights than man. We meet the lady on the street and lift our hat and bow; we see her in danger and fly to her rescue, or protection; we see her in need, or distress, and we kindly and politely offer our assistance; we abstain from all harsh, wicked, or vulgar language in her presence; we give way to her in the crowded car, or public gathering. The end is not yet. Does man have this respect from man? What woman? Man was born with a woman, for she is "bone of his flesh," and "as an angel, pure in nature, beautiful in strength, sent

to brighten his lonely life. "And the Lord God said, it is not good that the man should be alone; I will make a helpmeet for him." Thus, the woman was made for the man, and not the man for the woman. And even unto this day, when a marriage ceremony is performed we hear, "and do you agree to love, cherish, support and protect this woman, etc." But some one says, get out! We don't all want to marry! Its an evil spirit in woman when she concludes that she has outgrown man in heights of intelligence, that she no longer needs his guiding influence over the sea of life, or in physical strength, that she no longer needs his strong and loving protection. Yes, but one says you men are making laws against us. Good heavens! what another delusion. Industrial freedom. Merey brood over us! Can a woman think that voting will bring her any greater industrial freedom than she now possesses? What would it benefit her? Are there not thousands of idle men who enjoy this freedom? There is not an occupation under the sun from which women are debarred by law, save only from the holding of office. Is it the fat offices that women are after? Better be content by becoming the happy wife of some man who holds a fat office. God calls his gospel ministers. If a woman feels called, let her go. Modesty forbids ladies from practicing law. Delicate strength will ever restrict her successful practice of medicine; but as to all other occupations, they are open to her, and her labors in any of them will command just such wages as her competency will allow. Woman's intellect may soar just as high as that of man, she may master questions of state and municipal government, but, as she has ever done, she should stand by man's side, as his guiding angel, while he rules. "Man was born to rule," and sometimes his rule is tyrannical, but would woman's rule over woman be less tyrannical? Nay, but more so. But, oh, one says, we want to vote to change the present social system. We want to raise the standard of man's virtue to that of woman. When you do this, kind ladies, you will have to kill him, and reconstruct him. It seems wrong for him so to be, but he is built that way. Can the leopard change his spots? Would woman's franchise strengthen her own virtue? Woman is the standard of virtue. Man is virtuous in that degree that women are virtuous around him. He never rises to that height of purity which women reach, nor has never gone deeper into depravity than woman has sunk. Is man more tempting to sin, than he is tempted? Is woman a physical, or sexual slave against her will? If so, we have a divorce law that will emancipate her. Her evidence in court is weightier than man's evidence. She has never been discriminated against, but has rather been honored and favored by our law makers. Women of the South have never clamored for woman's rights. Why? Because here, women are not so numerous, but what those that wish can find a husband to support, and protect them. This woman's suffrage question had its origin in the North and East, among those long headed Republicans, and where there are great armies of women dependent upon their own rights. Why? Because here, a political scheme of the Republican party to come into power, and ever remain so. If women were allowed to vote, the great armies of women in the North among the lower, laboring classes, would flock to the polls, which votes would be mostly Republican, and it is said, that in some of the eastern states there are from 20 to 30 women to every man. Then look to the South and behold the vast armies of negro women flocking to the polls, while the more modest white woman would stay at home. With this southern negro vote, behold what a majority for the Republicans. The preachers favor woman's suffrage because they want her vote to help them vote more tax on whiskey, or vote it out as they say, and thus bring an end to all sins, which of course will usher in the millennium. Make haste ladies to help these preachers. They can't preach religion into people, and they want to vote the devil out of them. Now, in conclusion, I will in all earnestness proclaim to you, dear sisters, that when your fathers, your husbands, and your brothers fail to love you, and make laws to protect you, and do not trust this power to you. Do not try such an experiment. This discontent among women is the work of designing minds of designing men, and the Coxy common sense of the minds of the Calamity howling man, don't want to hold a higher

position in the hearts of true men than anything given to him under heaven. Well, I have stayed too long on my first visit. Will come again, if you welcome this time. Best wishes to all.

Straws Mill, Texas.

A HAPPY MOTHER.

MRS. LETHA BELL.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: It has been nearly a year since I visited the Household. I was then living near Eureka Springs, Ark. I had only been married a few months; was married December 11, 1892. I am now a happy mother of the dearest baby girl, I think, there is in Texas. Could I agree with Mabel?

I do so much enjoy reading TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and especially the Household. There is so much good advice for young mothers and girls. I am saving every paper for my little daughter to read when she is old enough, for I do mean to try, by Divine help, to raise her up in the way she should go; not would, but should go, for we would all be astray if not guided aright.

I enjoy Wandering Bachelor's letters so much. I think he must be a good man—and Stella, Allie Lindsay Lynch and Mrs. Vanderhoef.

Well, I know you are wishing for me to go, so good-by, with best wishes for TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and the Household.

Tehacanna, Texas.

A CONSCIENTIOUS MOTHER.

MRS. N. E. GILBRETH.

Dear sisters of the Household: I just wish to step in a moment to thank you for the benefit and pleasure that I have derived from your columns. I have long been a silent but ardent admirer of the Household, and I feel that it is not just to receive so much without even giving thanks in return. I do so enjoy the pleasant Household chat, and have learned to love the kind editress very dearly.

Mrs. Vanderhoef's letters are so full of good advice on the training of children, and I am trying to profit by them, as I am a young mother, and have entrusted to my care two little boys, and I so long to guide their little feet aright. Now they are like the fragile bough that bends and breaks by the slightest breeze, but by careful training they may become in mature years the strong branch that defies the fiercest gale.

Alice E. Wells' letters are so good and interesting. I always feel that time spent in reading them is well improved. Hope she will visit the Household often.

Wishing you all much success in your good work, I make my exit.

Penn, Texas.

SELF REFORM THE ONLY TRUE BASIS OF REFORM.

A TRAMP.

As a tramp was honored with a chair when he called in out of the last shower, he will now dare to call in out of the heat of the sun. To get rid of A Tramp, it may be necessary to extend to him a chair in the attitude of a club rather than as a seat in which he may rest.

From the standpoint of A Tramp matters may be viewed differently from a view taken on a position of social distinction; therefore, opinions emanating from this low situation must be lowly estimated.

A Tramp is a legal voter, and has exercised that privilege (?) or right (?). Have the results of the exercise of the franchise for more than one century been satisfactory to those who have used it? Are the men in this country more contented upon political questions than women are? A negative answer must be given to both these questions. The lack of the exercise of franchise is not the underlying cause of discontent among women, which can be removed by the exercise thereof. Women's calculations upon the results of their exercising the franchise are so exaggeratedly overdrawn that sad disappointment, I fear, would inevitably follow the achievement of their fond dream. Neither honesty, morality, nor virtue can be indelibly stamped upon the minds or actions of humanity by the force of law, even if the whole powers of government were turned over to the authority of the female sex.

While A Tramp can expect nothing better than sad disappointment from the exercise of franchise by women, he could never discover any just reasons for the masculine sex to assume to themselves privileges that they would deny to the opposite sex. This absence of justice is as notoriously marked in matters social and industrial as it is in questions political. It was asserted by a person once that if the children of any government

Cousins' League.

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

I will ask the patience of all the cousins who have written during the month of June. I have on hand quite a budget left over from May, which I will get in as fast as we have room. I expect there are quite a number awaiting my inspection at my home in Dallas. I am visiting in Waxahachie, detained by sickness, much longer than I expected to be. So if there is a letter from any one of the cousins demanding a reply, which they have failed to receive, this will explain the seeming neglect.

Schools are all out now, and what a good time the cousins are having. I wonder how the girls and boys spend these long, bright days. There is so much time for play that I am sure they get tired of it and long for something which will be amusing, and at the same time profitable. How nice to take a good book, and seeking a nice shady nook or corner spend a part of the time in reading or studying. Most boys have a mania for fishing, and will spend hours—sometimes whole days, on the banks of the creek, or fishing. The girls are not so fond of this pastime, but they love the woods, to gather flowers and watch the birds. This is a season when so much may be accomplished to improve the mind, and to learn useful things for future life. The girls can learn to do housework, but most of the Cousins' League seem to be able to help mamma in the household. There is darning and patching which are really fine arts when properly done, arts which all ladies should be perfect in, and the cousins are to be the ladies of the coming years. I saw a little girl a few days ago, who wore black hose. She had torn a hole in one of them, and had taken a needle with white thread, run around the hole, and had drawn it into a pucker which stood out like a big puff. My first thought was, that she was a very careless little girl, but when she told me that she had no black thread, and she could not bear to go with a hole in her stocking, I changed my mind, and thought her a very neat little girl, who would some day make a lady. That person is a lady, no matter how humble her place in life, who is neat in her dress, quiet and amiable in her manner, and virtuous in her conduct, and the boys, though they follow the plow daily, out wood, do all kinds of hard work, they are to be the gentlemen of future years, and now is the golden season of youth, when each must lay the foundation of future usefulness by cultivating the brain and the heart, training themselves to be industrious, gentle, courteous and kind.

Dear cousins: I am only eight years old. I have been going to school but we have vacation now. I have been studying three books. My papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and I like the cousin's League the best. I can cook, wash dishes, sweep and make up the beds. Pa has some fine Buff Cochins chickens.—ANNIE L. TOWERS, Thornton, Texas.

I am a native Texan, 14 years old, and live in Stephenville. I am visiting my little friend, Dora. My mother is a widow. I have one brother, no sisters. I have two pet cats and two pigeons. I like to stay in the country, because we can ride horseback and have a good time. I have light hair and blue eyes. My mother keeps a hotel and my uncle and his wife live with us. They have a sweet little baby four months old, and I play with her all the time when I am at home.—ZETTA EZELL, Stephenville, Tex.

I am a Texas girl also whose papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and I like it. I am not going to school now. I can cook, wash dishes, iron, sweep and make beds. I have one brother and one sister. My brothers name is Fred and is five years old, and my sisters name is Stella, and is eight years old. It is very dusty and windy here. We have a Jersey cow and calf and also have a Holstein. We live two miles and a half west of Poolville. Sister says she is going to be an art teacher, and I mean to be a school teacher. I have no pets. I can pick one hundred and twenty-five pounds of cotton a day.—GERTRUDE MERRELL, Poolville, Texas.

Dear cousins: I am a brother to John Flynn Jr. I am nine years old and John is ten now. I have a little puppy.

I love it very much. Its name is Friend. I would like to be one of the cousins of the League as John is. I am going to school. But it is closed for a while because there is a meeting going on in town. I have a pet colt in the lot. Its name is Pearl G., after my friend in Galveston, Texas. Papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and likes it very much. So do I. Papa went to the ranch to-day, to see how his crops were getting along. I have been wanting to write to you for some time, but always too busy at play.—JAS. G. FLYNN, Meridian, Texas.

I am a farmer's son, 20 years old, and would like to join the Cousins' League for the first time. I have been reading TEXAS FARM AND RANCH now for three months, and I think it is a very interesting paper. I am making a little crop for myself this year, but next year I will get all I make. I have twenty-six acres of wheat and six acres of corn, and six acres of cotton, and four acres of oats. I have a buggy and horse, and take TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and the Fort Worth Gazette, and the Weekly Appeal-Avalanch. I have four brothers and three sisters. I am the youngest. As my letter is getting long, I will quit for this time.—J. J. MILLER, Melissa, Texas.

Dear Mrs. Buchanan: I am a little girl, 11 years old. Papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and I like to read the cousin's letters very much. I have for pets a Minorca hen and rooster. Papa has two incubators, and we hatch a great many little chickens from them, and my two pets were hatched from them, too. I have two sisters, whose names are Clara and Lina Ollard. As my first letter reached the waste basket, I will close, with best love to the cousins. Your little friend—KALHARMA M. OLLARD, Cypress, Texas.

Dear Aunt Sallie. A little girl, 10 years old, wishes to join the Cousins' League. My papa takes TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and I think it is a splendid paper. I have but one pet, and that is my little sister, Zella. I go to school, 9 months of the year in Tyler. I have four brothers and one sister. I go to Sunday school every Sunday. I help my mamma do all the housework. Hurrah for the girls; I hope they will keep ahead of the boys.—PEARL SHUFORD, Tyler, Texas.

Dear Auntie: May I join the Cousins' League? I do enjoy reading the Cousins' letters and the household so much. The first thing I do when we get TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, is to read the cousin's letters and then the Household. I think both departments are very interesting. I am going to school now and like my teacher splendidly. My studies are grammar, physiology, geography, history, arithmetic and spelling. I am 13 years old and weigh 96 pounds. My papa is a farmer, but he has quit raising cotton. We were needing rain real bad, and a nice shower fell last night. I saw a letter from Viola Turner in the Cousins' League some time ago. She lives near us and we go to school together. Well Auntie, if I see this in print probably I will write again. I will close with love and best wishes for all.—MATTIE E. SMART, Leesville, La.

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Galveston Business University "Mr. J. F. Smith, Galveston, Texas. My Dear Sir: There were no World's Fair medals issued, therefore on one has received any. Mr. Wilbur B. Smith, of Lexington, Ky., was not in the Business Education Exhibit, and so did not compete with any one in that exhibit. Yours truly, S. S. PARKARD, Pres. Business Education Exhibit at World's Columbian Fair." Anyone claiming World's Fair honors is a fraud trying to deceive you. **J. F. SMITH, Principal** Galveston Business University.

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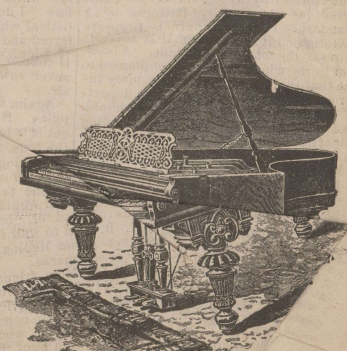
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Is it a fact that Berkshire sows (full bloods) are worse to eat their young than half breeds?—E. K. REAGIN, Foney, Texas.

ANS.—We don't think there is any proof that Berkshires are worse about eating pigs than half breeds, pure breeds or hogs of no breed. We know of no statistics bearing on the matter.

I have a small vineyard, and am anxious to make some wine, but as I have several different varieties of grapes, they do not ripen together in sufficient quantities. Is there any way of keeping the first grapes that ripen in good condition until the others ripen—say two or three weeks? Can good wine be made with black and red grapes mixed?—J. HILTON, Dallas, Texas.

ANS.—You ought to be able to keep grapes in a cool, dry cellar for two or three weeks. It might be well to try storing and watching them closely, and upon first indication of rotting mash them and proceed with the wine making. Over ripe are better for wine making than under ripe ones. 2. Black and red grapes will make as good wine as either alone, conditioned only by the fact that some varieties make better wine than others, generally proportioned to the sugar content.

A correspondent, whose name and address has been mislaid, asks, "Is there any such thing as a grass mite in fattening hogs, and where can it be found."

ANS.—There are several. The cyster, repens, or nut grass, produces a nut like tuber much relished by hogs and children, and other proper. The chufa is another. C. esculenta is much like the nut grass, but produces its tubers near the surface, and are excellent for hogs and poultry. C. phymatodes is another variety, a perfect pest, known as coco grass. Chufas can be bought at any seed house.

VETERINARY.

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

Will you inform me how to cure a wart? It made its appearance last August, and continued to grow until about the size of a pint cup, when I had it cut off. I saw nothing more of it for four or five months, when about two months ago it made its appearance, and is about the size of a hen's egg. It is raw, and bleeds freely at the time. It is on a good mule, and I am anxious to cure it if possible.—J. R. MCCAIN, Mooringsport, La.

ANS.—Throw and secure your mule; take a firm hold of the wart with your thumb and finger close to its base; twist and pinch out if you can. If you cannot do this, pull it out as far as you can and with a sharp knife dissect it out, and apply enough of the following lotion to moisten the wound, once a day till well: one drachm of bi-chloride of mercury; alcohol, two ounces.—FOLSETTER.

I have a horse that has had feet (supposed cause, founder) cannot use him without shoes, and his hoof is so rotten that shoes will only stay on a few days before breaking loose. Can you tell me how to treat hoofs to toughen them, or the best way to manage him?—CHAS. S. JONES, Bartlett, Texas.

ANS.—Stand your horse in mud up above his hoofs for two or three days; then take him to your blacksmith and have him pare out the sole well, till it gives a little to pressure under the frog, then out towards the wall; let the heels down as low as possible; cut out the bars then; lower the toe and round the walls so the edges of the hoofs will not break off. Now mix equal parts of tallow, beeswax and pine tar in a water bath, and apply a thin coating to the hoof three times a week and stand in mud occasionally.—FOLSETTER.

Will you please tell me through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH what to do for my young Jack? I have given him one drachm of iodine of potassium for 30 days, as directed by you. He is some better, but he still rears and knocks his hind feet together when he walks. He seems to be worse in damp, cloudy weather than any other time. I would like to tell a horse that has got the splinters from one that has had a case of distemper?—J. W. RUSHING, Prairieville, Texas.

ANS.—Continue the potash every other day for a month more, and at the same time give him a long time and patience to cure paralysis.—FOLSETTER.

I have a mare, five years old, that has a lump between the jaws—a kind of double lump, and there are about 15 months. It has no discharge from the nose, but has a deep cough, for she will double its size, when ridden hard. It is so. Has a good appetite, full of milk, and in good condition. What can I do for it?—J. W. RUSHING, Prairieville, Texas.

ANS.—Lumps are enlarged subcutaneous glands and have occurred as a disease of the horse. They are not likely to be cured, and would have to be removed if it would be of any use to you.

could, give him two ounces each of chlorate and nitrate of potassium; four drachms of tartar emetic; two drachms of nux vomica; two drachms of gentian, and one ounce of Barbadoes aloes, mixed and made into twelve powders, and give one a day. This should be kept up for a month or more.—FOLSETTER.

I have a fine jack, three years old, that is very lame in his left fore leg, and left hind legs stands bowed to the right, and he groans piteously when lying down. He will be 4 years old in October. He has served 40 mares. Is that too many, and is that the cause of the trouble? I have taken the best of care of him and am now rubbing his legs in hot water and salt and rubbing with Wonderful Liniment.—J. H. L. KELLY, Durbin, Texas.

ANS.—The service of that many mares is not too much for a well developed. Well fed three-year-old jack, and has nothing to do with his lameness. Your treatment, I think, will effect a cure if well followed.

My jack has something the matter with his fore feet; he bites them around the edge of the hair, and under his pastern joints. He has bit them until they are nearly raw. About a month ago a strip came out of the center of one of his fore feet about 1 1/2 inches wide. He is in one corner. Please tell me what is the matter, and a remedy.—W. A. FAIRBANKS, Jappa, Texas.

ANS.—Apply the following lotions once a day to sores and cover with raw cotton and bandages; bichloride of mercury, two drachms; alcohol, four ounces; liquor plumbi acetis, one drachm. Enough of the solution to moisten the parts sufficient to apply. If he ceases to bite the bandages tie him so he cannot, or cover with leather boots.—FOLSETTER.

I have a colt that is a week old; there seem to be an inability to stand on his feet; his legs give way at the ankle joints in his front legs. I wish you would please direct me what is best to do for him. When he walks his ankles give way and bend forward, and he walks on the joints, and they are very sore.—E. P. MCCOOL, LEM, M. D. Cedarville, Ala.

ANS.—Take a piece of hoop iron about eighteen inches long and bend it the shape of the front of the natural limb and about three inches of the lower end extend along the sole of the foot; cover it with muslin sewed firmly to it as fixing a splint for a fracture. Now attach the foot up half way to the knee, or more, with a bandage passing around the splint, and leg, not too tight so as to arrest the circulation and dress the sores on front of pastern with iodiform. In a week or two it will walk all right.—FOLSETTER.

DALLAS LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Quotations reported by Carter's Stock Yards, Dallas, Texas.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Choce grass steers, Common to fair grass steers, Choice grass cows, Common to fair grass cows, etc.

ANOTHER GEORGIA GOVERNOR.

Georgia is famous for goobers and governors, both of which she produces of the very best class. The present governor, is as well known as an agricultural writer, as he is as governor. Gen. C. A. Evans, who will succeed him has written many excellent things calculated to bless rural life. The following on the Farm Home is worth reading, and consequently worth publishing:

There is a charm about the story of old Obad Edom, the honest, brave old farmer who took the ark into his house and kept it there until it could be established in its national position. We have home of this steady justification. It is a model worthy of imitation. It is certain that according to the laws of his country, and unnumbered by the Holy Doubles the earliest duty of a mortman owes to himself, his family, society and state, is to provide a home where he can enjoy the sweets of family and soial life, and which he can hold as a free citizen of his commonwealth. This is sometimes difficult to do, and sometimes unforeseen difficulties prevent the attainment of this great object. But "happy is the man who is in such a case" where he can call his house his own, however humble it may be.

The farm home is capable of attractions that cannot be given to the houses in cities by the expenditure of thousands of dollars. The site on the hill, the natural growth in the yard, the broad view, unobstructed by hard rows of brick and mortar, the sweet, fresh air,

and the pure water from the well or spring, are all advantages which nature provides for the family in the country home. What a splendid place in which to rear the tender offspring of the family into well rounded maturity, free from the excitements that overstrain the forming nerves. Perhaps this has something to do with the fact that so many successful men in cities proudly point to the fact that they spent their early years as toilers on the farm.

By all means, make the country home the most attractive spot on earth. True enough, the farmer's toil is not often rewarded with riches, and he has many obstacles to overcome in order to succeed even in making a living. But admitting all that, he has a calling which can be adorned with the graces of home and social life. To do this he must be still a practical, and not a sentimental farmer (if flowers bloom about his house, the corn will still toss its tall tassels and hang out its weedy ears in his fields. Music by his daughters in the house will not supercede the melody of the plowshare in his ground. The farmer is a man whose home can show comfort, beauty and utility all combined.

Much has been wisely written about the necessity of improving the farmer's home life, and line must be added to line and precept to precept, until living in the country comes at least to a parity with life in the town. To this end the grouping of good homes must receive more attention, the roads that lead to market, to church, and to the neighbor's must by common consent and united endeavor be improved. The school house ought to be a better structure, and the churches must be reared.

"Tell me about home life," said a philosopher, "and I will foretell the destiny of your country." As the family, so the nation of families, and as the farm home appears, so may we judge of the real prosperity of the land. Sad, indeed, the situation of a land where all profess to be gliding that appears in the vain show of municipal wealth, where the homes of the people express by a mournful dilapidation either that poverty prevails or the advantages of the country home life are unappreciated.

Texas Industries: Some law or machine for the speedy extermination of all dogs found outside of the owners' premises in every incorporated town, or city in Texas should be devised at once. If it is not in the power of the city councils to do this, the next Legislature should do it.

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men's bosoms yet remains the thirst for blood so indicative of the nature of the noble savage; and the boy too a witness of and participant in the deed, taught thus early to violate any trample under foot the precept, "Thou shalt not kill." But perhaps the man knew no better. Let us hope this was so and believe that "evil is wrought for want of thought as well as want of heart."

G. W. GRAHAM.

FARMER'S INSTITUTES IN MILAM CO.
LILAC TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:
I send you the program for the Milam County Farmers Institutes for the 28 and 29 of Sept.—Judge E. B. Muse and A. F. McNally will make addresses. Our program is not filled out, but hope to finish it at our next meeting. We will also have an exhibit of our stock and farm products with premiums awarded. We would be pleased to have the editor of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH come down. W. G. FIELDS, Pres.

DISCUSSIONS.

1. Diversified Farming, by Prof. J. H. Connell, of the A. & M. College.
2. Special Farming, by F. W. R. Hubert, of Milam county.
3. Hay Farming, by H. Howlinney of Davilla, F. A. Graves of Lila, Tom Evans of Hutto, Williamson county.
4. Fruit Growing on the Farm, by Prof. R. H. Price of the A. & M. College, and F. A. R. Hubert.
5. Truck Farming, by D. S. Outlaw, of Lila.
6. Hog Raising, by B. F. Wedel, of Heidelberg, W. A. Clark of Killeen, and G. A. King, of Taylor.
7. Poultry for the Farm, by Uncle Snow of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and T. C. Ritchey of Georgetown.
8. Cotton Culture, by M. M. Caldwell, J. M. Hodnett, L. Moore, and G. W. Eudaly.
9. Corn culture, by
10. Why We Plow, by J. P. McLane.
11. Dairy Farming, by B. V. Amee.
12. Potato Culture, by A. H. Kerr.

This program is subject to changes, and some of the subjects have no assignments. The program committee will meet soon and arrange fully. The first of next October was suggested as a proper time for the next meeting, but after consideration appeared to develop a consensus of opinion favorable to holding a two days meeting during the summer, and then have a county exhibit with premiums awarded, in the fall. All who attended were delighted with the outlook, and with but little effort now, this county can go to the front in institute work, all will gather valuable information and we will have a county fair, may be with a small beginning, but it will grow. We call upon the other papers of the county to lend encouragement to this laudable enterprise. It is of and for the farmers.

BRENHAM WANTS THE NEXT YEAR'S HORTICULTURAL MEETING.

Brenham crosses.
The Texas State Horticultural Society will convene in Houston in July on the 11th for a three day's session. The Society met here several years since, and the beauty of the pavilion, with its wealth of flowers, fruits and elegant home and foreign talent decorations are delightful memories yet. The banquet afterwards was most enjoyable, the toasts were eloquent and the visitors were well pleased. Fruit and flower men and their families who visited Brenham then will want to come again, we know. We sincerely hope that our missionaries will be successful.

At a meeting of the Brenham Fire Department, held June 5th, 1894, John G. Rankin, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company, presiding, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That the Mayor and Common Council of Brenham be requested to extend an invitation to the Texas State Horticultural Society to hold their next annual meeting in Brenham. And that the Brenham Fire Department will place their park grounds and pavilion at the disposal of the Association for its use, and in addition thereto the Brenham Fire Department will make up and offer a premium list of the value of \$500, as an inducement to have the said Association hold their next annual meeting in Brenham in 1895.

J. M. BRYNES, Sec. B. F. D."
At a called meeting held on the 27th of June of the City Council, the following invitation was by unanimous vote of the board extended to the State Horticultural Society:
We, the Mayor and Aldermen

city of Brenham, Texas, representing the citizens, do hereby most cordially invite the Texas State Horticultural Society to hold their next annual meeting in Brenham, pledging our citizens to use their best efforts in assisting the Association to make the meeting of 1895 a success. And further, the Hon. T. B. Botts and Harry Haynes are appointed a special committee to attend the meeting of the Association in July, 1894, and present, in behalf of the city, this invitation.

H. C. MCINTYRE, Clerk.
J. A. WILKINS, Mayor.

JAPAN RICE.

Crowley La Signal.

Those few planters who experimented with Japan rice last season are well pleased with the results, and a material increase in the acreage planted will be the result this year. We sometime ago made a statement of the yield of both rough and clean obtained by Green & Shomaker, showing it to be far in advance of the Honduras. A small amount of this rice was also planted by P. S. Lovell, and the yield of rough was fully up to that of Green & Shomaker. The bulk of the crop was sold to the Lake Charles Rice Mill, Mr. Lovell retaining only twelve sacks of the poorest—that which had grown along the edge of the field, and was very badly mixed with red. This, he recently brought to the mill for the purpose of having it ground for feed, but Mr. Pickett desiring to experiment with the Japan rice, thought he would try cleaning and see what it would make. The twelve sacks weighed 2,100 pounds in the rough. When weighing up the output he found that he had 700 pounds head rice, which, at 4 cents, is worth \$28; 400 pounds of line rice, worth 2½ cents, \$10; 200 pounds of No. 2, or brewers' rice, worth 1½ cents, \$3; total value of the cleaned product of the 2,100 pounds of rough, \$41. This makes an average of \$3.15 per barrel. Aside from this there was a considerable quantity of bran and flour, which is certainly an exceptionally fine yield from rice that was considered valueless, except for feed. The Japan rice turns out a much larger per cent. of head rice than does the Honduras, and it commands a higher price in the market. Mr. Pickett informs us that the time required to clean it is not more than two-thirds that of the Honduras or Carolina. The acreage thereabouts will be larger than last season, and if the experiment proves proportionately as successful, it is safe to predict that another year will witness a large increase in the acreage of Japan rice.

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION, CLEVELAND, O.

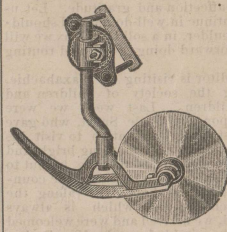
The 13th International Christian Endeavor Convention convenes in Cleveland, O., July 11th to 15th. It will be attended by about 25,000 young people, and will afford a rare opportunity for hearing the most noted Christian workers of the day, and besides, furnish a most delightful summer trip at very little expense. Tickets will be sold July 8th to 11th inclusive, at one fare for the round trip, good to return until July 31st, but if deposited with the joint agent of the terminal lines in Cleveland, on any date prior to July 31st, will be made valid for return until September 15th.

Delegates and visitors from Texas will be assigned to private homes surrounding Madison Avenue Congregational church, which will be their headquarters, at very moderate rates, or if preferred, hotel accommodations can be had for \$2 per day.

Attractive side trips to Niagara Falls, Toronto, Canada; Chautauque, and other points, by boat and rail at cheap rates, will be arranged from Cleveland, Texarkana is the rallying point for the State. At 7:30 p. m. on Monday, July 9th, the special excursion cars will leave there over the "Cotton Belt Route" for Memphis, and then via the L. & N. for Cincinnati, and via the Big Four to Cleveland, arriving there in time for the opening exercises on Wednesday evening. This is the official route selected by Rev. H. G. Scudday, Excursion manager for Texas delegates and visitors, who will give all necessary information, and will mail an itinerary of the trip, giving details to all persons writing him in reference thereto, at Longview, Texas, or

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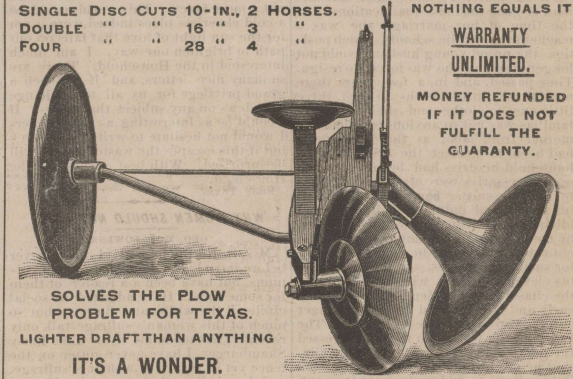
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TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Dallas, Texas.

Correspondence.

CROPS IN STONEWALL COUNTY.

RAYNER, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

The crops in this county at present promise a heavy yield. Corn will make from 30 to 40 bushels per acre. The cotton is most all late owing to the dry weather in the spring, but promise a large crop. All kinds of garden vegetables are plentiful. The wild plums are ripe, and are being rapidly gathered. Some have been marketed at \$1.50 per bushel. The wheat and oat crop were cut short on account of dry weather early in the spring. There are a great many people coming from the east to this county on account of the cheap lands. The vacant land in this county has nearly all been taken up, but there is plenty of good school land in this county yet unreserved, which can be had at from \$2 to \$3 per acre in any quantities desired. The open range is splendid; stock of all kinds are fat. We have a good school facility as almost anywhere in the state; free schools run from eight to ten months in the year. C. E. WASON.

ANOTHER PASADENA IN THE FIELD.

PASADENA, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

The farmers of Pasadena, met at the home of the writer, on Saturday evening June 23rd and organized "The Pasadena Pioneer Fruit Growers Association." J. F. Wafer was chosen president, C. R. Mungler secretary and treasurer.

The object of the association is to get as much information as possible in regard to fruit culture; the best varieties of each kind of fruit for the coast country. Pasadena is a new place, just opened up one year ago. It is plotted into ten acre and twenty acre lots. We expect many new settlers the coming year. All of us are planning to set out fruit. Our little settlement numbers now seventy-six of which 24 are of school age. Lumber is arriving for the first lumber yard, also for a house for Prof. Doyell, W. W. Anderson and for the school house and academy. We expect to have the school open about September 15th.

We have settled on a tract of land consisting of 4840 acres. The L. H. & N. Railroad runs through the center and a town is plotted on the road. The land fronts Buffo lo Bayou; the town has an artesian well; is nine miles East by South from Houston, and is twelve miles from the bay. Our little settlement is all northerners but one, Mr. Pitt, who is from North Texas and is a thorough practical farmer from whom we are able to get much valuable information. We propose to buy our fruit trees all together in one order. We want to get the addresses of as many southern nurseries as we can. There are four subscribers to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH here.

We are anxious for more neighbors. We have all been accustomed to good schools and we propose to have such here, but parents and school children are necessary. I will answer any inquiries in regard to Pasadena, if inquiries have a stamp enclosed. We have in our tract here about 600 acres of timber, balance fine black soil prairie. We have this year planted on our new ground, corn, cotton, tobacco, sorghum, potatoes, Irish potatoes, cow peas, and nearly all kinds of garden stuff. We have a chicken ranch here owned by F. E. Foster, where several varieties of fowls are raised. We have a graded wagon road to Houston where we can drive in two hours, or we can go on the cars or via Bayou on steamer.

C. R. MUNGER.

PLANT LIFE.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Mr G. L. Crittenden of Bonham, Texas, writes that "There has been an insect that destroys my melon vines. It gets on the under side of the leaf and specks it all over with eggs, and kills the whole vine. It sucks so much and discharges so much that the ground beneath is black, like black grease had been poured over it. It has killed all of my cucumber vines. It seems to be more destructive on manured ground. The vines attacked have the appearance of being burned up by the sun. The insect resembles, very much, the cotton louse, and is also found on my okra. Any information as to what they are and what can be done to prevent their ravages will be thankfully received. I send

you a leaf with some of the insects on it. G. L. CRITTENDEN."

ANS.—The leaf and insects received. The insect mentioned is the plant louse of which so much complaint has been made of late by all market gardeners. There are several species of these destructive plant lice (aphides), they are very destructive to all plants which they attack. They eject from their bodies through tubes at the extremity of the body, the juices drawn from the plant, which is a sticky, honey-like substance, sometimes called honey-dew. They do not deposit the eggs on the leaves as mentioned by Mr. Crittenden, but the young are born alive, during the summer months and several generations are produced during one season without the intervention of the males. Late in the season, however, appear both male and female, they pair and eggs are deposited, which hatch next spring—all females with the capacity to produce several generations; all females as mentioned above. This process is called parthenogenesis (the successive production of procreating individuals from a single ovum), and accounts for the rapid production of these plant lice.

The only methods of destruction outside of their natural enemies (the lady bird and her larva, and the larva of several other insects) are soap-suds, a decoction of tobacco, coal oil emulsion, carbolic acid, etc. Of these coal oil or petroleum emulsion is perhaps the most successful. In any and all cases the solutions must actually touch the plant lice to be of any avail. By keeping a careful watch in the spring, and destroying them as soon as they begin to appear, you will have less trouble. The solutions may be used as a spray or sprinkled on the plants. All these methods are troublesome. Rotation of crops will help you out some. Do not plant your vines on the same land next year. H. E. MITTERRA.

OVER PRODUCTION.

WAXAHACHE, Texas.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

I dont know whether I know what "over production" means or not, but about ten days back we had an abundance of rain and my wife is one of those thrifty women that make every edge cut, and when the rains came she had spread "under the drip" all the barrels, tubs, buckets, etc., she could muster, and of course they all caught full of water. Well, I dont know just how it is, but in warm weather when rain water stands long in vessels it soon gets full of "wiggie tails" and then in a very short time mosquitoes follow. The rain water caught in the above mentioned barrels, etc. soon produced all—more mosquitoes than one family could use and you know that it is said that "Texas mosquito like the ancient Pharissee, always blows his horn before he preys." A few days ago a crowd of them gathered about my bed to hold, I suppose, some sort of a carnival feast or fourth of July celebration. I heard them blowing their horns, and I knew that they would soon begin to prey, and I tell you when a hungry Texas mosquito preys, he is in earnest about it. No sir, it is none of your long-winded, cold, formal, wordy prayers that some good men pray in public, telling the Lord what is going on down here in Texas and making suggestions to Him as to what they think he ought to do. But he gets right down to business and though he may not wring tears from his audience—or victim—or cause their knees to ache, or prey them to sleep as some good men do—he generally creates a stir, a sensation or much feeling. Knowing all this, when I heard the "rustling of wings" I grew restless and began slapping and refreshing as them to drive them away. Wife said "what's the matter with you?" I said "dont you hear those mosquitoes blowing their horns?" She said "Maybe that moth balls will drive them away" and suiting the action to the word, she arose got the moth balls and gave me two of them. I placed one at my feet and one near my head and in less than three minutes the Pharisic little rascals had adjourned the meeting, sine die, and were heard no more that night, and now I keep a moth ball, one at my head and one at my feet every night, and the little mosquitoes have flown to parts unknown, but wife is threatening to take the balls away from me—says I am sleeping entirely and refreshing as them to drive them away. I dont know what trouble in getting me up to breakfast. You see we came very nearly having an "over production" of mosquitoes. The fine season we had has given us

fine wheat crops, and oat crops, and now we have the most flattering prospects for an abundant corn and cotton crop, and even now some are beginning to cry "over production." Well I always enjoy this sort of "over production" if prices are low.

It is true that at present prices it will hardly pay us to thresh our wheat and haul it to market and I dont know whether the prices on our other crops will be any better or not, and if we can't sell our produce at living prices I can't see how farmers are to pay their debts, and I now propose that the farmers who are in debt call a cautious meeting and resolve to "fillbuster." I can't see why farmers should not put on airs and gallop with the big bugs, and if our creditors suffer they must grin and bear it, but we will demand courtesy and they must let us "fillbuster" just as long as we please and not force us to a vote. It is true they are in the majority and could make us come to time, but I do hope they will ape the big ones and let us have some fun. UNCLE SNOOT.

P. S. I want to second the suggestion of F. J. Poer. "Can't we have a gathering at College Station, Texas, say one or two days in August, of the farmers fruit growers and stockmen? Yes—I have never lost anything attending such a meeting. U. S.

P. S. No. 2. Rah for Arcadia. Thats right friend Tolar, get your people to raise their own hogs and chickens and you'll never need any politics. Yes, Mr. McFarland you may expect an order from me for a barrel of Triumph potatoes next January. Many thanks. U. S.

WELBORN'S TRIUMPH POTATO.

CALVERT, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Wishing to secure a potato that could be relied on to produce a fall crop, I sent to Hon. Jeff Welborn for seed to plant enough for an experiment. His liberality enabled me to plant four rows of same length as our regular planting of the Early Rose, the seed of which were bought here in the open market. In the preparation of the soil, planting and cultivation both varieties were treated alike, except that the tubers of the Welborn potato were cut smaller than the Early Rose. The Early Rose started off earlier than the Triumph, but the latter soon caught up with the Rose, and now at harvesting we find the Welborn Triumph has more than doubled in yield the Early Rose, under exactly the same conditions. Uncle Snoot's Triumph potato seeds, of which he tells us how he failed, were like the bunch yams I bought—a fraud and cheat. I shall plant the Welborn potato for a fall crop. W. B. MORROW.

WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN.

INTERLAACHEN, FLA.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Somebody has been figuring that in the last 16 months the loss of the people of the United States have been 10 per cent. of their entire property, or at the rate of twenty-four million dollars an hour.

Who is responsible for this loss? Is it the heritage of 30 years Republican misrule, say the president and congress. The Republican party is responsible.

The failure of the administration to carry out the pledges of the party who elected them and embodied in the Chicago platform. Those we placed in power are responsible by failing to redeem our pledges, say the Democratic press and party. It is a possibility that the party in power would fulfill their pledges to overthrow the industrial order of the past thirty years, that has destroyed confidence, shut up money in strong boxes, is rotting down our mills, making tramps of our mechanics, reduced wheat to 50 cents a bushel and cotton to seven cents per pound, crowded families into single rooms, made tenant property valueless, stopped imports by the hundreds of millions and sent our gold to Europe; depleted the gold reserve till gold will soon cease to be a circulating medium, reduced receipts of the government until they fall to meet expenditures by \$75,000,000, while our immaculate senate votes a tax of \$40,000,000 on the consumers of the United States for the benefit of the sugar trust.

Who killed cock robin? Why the Democratic administration, say the Republican.

We gave you good times under the tariff but you wanted to do better and here you are. We have not had time to reform the abuses of the Republican party yet. The first effects of medicine are disagreeable, say the party in power—give us

time and your confidence. Thirty years out of control has made us a little rusty, but wait until the Wilson-Brice-Gorman-Carlisle Tariff bill is passed and you will see what you will see.

Absolute free trade or the McKinley tariff, either would have been preferable to sixteen months of doubt, with the prospect that twelve millions of families will each be taxed \$3.33 cents the coming year to feed the maw of the sugar trust. Who killed cock robin? G. W. H.

BLISTER BEETLES.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Mr. G. W. L. Robertson of Comanche, Texas, sends us a box of insects, which arrived in good order, and writes: "They are death to potatoes, tomatoes, squashes, cucumbers, etc., and they come in droves. Their color is bronze and steel gray. What is their name and what can be done to keep them off?"

ANS.—They are the common potato beetle, or blister beetle; there are several species of these beetles which feed on potatoes, tomatoes, etc. This species is strictly a southern species so far as we have been able to observe. It differs from the ash-gray (Lytta cinerea, Fab.) of the northern states, in its being larger, and of a steel-gray color. Its habits are the same.

Several remedies have been tried; driving them in the heat of the day when they are most active, has been tried with good results, but they will return unless driven into dried grass or hay, and burned. Paris green is used to keep them off, also kerosene emulsion has rendered good service. These solutions should be used in the form of spray of such strength as not to injure the plant. LYTTA.

SOMETHING WRONG.

ENNIS, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

In last week's paper we have an article taken from the National Dairyman, in which the writer says that, "On May 21, 1894, a Jersey heifer just 13 months and 18 days old dropped a calf." The writer makes a very pretty little story out of it, but for a slight discrepancy he says, a little over a year ago he bought a little young bull and turned it into his herd. An hour or so later he served this heifer, when she was just 4 months and 18 days old. She had, he says, a calf, on May 21, 1894, when she was just 13 months and 18 days old. In either horn of the dilemma, there is something wrong, and dates recklessly handled, to say the least of it. I generally read every line about Jerseys or grass. GEO. H. HOGAN.

"THOU SHALT NOT KILL."

WACO, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch:

Being so pat to the subject I preface this with the lines of Scott's Bard. "Inhuman man! curses on thy heinous art, And blasted be thy murder aiming eye, May never pity soothe thee with a sigh, Nor ever pleasure gladden thy cruel heart,

No more the thickening brakes and verdant plains, To the stall homes or food or pastures yield. I'll miss the porting of the dewy lawn, And curse the ruffians aim, and mourn thy hapless fate."

Resting in the shade a few days ago, I was suddenly startled by the loud report of a gun close at hand, and looking up I saw a gentleman—but not a gentleman—in his buggy with the yet smoking gun in his hand which he had fired at a mocking bird sitting on one of my fence poles. The poor bird had but time to give its own death knell in a piercing shriek of terror, and fluttering towards its murderer, fell in the dust of the road, a mangled, bleeding, pulseless and useless form. And a child of seven or eight years stepping out of the buggy picked it up. This episode happened fifty yards from my door, and the coincidence between the tragedy of Burn's wounded hare and my mocking bird being so marked that like a flash the verses on the former by the poet came into my mind and inwardly I could not but deprecate that man's inhumanity who had so ruthlessly and wantonly slain a fellow mortal whose sweet song ever gladdened and cheered and whose gay and sprightly antics as he gambled with his mate on the grass or in the trees or swiftly darted amongst our domestic fowls to quench his thirst, were a theme of interest and source of instruction to the thinking onlooker. Isn't it strange that to day, with our enlightenment, nobler civilization, sweetness and light, higher citizenship, etc., that in

were given to him for twenty years, he would, at the end of that time, govern that nation.

Here is an opportunity for woman's political, industrial and social supremacy in this country, that is more easily and quickly attained than with a paper ballot. Let women organize themselves upon this line and demonstrate their executive ability to govern. Is woman's capacity to govern demonstrated by a degree of harmony and obedience among her own children, under her own immediate supervision? Visit your neighbors, and judge for yourselves. By questioning woman's capacity to govern, I do not wish to infer that man's capacity is greater than hers. There is a law in nature which demonstrates that force begets force; and that force pitted against force still further strains the conflict between them. Witness the growing contests in social, industrial and political circles, and a dread of a final conflict will steal over us. It would be just as reasonable to suppose we could place a sufficient number of black cats in one pile until the heap would be perfectly white as to suppose that we could institute a just government composed entirely of unjust individuals. So long as preferences and privileges are bestowed upon the possessors of wealth, the wealthy will increase their covetousness for more wealth, and the unfortunate poor increase in their enviousness until all sense of justice is lost on both sides. Self reform is the only true basis of any reform. Is the ballot necessary to this end? Example is more potent than precept. The use of the ballot to force others to do that which the user will not do himself or herself, is a hypocritical use thereof. Let each person ask himself or herself if he or she does the thing freely, for which the ballot is used to force others to do. A Tramp is human, to a partial extent, at least, hence his practical life, from force of circumstances, may not be wholly at par with his theory. If the children can be kept in the path of equitable justice the country will be safe, for the old hypocrits will die out of the way.

Poetry, Texas.

ENJOYS THE HOUSEHOLD.

EMMA SELP.

Mrs. Buchanan and Household: As I have not seen anything from this part of the country, I will write a word or two of it. We live in a good country; we can raise almost anything here. My husband takes four papers, and I like TEXAS FARM AND RANCH best of all. I like to read the Household department, and always read it first. It is full of good reading for young and old. O, how can Mabel speak so lightly of love? If it were not for love, life would not be worth living. How willingly we toil day after day for those we love! This is the first time I have ever written for publication. I will bid you all adieu and give place to a more competent writer.

Koeter, Texas.

WISHES TO BECOME A MEMBER.

MRS. LINNIE PARKER.

I want to extend a hearty handshake to all the members of the grand Household. I am not a member of this department, but I enjoy reading its columns just as though I were one. Some of the letters have set us all to thinking. I say us, because I feel that I am as deeply interested as any one.

I will not offer my opinion of love in this letter. I am delighted to learn that some are tired of the old, worn out beliefs of the world. Do not mind opposition, or being called strange; it will prove for your benefit by and by.

I want to thank Dr. Grace Danforth and Allie Lyndsay Lynch for their good letters—the former in issue of March 31st; the latter in issue of March 10th. I quite agree with both ladies regarding the subject upon which they wrote. They seem to think in perfect harmony with myself. Ah, if all women would listen to, or trust to common sense, as to these two ladies, our world would be a heaven compared with its present condition. I have read after several others who are awakening to the knowledge of woman's rights. Marriage should not be a necessity, as many people contend, but a mere choice. I say, like Allie L. L., let woman own herself. Allie, you express my sentiments exactly in the latter part of your letter, previously referred to. I was not aware that any one had ever thought of self-ownership as myself until I read your letter. If girls were educated to take care of themselves, they would not be ready to marry, would marry better, there would be less trouble and fewer divorces. No, there would not be near so many births

and children would be better developed in every way. There would not be so many unwilling mothers. Allie, I agree with you exactly on the starting point for criminals. I hope all who read your letter on that subject will weigh its contents very carefully.

I will make my exit, promising to come again, if agreeable with all. Best wishes to you all.
Honey Grove, Texas.

ANOTHER ADMIRER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

SUNFLOWER.

With the promise of not remaining long, I ask to be admitted to your Household circle. Like others, I have lacked the courage of entering before.

I was so glad when Ray Richmond's photo appeared in the columns of your paper, for I have wanted to see her face very much. She has such an interesting face.

Stella's letters interest me very much. I hope she will come again. I am glad that Mattie Daniels defends the country girls. There are some country girls who are as nice as many city girls, and they are much more practical.

Mary Morris' letters should certainly encourage many; and as for Wandering Bachelor, we could not get along without his budgets, so full of good advice.

In the last number of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, Frank H. comes boldly out, expressing his opinions on Woman's Rights. I, like him, think that a woman has a right to her husband's earnings, but her place is at home; but I do differ with him when he says, "give her a vote in all things."

Grace Lunar has such a sweet manner, and her letters show that her nature is sweeter than her name. I have sadly broken my promise, but could not help but say the little that I did.

Victoria, Texas.

A bad complexion

means misery to many—it is sadly disfiguring in woman. It is one of nature's danger signals—means impure blood, poor circulation. Not incurable, but very troublesome and annoying. Are you a sufferer in mind and body from a bad complexion? If so, don't delay or neglect a cure, but commence at once taking



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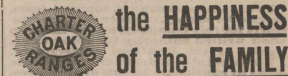
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Farm and Stock.

Train up a colt in the way he should go, and when he becomes old he will not depart from it.

Fall lambs conditioned and marketed in the spring is the highest priced meat sold, and this is profitable to the seller.

Cattle feeders are inclined to smile aloud when they view the widespread green of the summer pastures. Grass is the greatest of cattle kings.

Sheep may be turned into a corn field, as soon as the corn is made, and before fully ripe. They will not harm the corn but will greatly benefit themselves.

Many shipments of cull muttons have been received at Chicago and sold and proceeds remitted in postage stamps. This is getting the sheep business down fine.

No self respecting cow will pay more for her feed and care than it is worth. Her milk is her capital, and if you get it you must pay for it, and you get what you pay for and no more.

The best way to checkmate low prices for feed stuffs is to keep good stock to eat them. It is bad policy for the farmer to do the hard work, and let the commercial feeder make all the profit.

The Texas Stockman states that Mr. G. W. Fulton, of Corpus Christi, recently sold 100 horses at \$11 each—giving the purchaser 1000 head to select from. There were no pure breds among them.

Mr. F. E. Roessler, who has just returned from the Pecos Valley, reports that the farmers there are going largely into hog raising. Their alfalfa fields and root crops will enable them to produce the finest pork at very little cost.

To make sheep pay, keep a close and accurate account with them, then if the result shows no profit you know what the matter is, and can remedy it. Unless you keep such accounts you don't know whether they are profitable or not.

Another light hay crop is reported for Great Britain. There is enough grass going to waste in Texas every year to supply the resulting demand, and ocean transportation comes handy. Why not take advantage of these natural advantages.

Pneumatics are all the go. Pneumatic tires for vehicles have passed the experimental stage, and pneumatic collars for the horses to pull by are the latest application of the principle. Pneumatic propulsion has been in use a long time, and promises great results in the future.

Before storing wheat or other grain in bins, take an old pot, and put in it a few pine splinters and a pound or two of sulphur. Set this on fire, close every opening, and get away from there. Next morning there will be no living insect or vegetable germ left to affect the grain.

Members of the Texas State Swine Breeders Association are requested to report to the secretary, Mr. A. A. Pittuck, at Dallas, all sales of pure bred stock, for free publication in **TEXAS FARM AND RANCH**. If registered, give name and number; if eligible but not registered, so state.

The office of secretary and treasurer of the American Guernsey Cattle Club has been removed from Farmington, Conn., to Petersboro, N. H. Correspondence should be addressed to Wm. H. Caldwell, the secretary, who will be pleased to answer any questions, or give any information regarding the breed to any who may address him.

At the recent sale of Hereford cattle by H. H. Clough, Elyra, Ohio, and J. S. Carlisle, Vesta, Nebraska, held at Dexter Park, Chicago, published in **National Stockman and Farmer**, we note the following to add to the beef producing resources of Texas: Ruby and bull calf, \$55; and Autumn Leaf, \$65; to W. S. and J. B. Ikard, Henrietta, Texas.

The loss to stock from drinking foul water is unknown, but there is every reason to believe that it is very large. A bunch of beef steers drank from a pond in Iowa in which there was the carcass of a calf which died of anthrax. Thirty-seven per cent of the steers died of the same disease. There is also great danger to human life and health from eating the flesh or milk of cattle thus poisoned. Water is the most common known vehicle of infection. We see the green and

stinking summer ponds from which milk cows drink and shudder at the probable results, in sickness and death, which are usually attributed to malaria.

Most swine diseases are caused by keeping the animals too closely confined in filthy pens and feeding them too much heat producing and fat forming food. Give plenty of range, especially while growing, and plenty of green feed, and when necessary to confine keep pens clean. It will pay.

Selling cotton seed for \$14 per ton and purchasing the meal, at \$20, and the hulls at \$4.25 per ton, are not profitable transactions for the farmer. On land needing manure the seed are worth more for that purpose than the oil mills pay for them. But at present prices for oil the mills cannot pay more.

Tuberculosis among high bred cattle is becoming somewhat alarming. The best authorities attribute the prevalence of the disease to close inbreeding and pampering. Recently nearly the entire herd at the Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical College were destroyed because the disease was found to exist in nearly every individual. Until recently there has been but little pecuniary loss from this cause among beef cattle because they were slaughtered and sold regardless of consequences. Now, however, inspection is a little more exacting and large numbers are condemned. But it is chiefly in milk cattle that the disease is most dangerous, because these are more subject to the disease, and because, less subject to inspection, and their milk, being eaten raw is a more dangerous vehicle of infection. Stringent measures should be adopted to eradicate this disease.

ANOTHER RECORD BREAKER.

Dallas News.

Mr. W. M. C. Hill yesterday received a telegram from Council Bluffs, Ia., from his trainer, Mr. Coleman, that he had driven Judge Hurt, a two-year-old colt, to a record in a race of 2:14. Judge Hurt is a full brother to Lena Hill, the champion 2-year-old, and Mr. Hill states that he is faster than Lena was at this time last year.

EXPERIMENTS IN PREVENTING THE INJURY DONE BY WEEVILS.

From Bulletin No. 31, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

First of September, 1893, weevils began to occur in several bushels of cow peas we had stored away. Seven earthen vessels, which would hold one peck each, were filled with the peas and left open and exposed to the weevils after being treated with different preparations. In the following table is given the amount of each material used in each of the treated quantities at the above mentioned date. A large quantity of peas from each vessel was taken out and the injured and uninjured ones counted January 11, 1894. The per cent. of uninjured peas found, is given at the right in the table:

TABLE NO. 1.

Material Used	Quantity.	Per Cent. Not Injured by Weevils.
Carbon Bi-Sulphide.....	2 oz	9 Per Cent
Wood ashes.....	2 Pounds	75 Per Cent
Naphthaline.....	1/2 oz	91 Per Cent
Persian Insect Powder.....	1/2 oz	54 Per Cent
Lime.....	3/4 pound	85 Per Cent
Lime.....	2 pounds	88 Per Cent
Nothing.....		10 Per Cent

The carbon bi-sulphide was placed in a small bottle and covered with a heavy cloth and placed about half way down in the vessel. The wood ashes, lime Persian insect powder and naphthaline were each well mixed with the peas. They were examined in November and no odor of carbon bi-sulphide could be distinguished and the weevils were working. Naphthaline gave off a strong odor and no weevils were found working in it. This odor was very perceptible when examined on the 11th of January. The small per cent. of peas not injured by weevils when treated with carbon bi-sulphide must therefore be due to the fact that the fumes soon escape, because no one who has tried it sufficiently doubts its power to kill the insects. It will be seen from the table that the highest per cent. of uninjured peas was found in the lot treated with naphthaline, which must be due to its well known repulsiveness to insects and the comparatively long time the fumes remained. Reasoning from the facts given in the table naphthaline would seem to be the best thing to prevent weevils getting a hold, but after they have once gotten into stored grain the carbon bi-sulphide is undoubtedly the best thing to kill them. It is not necessary to place the

carbon bi-sulphide down into the grain, but only to pour it over the top of the grain and the heavy fumes will go down on their deadly mission. It acts better if the bins are first well closed. As carbon bi-sulphide is highly inflammable it should be kept at a safe distance from all fire.

EFFECTS UPON GERMINATION.
It has been believed by many that carbon bi-sulphide destroys the germinating power of seed. We have carried on experiments, testing its effects upon germination of cow peas and wheat, and also the effects of naphthaline and a mixture of sulphur and alcohol, the results of which are given the following table:

Seed Used.	Material used.	Time Exposed.	Germinated.
Cow Peas	Fumes of Carbon Bi-Sulphide.	Ten days.	100 per cent.
Cow Peas	Fumes of Naphthaline.	Eight hours.	100 per cent.
Wheat.	Fumes of Carbon Bi-Sulphide.	One day.	62 per cent.
Wheat.	Fumes of Naphthaline.	One day.	82 per cent.
Wheat.	Mixture of Sulphur and Alcohol.	One day.	70 per cent.

It will be seen from the above table that there is some danger of injuring the germinating power of wheat when it is exposed to the strong fumes of carbon bi-sulphide more than one day. In carrying on the experiments the fumes were corked up in a bottle for the time mentioned, and as the fumes would not be so closely confined in the bin no harm is apt to result in an ordinary treatment. Cow peas withstood the fumes much better than wheat, which may be due to the thicker seed coat of the former. The fumes of carbon bi-sulphide readily pass off when the seed are exposed to the atmosphere and do not at all injure them for food. Dead weevils and other insects which remain after treatment should be taken out before grinding the wheat for man or giving the corn to stock, as it is very probable they are injurious to the health of both. (See report of U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1884, p. 547). After feeding "weevily corn" to a horse for food, he became very poor and did not eat much. His appetite was not good for other feed, such as oats and bran, for some time afterwards.

SUMMARY.

1. Corn should be stored early before weevils get a strong hold on it.
2. Stored grain should be examined frequently for weevils. Their presence can be told by the temperature of the grain rising as though fermentation had begun.
3. Naphthaline should be sprinkled in the bins and over the grain to prevent weevils' getting a hold.
4. Weevils are more active during warm weather.
5. Carbon bi-sulphide will kill all insects injurious to stored grain.
6. If carbon bi-sulphide be used to keep weevils out it is often necessary to use more than one application.
7. Carbon bi-sulphide is not apt to injure the germinating power of seed unless used severely.
8. Carbon bi-sulphide is highly inflammable and should be kept at a safe distance from all fire.
9. All insects should be taken out of grain before it is ground for bread or fed to stock.

OUR INSECT ENEMIES.

OLD COTTON PLASTER.

Greater precautions must be used by the farmer and horticulturist in the destruction of noxious insects, in order to lessen the injury done to them to crops,

fruits, flowers, trees and vegetables. The innumerable parasitic foes are increasing so rapidly of late years that it begins to look like an impossibility to entirely exterminate them. In spite of all the efforts put forth by fruit growers to lessen their ravages, they continue to increase; for so soon as one kind of pestilential parasite is overcome another appears, each one worse than its predecessor. I learn that there is a valuable work by Thaddeus W. Harris, entitled, "A treatise on some of the insects injurious to Vegetation," which treats of not less than 1300 different genera, and this great number has been more than doubled since his work was first published. I am aware there are many valuable bulletins being distributed among the farmers of the North and West, and to a limited extent in Texas, (which I am convinced are little read or studied by the farmers, giving the best means of dealing with this vast army of insects, their habits and methods of living. Indeed, too much time is given to politics, and too little to the study of those things which tend most to the advancement of the farmer's interest. There are a variety of opinions given as to the cause of the great increase in noxious insects, some believing it is owing to the wilful destruction of birds; others through the importation of seeds from foreign countries where the insects abound; and still others, that it may be attributed to the greater number of fruit trees, vegetables, grain crops, etc., for the supply of food and breeding places.

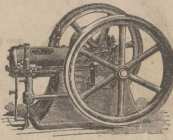
It behooves every farmer as well as fruit grower, to take steps at once to arrest the increase of the noxious tribes that prey upon our food crops. It is absolutely necessary that those most interested should acquaint themselves with all the remedies in their reach to properly understand the best ways of making effective attacks upon them. Legislation should be invoked to supply the means to induce scientific men to discover, if possible, some other remedies for their extermination. The disgusting webs of the tent caterpillar on our forest trees and evergreens, often bring blight and death by the defoliation of their leaves, has become such a common occurrence, as not to create any special notice. Through neglect we see the common saw-fly eat the leaves off the valuable currant and destroy the bushes. By the curculio and other insect pests, with a careless negligence on the part of the fruit-grower and farmer, the rich flavored cherry and delicious plum are consumed; and cut-worms destroy the young, tender corn plants. The cabbage is ravenously eaten and torn in shreds—rendered unfit for use, by three kinds of lady bugs. Beetles, lice, and bugs of various colors, kinds and sizes perforate the cucumber and melon vines, preventing fruitage. The rose beetle, another genus, or species, is seen busy filling his infinitesimal many with not only the leaves, but the blossoms of the fragrant rose, daring to destroy what God made for the comfort and pleasure of man. It may be that this little insect was created for a purpose, to show us there is "a bitter in every sweet, a thorn in every rose bush." The borers cut their way into every fruit tree and bush, and the canes of the berries, often so surreptitiously as to escape the notice of the fruit raiser. The army worm, or cotton caterpillar, for nearly a decade after our civil war, in the coast country of Florida, Louisiana and Texas, became annual pests, and until a Mr. Royal, of Fort Bend county, discovered that poisons properly applied would kill them, little or no cotton could be raised for the boll worm, which has proven so terrible and destructive in its ravages, especially of wet seasons, and on late planted cotton, north of latitude 32, as yet, no specific remedy has been discovered. The burning of the boll worm moth by lamps proved a failure, and the application of poisons is not practical, because they cannot reach them when they are safely located within the cotton bolls. The idea is absurd that the army and boll worms are conducive to the cotton raiser's interest by preventing "over production," and consequent high prices, because such an insane notion would only be on a par with the supposition that the annual appearance of the 13-year locusts would lessen the hay crop, and thereby raise the price to a remunerative figure. We have an example of what delay in fighting insect pests costs the farmers in the Northwest in their great effort to destroy the potato beetle; for by reason of the lack of an united endeavor at the start, millions were lost, and twenty-seven years were consumed before this ravenous insect could be even partially controlled. I do

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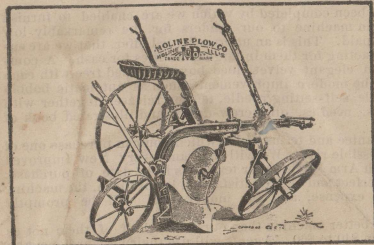
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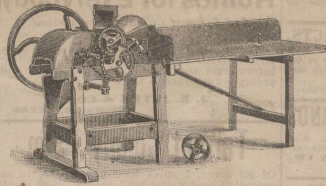
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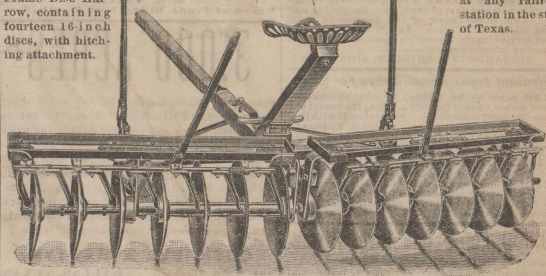
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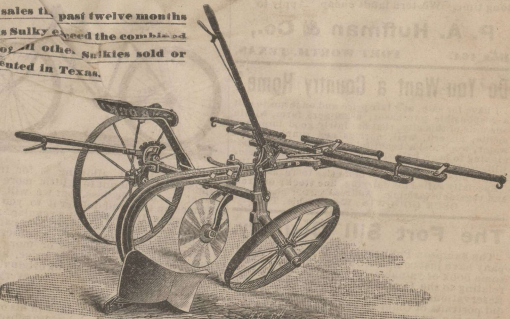
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