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TAKE A DAY OFF.

Montana Stock Journal.

Take a day off once in a while. Quit your regular work and devote a whole day to something new—something that you have been neglecting for years, but have never got around to just because you have been too much occupied with your regular business and have never taken a day off.

Take a day off and get ready to go at the spring's work. There are dozens of little jobs that want attending to, but which are too small and unimportant to stop the every-day work for any one alone. But altogether they are not so insignificant. With them all out of the way and off your mind, the spring's work would move off much more easily. With them undone, you are stopped and worried every day by some exasperating little difficulty. If you would take a day off and fix them all up at once, it would be an unmistakable economy of time and temper.

Take a day off and fix up around the house. There is a lot of rubbish that has accumulated during the winter, and things were never very tastily arranged around the house anyway. If you do not get around to attend to it now, the chances are that it will remain that way all summer. Of course it will not hinder the calves and the colts much while they use the yard for a pasture and exercise ground, but you did not intend in the first place to put the yard to those uses. You had an idea that you and your wife were going to live there, and you can get more satisfaction out of living on a clean place than you can out of living so indiscriminately among your stock. Especially is this the case with your wife, that less of rubbish and more of tasty fixing up would count for as much in living on your farm a year as would a \$1500 upright rosewood piano in the parlor.

Take a day off and go to town. You go a hundred times in the year, and more than ninety-nine of these trips are made in such a hurry that you never have time to do anything except the particular errand that has called you out, and which might have been entirely avoided had you thought about what you were going to want when you were in town before. But when you know what you are going to do this summer, why not think over the things that you will have to have, and take a day off to go to town and get the best there is to be had? When you take that day off, take your wife to town with you. She will not want to loaf around the postoffice, and you will not have to go to the saloon to find her when you get ready to go home; but she has about as many things to plan and look after in the course of a year as you have, and if she has a day in the city when she is not hurried back into the wagon as soon as she is fairly out, she will use it as well as you do to her advantage and to yours.

Take a day off some time and look over what you did last year. Count up the number of things that you are ashamed of, and fix things so that you will not make the same mistakes again. Look over the road that you have traveled, and see if you have done anything that you are any better for now. See if there is anything that anybody else is any better for. If neither you nor anybody else is any better off for your year's work, you would better lay off this year's operations on a different plan. Take a day off and think over what you are going to do. There are whole states and territories full of people who are working away fourteen hours a day without knowing whether they want to quarry stone or be President of the United States. They haven't any definite end in

view; part of the time they are going in one direction and part of the time in another—usually in the direction of the wind. Such people never get anywhere. It is the man who has taken many a day off to think it over, and who knows just exactly what he is working for, who has the largest power while he lives and the tallest gravestone when he dies. All this is particularly applicable to work on the farm. Other men may have their work planned for them; but the man who makes anything out of his farm has to know himself what he has done, what he is doing, and what he is going to do.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

National Stockman and Farmer.

There are several things connected with farmers' institutes which should receive the attention of those conducting them, with a view to making them of much more value to the people. One is that there should be a general elimination of a class of tedious papers which have come to be quite numerous on occasions of this kind, and which cannot be said to in any sense furnish to anybody anything special in the way of instruction or to provide genuine entertainment. Even the best of papers are frequently of less value to the public than they should be, too, simply for the lack of opportunity to have them thoroughly understood. Read but once before an audience, only a part of whom are so situated as to distinctly hear, much of their good is lost; and the lack of opportunity to take them up promptly and discuss them freely results in failure to make impressions which are needed.

The institute is not to the extent it should be a training school. A special need of the times is that it should embody more of the practical and less of the ornamental and simply entertaining. Unless committees of management shall take points of this kind into more careful consideration, and shape their policy accordingly, the life of the institute, in many localities at least, will be short, and its usefulness quite problematical.

CONCLUSIONS AS TO TEXAS FEVER.

Texas Live Stock Journal.

The well known veterinarian, Dr. Paul Paquin, after investigating Texas fever, has arrived at the following conclusion: That Texas fever is a specific disease of the blood in cattle, due to a microscopic parasite devouring chiefly the red blood corpuscles. It may affect other animals slightly. That this parasite emanates from southern counties in which the climatic influences are such as to allow it to develop and go through its natural cycle of existence. That cold weather retards its growth and even destroys its vegetable activities, no matter where it may be. That under prolonged warm temperature it is more prolific and virulent than under periodical warmth. That this virulent parasite doubtless exists in many parts of the Southern climes in the pastures and prairies.

That they may be carried from their natural abode, through the medium of ticks or by other means, giving them an opportunity to be transferred, such as the transfer of cattle, their manure, urine, etc. That Northern cattle may contract Texas fever without a single tick being on their bodies or coming in contact with them, as we have found by experiment and observation. That cars, pens, etc., soiled with manure, urine, etc., of cattle from Southern infected districts are dangerous to Northern cattle. That other animals than cattle may bring occasionally the germs of Texas fever north. But this is an ex-

remely rare occurrence. That one attack of fever protects against another only about four months, unless the animal attacked remains continuously or almost so on infected ground. That it is possible to produce a modified fever in Northern cattle by inoculation with blood of cattle suffering with acute Texas fever.

That the best means for the acclimation of Northern cattle into Southern infected districts is by using only young cattle, a year or less old, watching them closely after putting them to pasture, shading them during the hottest part of the day, and the moment the slightest sign of sickness or fever appears, such as dullness, staggering, give them one or two tablespoonfuls of the following in gruel or milk: Take iodol, 1 ounce; salol, 2 ounces; benzole, alcohol, each 4 ounces. Dissolve the iodol in the alcohol, and the salol in the benzole, and then mix the two liquids together. The preparation will assume an almost ink-black hue, and during its mixture the temperature falls as low as thirty-seven degrees Fahr.—very cold, indeed. This remedy soon reduces the temperature if the cases are taken very early, and when no destruction of tissue has occurred. The result is that the animal so treated gets a fever, recovers shortly with scarcely any loss of flesh, and then has immunity against further attacks nearly as the Southern cattle have.

THE FARMER HAS A RIGHT TO GRUMBLE.

Farm Implement News.

People would be a little less ready, perhaps, to speak of the farmer as a chronic grumbler, if he had ever taken the trouble to consider the many reasons a farmer has for grumbling. His plans and his person are almost constantly exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather, and he is forced to take whatever may come, whether cold or heat, rain or driving wind, and people who are engaged in various professions, except medicine, can generally remain indoors and escape personally the discomforts of a cranky season, the extremes of which may not seriously affect their business. Take such a season as this for instance: The Western farmer did his early work in the chilly winds, in the drizzle and often in the rain, irregularly, disagreeably and never satisfactorily. Patiently—more or less—submitting to the ceaseless peltings of the rough and stormy weather of early spring, he was preparing to plant his corn, when lo! "the windows of heaven were opened," and the rains fell and the floods came, and he could do nothing but wait, and hopelessly wait as the days passed by, and the rains continued until the proper season for planting had passed, and the seed went into the ground—if at all—too late for a fair growth and subject to autumn frosts. No matter how well the farmer may do his work, or how perfect may be the machinery he uses, or how wisely he may calculate, his labors, his skill and his calculations are helpless or but weak guards against the extreme changes and wild freaks of the weather. And then his hogs may die of the cholera; insects may, and generally do, sting and destroy his fruit; cut-worms, army worms, weevils, and chinch bugs, are lying in wait for his grain and vegetables, and what may escape their ravages, and the heat and the drouth and the wet and the rust, is liable to be nipped by the early frosts. His labors and cares are incessant; yet he is depressed by the knowledge that, even should his crops escape the dangers that are always impending from seed time until harvest, and Nature, kinder than usual, should reward his arduous efforts with a bountiful yield, prices will be low and the plentiful season will

not remunerate him for the losses sustained during the years that brought shortage or failure.

This is a true picture of the farmer's lot taken from one side of it; the other side has often been painted in gaudy colors by those who never farmed for a living.

Corpus Christi Caller: Professor Attwater and Mr. E. W. Kirkpatrick are arranging for a grand exhibit at the State horticultural exhibition next month in Dallas, and as this will prove a fine advertisement for the coast counties, it is particularly requested that any fine specimens of vegetables or fruits from the region around Corpus be added to the collection, where they will be carefully preserved and perfectly labeled. Any person willing to contribute such products should communicate with Professor Attwater at Rockport.

Texas Live Stock Journal: Texas stockmen should no longer rely on the range for feed for their stock the year round. They should combine farming and stock raising and make the farm supply plenty of feed with which to keep the stock thriving throughout the winter. When they do this, and use none but pure bred sires, Texas will produce as good stock as any State in the Union, and her stockmen will again become a prosperous and contented people. Overstocked ranges, scarcity of water and scrub males are doing much to retard the progress and prosperity of the stockmen of Texas. These mistakes should be corrected during the present year and never allowed to handicap the business again.

Pittsburg Gazette: The Foundry Company, having sold their plant to McShan & Shirey, are now contemplating investing in a steam tannery and shoe manufactory. This is another enterprise for which there is a splendid opening at this place, and there is no question as to the handsome profits to be realized on the investment. As long as people wear shoes, leather must be tanned and the shoes must be made, and there is no reason why it cannot be done at Pittsburg as cheaply as anywhere else. In view of the exhaustless supply of bark and other materials which may be had for a trifle, it occurs to us that Pittsburg offers special inducements as to cheapness. With four outlets by rail, it is also a good shipping point. Get up the contemplated plant and let the good work of improvement go on.

Western Farmer: We abuse and revile the scrub on every opportune occasion, and the scrubber the scrub may be, the meager treatment we bestow upon it. Miserable scrub! And yet who made the scrub? If it were not for man's negligence and inhumanity to his animal possessions there might not be any scrub stock in our country. A choice selection of sires and dams, good feeding and housing, and good treatment generally, would in time breed up the quality of the scrub herd to one of first class merit. Neglect and vicious breeding and management makes the scrub. Bad treatment will, in time, transform the choicest herds of thoroughbreds into the most inferior grades of live stock. The scrub is a living example, a monumental reminder of misjudgment, indifference, neglect, lack of intelligence, or intelligence unutilized, selfishness, and non-appreciation of the rules that underlie civilized, progressive and economic stock breeding. The scrub is but the miserable result of the owner's and the breeder's misused advantages and opportunities, illustrated as a living example in the flesh to remind the world of its folly.

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Poultry and Bees.

IN A MULTITUDE OF COUNSEL THERE IS WISDOM.

UNCLE SNORT.

When I wrote the article, "And Still they Die," which was published in your issue of May 14, I thought then that I would say no more on the subject, but I have so kindly noticed that article, to say "Thank You." I should not have written on this subject if I had not been traveling the most of the time for several months past and I of course take special interest in the poultry and everywhere I see the ruinous effect of lice, and occasionally I see or hear of the damaging effects of grease. A few years ago when Chas. E. Raymond was the special Texas editor of "The Southern Fancier" I wrote some articles on this vexed question but Mr. Raymond jumped on me so unmercifully with both feet that I retreated in good order from the controversy with him but kept up a sharp and unceasing war on the lice and mites.

For the past five years I have given almost my entire time to poultry raising; have been a constant reader of some of the best poultry journals in the South; have read some of the best books on poultry raising etc. that I can find; have learned all I could from experience at home and observation abroad, and I now want to say once for all that I have tried about all the fine haired, long range kid glove remedies that I have read of or heard of to destroy lice and mites and that kerosene emulsion is the quickest, cheapest, safest and most effectual remedy that I have ever found to destroy them. Perhaps if the lice that have and still invariably establish themselves on my chickens would establish themselves in my poultry house a little less fastidiously so reduce their numbers that I would suffer no loss from their ravages. But the trouble with me is that they never fall to boycott my poultry houses and establish themselves directly on my poultry. I must confess that I perhaps have more "brawn" than "brains" but I am willing to stake my reputation as a poultry raiser on the statement, brains or no brains, that ten thousand lice can be found on poultry to one that can be found on poultry houses. I do very heartily appreciate all the sympathy extended to either myself or my little chicks, but if in the contest with this insidious foe using kerosene emulsion instead of grease is "brawn" and not "brain" please excuse me if I still prefer the brawn. This morning I was examining some sitting hens and their nests in search of mites as nearly all my neighbors complain of having millions of them, and found one lone louse on an egg which was under a sitting hen, the first and only one I have ever found off the poultry. I decided that he was about ten days previous in his search for the little chicks. The long face and sad expression of his countenance showed plainly that he was sorely disappointed as we marched him off to headquarters where he was court marshaled and shot for being just a little too fresh.

I do not wish to discourage any one from using grease for I know it will kill 'em, if vigorously applied—that is, the little chicks. I can speak advisedly on this subject for I have killed a great many with it. And only this spring a neighbor lady tried it on one hundred and fifty little chicks that were nearly as large as quail and it killed 138 of them. Yes you are right—she put on a little too much. I have heard it said that strychnine would cure chills but I never use it for fear I might get a little too much.

Mesquite, Texas.

COMING TO THE FRONT.

H. B. SAYAGE.

I am glad to see the poultry page of your most excellent journal so full of interesting items this week, and especially one from Dr. J. H. Payne, for what he does not know about games is not worth telling. I fully concur with him in all he says in your last regarding games being a superior chicken for the farmers. They are good for the table; an excellent egg machine and a first class incubator, besides being one of, if not the best mothers in existence. I have a pen of Dr. Payne's games (Georgia Shawnecks) besides seven other breeds, including leghorns, and have had better results from the games than any of the others.

I have had excellent luck with young chicks this spring (except those hatched in May). Have fed them chiefly wheat for breakfast, corn meal for dinner, and wheat again at night, and that diet has seemed to agree with them well.

I am glad to notice so much interest being taken in thoroughbred poultry here now, the farmers especially are taking an active interest in this line, and are already

commencing to feel the benefit of them over the common barn yard, fifty-eggs-a-year hen.

Continued success to old reliable TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

Belton, Texas.

"It must not be expected that a flock of geese turned into a field matted with grass will clean it. The geese must be put in as soon as the cotton comes up, and they will keep from one to three acres clean to every goose. * * * Some farmers consider one gosling equal to two geese for this purpose."—Correspondence of Southern Cultivator.

This is startling, but not so much so as the following from the same writer in the same article: "Each goose will yield about sixty dollars worth of feathers in a season."

The presumption is that this article got in while the editor was absent.

AGE OF BIRDS.

Youth's Southland.

According to a foreign scientific journal the swan is the longest lived bird, in extreme cases living 300 years. The falcon has been known to live 162 years. An eagle died in 1819 which had been caught 104 years before and was then quite old. A white-headed vulture, which was caught in 1706, died in the aviary at Schoolburn, near Vienna, in 1834. Parrots live more than a century. Water birds have a long life, exceeding that of several generations of men. Ravens also live over 100 years. In captivity, magpies live from 20 to 25 years, and still longer in freedom. The common hen attains the age of from 15 to 20 years. Doves live 10 years, and the little singing birds from 8 to 17 years. The nightingale's life is the shortest, 10 years being the longest, and next comes the blackbird, which never lives longer than 15 years.

BEES AND FRUIT GROWING.

Popular Gardening.

It is simply an aggravated case of base ingratitude on the part of the fruit-grower if he finds fault with his bee-keeping neighbor on account of the injury done to fruit by bees. The fruit-grower, in fact, has no warmer friend, no more useful agent, than the pollen-carrying, honey-seeking little insect. The interest of the fruit-grower and bee-keeper, far from being antagonistic, lie indeed so nearly in the same direction that we urgently advocate the combine of the two vocations in the same person.

The leading cause of barrenness in fruit trees and bush fruits is lack of proper pollination, due again, in many cases, to the absence of the right kind of pollen, and in others to its non-transfer from the stamens to the needy pistils. Many trees are not self-fertile, either because their own pollen upon their own pistils has no potency, or because the pollen is not discharged at the time when the pistils are receptive.

We believe bees are a good thing, and a number of colonies should be kept in or near every orchard.

COMB FOUNDATION AND ITS USE.

KARL'S FARMER.

Foundation is not a new invention, yet there are many people who have handed bees for years who have but little idea of its use; and some do not even know what it is. As I remarked in a former article, foundation is simply beeswax made into sheets of the proper thickness, with the imprint of the cells in them. The wax is first cleansed of all its impurities and then made into sheets ready for the imprint of the cells. These are made by running the sheets between rollers which are manufactured for the purpose. A foundation machine looks very much like a clothes-wringer, but, of course, the rollers are made of metal.

Some of the advantages growing out of the use of foundation are the following:

First, it enables the bee-keeper to secure straightened and even combs, which is so small item in manipulating a moveable frame hive. It prevents the building of so much drone comb, as the imprints are the size for worker cells, and the bees finish out most of the cells as they are started in the foundation. Every bee-keeper who has studied the subject carefully knows that it is a great advantage to regulate the number of drones. The greatest benefit, however, is in the saving of honey. Wax is secreted by a number of glands found in the lower part of the bee's abdomen. Every farmer knows that it takes a good supply of nourishing food to produce plenty of rich milk, which is secreted by the milk glands. So a bee must eat plenty of rich food to secrete an abundance of wax. Estimates as to the amount of honey consumed to produce a pound of wax vary from ten to twenty pounds. Now, a pound of what is known

as heavy brood foundation costs from 45 to 50 cents, depending on the quantity bought. Ten pounds of section honey is worth at a low estimate, \$1.25, so that there is a gain of at least 75 cents. But if we take the average estimate of honey, fifteen pounds, and the price at 15 cents per pound, which is not high for good honey in any market, we have a very much larger gain. In these estimates we have made no reckoning of the time lost by the bees that secrete the wax, or of the honey that may go to waste, during a rapid flow, because the bees have no combs ready in which to store it.

It takes time to secrete wax and build combs, but it does not take a strong colony of bees long to draw out a number of sheets of comb foundation. Foundation is generally as valuable, if not more so, in the sections as in the brood chamber. In fact, as we have remarked before, it will not pay any one to use sections who does not use foundation. The bees will frequently not go to work in the sections unless they have foundation in them. If they do enter them without foundation, they are sure to build their combs crooked. Some use what bee-keepers call "starters," while others use full sheets of foundation. That is, they fasten the foundation to the top of the sections and cut the sheets large enough to fill them. Starters are made any size from one inch square to one filling half the section.

Foundation for the brood frames comes out in sheets to fit the frames. Foundation for sections, which should be as thin as possible, comes in sheets cut about four inches wide and such a length as suits the convenience of the dealer or manufacturer. These sheets may be cut into the desired shape by the consumer with the point of a sharp knife. If the knife is warmed slightly, it will cut the wax much better. To fasten the foundation on the frames or the sections, lay the sheet flat down on the wood, letting the edge rest at the point where it is to be fastened. Press it down closely with the finger, and then rub it with a piece of blunt iron, like a screwdriver. If the screwdriver is first dipped in some warm honey it will not stick to the foundation. Do not get the honey on the wood or else the foundation will not stick. If the iron is kept warm, this will also prevent it from sticking to the wax. Rub briskly until every part of the edge of the sheet of the foundation adheres closely to the wood. After the foundation is fastened bend it down so that it will hang perpendicular in the frame or section. Of course the foundation should be fastened to the center, so that the comb will be drawn out an equal distance on both sides.

There are a number of machines for fastening foundation, especially in the sections, one of which is very simple and cheap. The Parker foundation fastener costs only 25 cents, or 40 cents by mail, and may be had of any dealer in bee-keepers' supplies. However, this article is kept warm, this will also prevent it from sticking to the wax. Rub briskly until every part of the edge of the sheet of the foundation adheres closely to the wood. After the foundation is fastened bend it down so that it will hang perpendicular in the frame or section. Of course the foundation should be fastened to the center, so that the comb will be drawn out an equal distance on both sides.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR PUMPING WATER.

The Rider and Erricsson Hot Air Pumping Engines, are specially designed for pumping water. The advertisement in another column will serve to call attention to these engines, but our readers should write for descriptive pamphlets to the manufacturers, the De Lamar Iron Works, 21 Cortlandt St., New York City. Mr. W. T. Smith, a member of the firm of Hardware Merchants, 139 Duane St., New York, has a country seat at Great Neck, Long Island, and he says he has a 6-inch Improved Rider Hot Air Pumping Engine which he uses almost daily for filling tanks in two houses and a barn. He says, further, "the engine is 250 feet from the houses and I have found it fully capable of doing the work required of it." Write to the manufacturers if you desire further particulars.



Absolutely the BEST BUGGY for the money ever placed on the market.

Southern Live Stock Journal: Look to the drinking water. See that the well is thoroughly cleaned. To guard against surface water, raise the ground several inches all around the top against the curb. The well yard is not a suitable place for geese, pigs, ducks and the like. Keep the water pure and save medicine bills.

A BIG OFFER.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH will give a round trip railroad and sleeping car ticket, also admission tickets, to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. We also pay a commission of 25 cents on each subscription sent us, which amounts to Fifty Dollars.

FOR ALL THE ABOVE

you have only to secure two hundred yearly subscribers to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH at \$1 each.

Send for circular giving full particulars to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH PUB. CO., Dallas, Texas.

San Antonio Stockman: The Dallas Fair Association has paid all of its old pledges in the way of premiums, which is greatly to the credit of the new management. Efforts are being made to furnish this year, better accommodations for the farmer and stockgrower; and it is said that the hucksters, gamblers and fakirs of all kinds will be kept out of the grounds. Exhibitors and visitors are promised better treatment, and if the reforms inaugurated are carried out the success of the fair is assured.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS

Via Santa Fe Route to principal points throughout the United States, are now on sale at all coupon ticket offices. Apply to your nearest ticket agent, or write to either of the undersigned, and full information as to routes, rates, etc., will be furnished.

W. G. WILKINS,

Ticket Agent, Dallas, Texas.

WM. DOHERTY,

Ticket Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

C. D. LUSH,

Tkt. Agt., Union Depot, Ft. Worth, Texas.

C. L. HOLLAND,

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GOLWICK & GOLWICK, Norse, Texas, breeders of Italian Queens. Tested \$2; untested \$1. Smokes, Fdn., etc.; Root's Dovetailed Hives, 1/4 or 2 story complete at \$1.45 each, or \$1.25 per lb. Circulars free.

FOR SALE.

S. C. B. Leghorns, B. B. R. G. Bantams, registered Berkshire, Poland China and Duro-Jersey Boars, ready for service, and Jersey Bull. Address J. E. LITTLE, Waxahatchie, Texas.

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In solid blocks to suit purchasers, from 5,000 to 30,000 acres, all smooth.

FARMING LAND. One cash payment, 20 years time on balance; 6 per cent interest.

INVESTORS. Address with stamp, L. T. MILLER, Wichita Falls, Texas, Box 143.

Wheat Lands

In Wichita County, in east part of Baylor County, five miles south of Bell Station, forty miles west of Wichita Falls. Two 640-acre tracts good prairie, 150 acres fenced, 50 acres cultivated in corn, oats and sorghum. Crops for feed go with land. Fifth good crop season in succession. No black mud. Land about \$6.00 per acre. S. M. SMITH, Land Title Block, Fort Worth, Texas.

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cient reason and excuse for any amount of similar indulgence. The religious or sympathetic woman worries over it, prays over it, sheds bitter tears—and then the trouble repeats itself. The remedy lies near at hand. Let a mother find out what makes her cross, and then let her avoid the cause if possible. If social pleasures weary her, let them be decidedly lessened. If there is too much sowing, too much cooking, or too many household cares, lessen them. If economical efforts cause the severe strain, stop the economizing at such a cost. That is the worst of wastes. Let the first economy be of that precious commodity, a mother's strength. Even the extent of one's religious and philanthropic work should be carefully examined, and if the trouble lies there, calmly and wisely dismiss some or all of it from the list of duties, for "what doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" It is surprising how easily seeming interests or needs can be spared without injury to the home life whenever the thoughtful woman seeks to find them, and surely one of the worst household influences is mother's crossness.

"SOUTHERN LITERATURE," A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

"Southern Literature" is designed to represent and encourage literary work in the South, publishing the work of Southern authors alone.

The present volume will contain stories, poems, sketches of old Southern life, and other interesting matter pertaining to the South, contributed by leading writers throughout the Southern States, two dollars per year. Send 50 cents for three months trial subscription. Liberal terms to agents. Write for sample copy. Address: Atchison Bros., publishers, 280 Elm street, Dallas, Texas.

BOILING THE POTATO.

Jenness Miller Magazine.

Where cooks chiefly fail, is in the vegetable department. Take, for instance, the unfortunate potato, which not one cook in a thousand knows how to boil. The inestimable root appears on every dinner table, generally in an untempting condition, either looking soft and damp, or else presenting a gray, starchy aspect round the edges. There never was an unlucky vegetable so libelled and aspersed, by those who ought to understand it, as the potato. When properly cooked, it is so delicious that even the voracious gourmets will never tire of it.

Let us watch the ordinary cook as she sets about preparing it for the table. She begins by cutting off the peel in thick slices, thus robbing it of its very best part, that which lies close under the skin. Selecting the potatoes haphazard from the basket, she comes on one or two which are larger than the rest. These, in her wisdom, she promptly cuts in two, knowing that the larger ones take longer to boil. A potato cut in two is not only spoiled itself, but it goes far to spoil all the others that are boiled with it.

The glutinous substance that escapes from it robs its companions in the saucepan of all firmness, which the mode of cooking may have left possible to them. But let us follow the operations. Lucky it is if they are set on in cold water, for there are hundreds of so called cooks who actually put them into boiling water. But even when they are set on in cold, the prevalent idea is, that after having boiled and being strained clear of moisture, they will need to be steamed for a quarter of an hour before serving. This fallacy is largely the cause of their blackened and depressed appearance when they reach the dinner table.

The proper, sensible, and scientific way

to boil a potato is without peeling it. Retaining its skin (though very well washed be it said), it also retains those possibilities of flavor and firmness of which the generosity of cooks do their very best to rob it. Different sorts need different treatment, but it may be taken as a general axiom that potatoes should be boiled till they may be easily pierced by a fork, and that after every smallest drop of water has been carefully and studiously drained away from them, they should be steamed for only three or four minutes over a hot fire, and well shaken during this process. They should then be served in a dish without a cover, and very hot.

"Johnny, are you teaching that parrot to swear?" "No'm, I'm just telling it what it mustn't say."—Washington Star.



I COOK WITH STEAM!

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A whole meal at once. All flavors preserved. No odors in the room. No burnt dinner. No meal spoiled by waiting. No any deleterious substance whatever.

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The remedies usually given have reference only to preventing the paroxysm or breaking the chill, without regard to the condition the system may be left in after the chills have been removed; whereas the mere breaking of the chills is but a small part of what is required to effect a radical cure. The various organs of the body, more especially the liver and the stomach, must be brought into a healthy condition, otherwise a return of the chills will be probable. A proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic never fails to remove the cause and cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague.

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A. W. Ward, Sir:—I had my name in your Mail List and am well pleased. S. W. Palmer, Dallas, Tex. I wish very much that you would try hard and get friends to send with you. If you will I will send each of you a Nice Present Free by return mail. In sending one for a child two stamps will be well placed. In sending one for a child two stamps will be well placed. In sending one for a child two stamps will be well placed. Allen W. Ward, Publisher, 8, 10, Avenue, N. Y. This firm is reliable and will do as they agree, they print a nice, large paper, send to them.—En.

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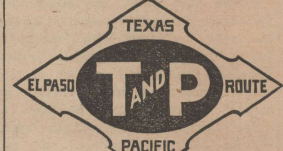
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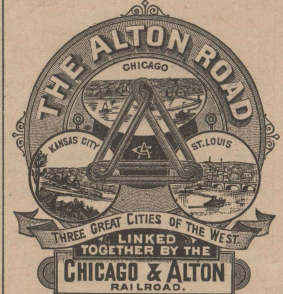
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THE INCOME TAX.

St. Louis Journal of Agriculture.

It has long been one of the demands of the Farmers' Alliance that a national law be enacted fixing a graded tax upon incomes. Of course, the man with a big income, who would have his taxes increased by this law is opposed to it. The argument of all homines is the most potent argument known to the human reason; and yet considered abstractly without reference to the interests of the individuals or classes, their seems to be no fairer way possible to secure the necessary revenue for the government. No doubt such a law will be enacted some time, for the objections made to it are actually puerile. The Philadelphia Telegraph has been discussing the subject, but its objections as shown by one of our exchanges, are also utterly without force:

It calls such a tax "offensively inquisitorial," a phrase which has been heard before, but which really means nothing in such connection. It is no more "inquisitorial" for the internal revenue assessor to ask a man the amount of his income than for the custom officer to search his trunk on the steamer dock, and it is certainly a less "offensive" proceeding. All tax assessments are "inquisitorial" and taxes are "offensive" to those who desire to avoid paying their share of the public revenue.

Again, the Telegraph says that this would be a "class tax." That means that people with large incomes would have to pay it, while people without such incomes would escape. But the like is true of all taxes. It is only the owners of land who are assessed for real estate taxes, and so on through the list.

Further, the Telegraph complains that only the wealthy "are to be required to pay this tax." The statement is not quite true, but taking it for what it is worth, is it not fairer to place tax burdens upon assured wealth than upon poverty, or, still worse, upon industry? It is the crying evil of our existing system that it bears relatively harder upon the poor man than upon the rich, and that while the poor man must contribute every penny exacted of him as taxes upon the necessities of life, the rich know and practice many arts by which to escape a part of their just contributions.

A tax upon large incomes is needed to relieve the necessities of life of the taxes that now not only enhance the cost of living but give opportunity for monopoly and oppression. It is the fairest of all taxes and the one best tending to relieve pressure where pressure is least easily borne. Revenue should be drawn from wealth, not from want.

Denver Field and Farm: Albuquerque, New Mexico, is seen to be in the midst of the largest wool season ever known in the southwest, and a dispatch from that town says that it is a safe prediction that over 3,000,000 pounds of wool will pass through the local merchants' hands before the

season closes. Thursday of last week William Frazier's caravan of thirty-five wagons loaded with sacks of wool, averaging 300 pounds to the sack, came in from the mountains, and were stored away to wait a rise in the price. The next day Pfeiffer & Hetler, merchants of the Rio Puerco neighborhood, arrived in the city with 45,000 pounds, which was sold to F. J. Primrose for fourteen cents a pound. William McIntosh wrote from the Chilli sheep district that he will probably be in Albuquerque with at least 75,000 pounds of merino wool, while V. P. Edie, of George O'Berne & Co., who has just returned to Albuquerque from Navajo reservation, says that he purchased for his firm over 300,000 pounds of first-class grade wool. This is the largest wool market of the southwest.

ADVERTISING THAT PAYS.

Northwestern Lumberman.

On Friday an advertiser who has sent us a good many checks, says the Northwestern Lumberman, comfortably filled a good-sized arm chair, and during his stay talked considerably of advertising. When I buy advertising, he said, I want to feel assured that the paper in which I have space goes to the men whom I desire to reach, and further that the people to whom it goes have a good opinion of it. I place my advertising on that basis. I used to think I did not receive my money's worth unless I could trace a certain number of sales to some particular "ad." I am over that. I meet the demand of machinery in my line and having done that, I want to be known and known all the time. I advertise, say in a dozen papers, and a man comes along and buys a big bill of goods. Can he tell me what particular paper directed him to my works? No, not once in a hundred times. I have been advertising for years so he may know where I am, and when he wants to buy he comes to me. Make first-class machinery, let everybody know where the machinery can be had, and then treat your customers white is the way to get business. That man knew what he was talking about.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.

Of less than one-half of actual cash value to-day, a stock of Trotting Horses, consisting of 1 stallion, 30 mares, 14 colts and geldings. Sulkies, carts, buggies, boots, blankets, weights, harness and in fact a full Training Outfit. Also one improved Griffin Track Machine. Will be sold for cash or part cash and balance on time. Here is a chance for any one going into the horse business to get a start at a small cost. The reason for selling, the owner is going to quit the business and leave the State. If you mean business, write or inquire of Frank Holland, manager TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, for full particulars.

A dispatch from Castroville, states that the most promising cotton near that place is growing on last years stalks.

SHOULD OLD AND YOUNG SLEEP TOGETHER.

Good Health.

The question is often asked us: "Do you think it objectionable for old and young persons to sleep together?" We answer most emphatically, yes. It is certainly very damaging for young persons to sleep with old persons, but it is also damaging for a young person to sleep with one of equal age. It is indeed questionable whether persons of any age can habitually sleep together without damage. The injury does not arise from the absorption of vitality from the young by the old, or from a person of one temperament by a person of a different temperament, but it grows out of the fact that beneath the bed clothing there is constantly thrown off by the skin quantities of poisonous matters, which accumulate, creating underneath the more or less impermeable bed covers a poisoned atmosphere. In case two per-

sons occupy the same bed, the amount of this poison is naturally doubled, and as the body reabsorbs more or less of the poisonous matter, the density of the poison in the under the bed covers atmosphere is necessarily increased. The extent of the injury inflicted would naturally be palpably greater in the case of a young child, on account of the greater susceptibility of the very young. But the same mischievous tendency must exist in the case of persons of any age to a greater or less extent. A bed for each member of the family is certainly one of the arrangements which can be commended from a hygienic standpoint.

Austin Statesman: The tax on diamonds is 11 per cent, and on clothing 80 per cent. The old farmer who has to pay two or three prices for his jeans trousers and hickory shirt can find comfort in the reflection that he can get his diamonds at a very reasonable rate.

Whitman's Baling Presses.

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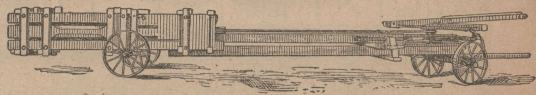


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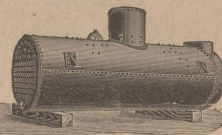
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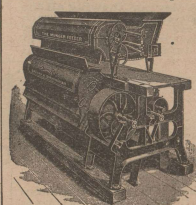
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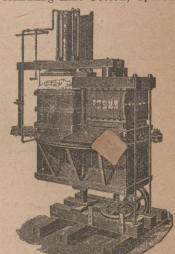
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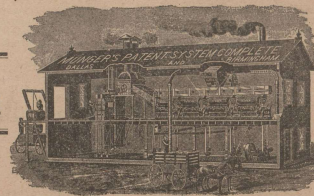


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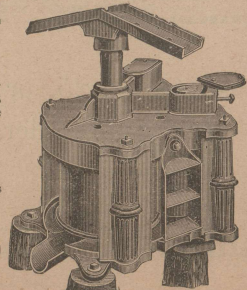
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Or S. I. MUNGER, Secretary, DALLAS, TEXAS.

weevil eaten, Tom said, it makes no difference whatever, for the pea, like the cat, has nine lives, and it sprouts in spite of the evil influence of the weevil, at which the farmer gravely shook his head, and Tom saw he had made a point—against himself. To recover ground he told the man of the hoe that the field pea was not to be confounded with the common pea or peanut, for the latter was too modest to expose its fruit to the public gaze, therefore it laid its eggs in the ground and hatched out a whole litter of worm like things which Georgians delight to call goobers. The field pea is not ashamed of its work, and boldly produces its fruit all along its upper surface, and he had often sat for hours watching the industrious little vine manufacturing its long slender pods, containing dozens of peas—and a weevil for each pea. Tom said that it was his opinion that the weevil was a kind of side product, but manufactured simultaneously with the pea, in order to supply man, beast and fowl with a diversified food, because neither could subsist altogether on a vegetable diet, therefore the pea, being a most accommodating little fellow, provided, as it grew, a flesh diet, to satisfy its carnivorous friends. At this statement the farmer kicked over six or seven buckets of early peaches, broke a show case and left the house. He went off and hired a stout young fellow to kick him vigorously for having lost so much of the good things of this world by not planting peas. He cooled off, went and bought a bushel of peas, and hoped he would live long enough to make up for what he had lost during so many years.

HORSE DEPARTMENT.

Edited by J. E. LITTLE, Waxahachie, Texas, to whom all communications pertaining to this Department should be addressed.

In 1858, \$8,000 was paid for Flora Temple, and was considered the full value of the fastest trotter in the world. But since then \$35,000 was paid for Pocahontas, \$38,000 for Dexter, \$50,000 for Rarus, \$40,000 for Mand S., \$51,000 for Bell Boy, \$105,000 for Axtell, and \$125,000 for Arion.

Road and driving horses should weigh from 900 to 1100 pounds; coach, from 1100 to 1400 pounds; draft, from 1400 to 2000 each. First-class specimens of either kind will pay for the raising, but of the three kinds the draft will average the most money, as it takes less time and expense to prepare them for the market when grown.

The action of the Association of Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders, in selecting TEXAS FARM AND RANCH as the official organ, is certainly a step in the right direction, and now if the horsemen of the State will co-operate we will try to build up a sentiment which will benefit the whole State in a manner never before dreamed of.

Texas is now producing fine horses from as good blood as the world affords, and proper steps should be taken to build up a market for them at home by inaugurating and properly conducting sales, where buyers can see, at light expense, what is on the market, and sellers can show their stock to the purchaser with but little cost. Economy is the secret of success.

There will be a combination horse sale at the Dallas Fair Grounds, September 27, 28, and 29, 1892 under the management of S. B. Hopkins, Secretary of the Texas trotting and pacing Horse Breeders Association. Only good stock in good condition will be handled, and the sale is not intended to boom any particular stock or any particular class. Send for catalogue.

Every farm where horses are raised should be provided with a track, where the colts can be taken to receive their first lessons, free from the strange sights and sounds with which they are sure to meet on the public roads. These need not be elaborate affairs, fixed for fast work, but reasonably smooth and free from trees, stumps and rocks, where the colt can go along with little to draw his mind from his instructor. The old plan of a great crowd congregating to see the colt "down" the teacher has little to commend it.

Texas is pre-eminently a horse breeding State, and predestined to rank with the foremost States of the Union in the production of first-class horses of all the different kinds. The best and most profitable horse to raise is a question which every man must answer for himself, after carefully taking into consideration his natural inclination and the circumstances which surround him. If he be sufficiently independent to engage in the business for pleasure only, he may be warranted in trying experiments, otherwise he must study the demands of the public and shape his plans in accordance therewith. Instead of

raising only what we like, and trying to induce buyers to look through our "specs," we will succeed better in raising that for which there is the greatest demand and which can be produced with the least trouble and put on the market with but little expense. Let the motto be, "The best is none too good."

There is a glamour attached to the word "imported" which obscures a multitude of defects. Americans have been intelligently engaged in the breeding of all kinds of stock in a manner which is surprising to the people of the old world. The time has now come to call a halt and take time to consider whether the imported article is equal to the home production. The fact is, breeding is conducted in a more intelligent and reliable manner in this country than it is in Europe, and Americans should begin to recognize the fact.

The following brief statistics will show at a glance the wonderful improvement in the speed of the trotting horse:

1815 best mile in harness, Boston Blue.....	3:00
1834 " " " " Albany Pony.....	2:40
1837 " " " " under saddle, Lewis Forrest.....	2:31 1/2
1839 " " " " Dutchman.....	2:28
1849 " " " " Lady Suffolk.....	2:26
1853 " " " " in harness, Highland Maid.....	2:27
1859 " " " " Flora Temple.....	2:19 1/2
1867 " " " " Dexter.....	2:17 1/2
1874 " " " " Goldsmith Maid.....	2:14
1878 " " " " Rarus.....	2:13 1/2
1879 " " " " St. Julien.....	2:13 1/2
1881 " " " " Sunol.....	2:08 1/2
1891 " " " " Direct.....	2:06

NEW STANDARDS.

Having been frequently asked what is meant by the "Standard," we herewith submit the following rules, taken from Clark's Horse Review, from which any one may see for himself what is required to entitle an animal to registration and standard rank:

1. Any trotting stallion that has a record of 2:30 or better; provided any of his get has a record of 2:35 trotting or better; or provided his sire or dam is already a standard trotting animal.

2. Any mare or gelding that has a trotting record of 2:30 or better.

3. Any horse that is the sire of two trotters with records of 2:30 or better.

4. Any horse that is the sire of one trotter with a record of 2:30 or better; provided he has either of the following additional qualifications: (1) A trotting record of 2:35 or better; (2) is the sire of two other animals with trotting records of 2:35; (3) has a sire or dam that is already a standard trotting animal.

5. Any mare that has produced a trotter with a record of 2:30.

6. The progeny of a standard trotting horse when out of a standard trotting mare.

7. The female progeny of a standard trotting horse when out of a mare by standard trotting horse.

8. The female progeny of a standard trotting horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard trotting mare.

9. Any mare that has a trotting record of 2:35 or better, whose sire or dam is a standard trotting animal.

RULES ADMITTING TO PACING STANDARD.

1. Any pacing stallion that has a record of 2:25 or better; provided any of his get has a record of 2:30 pacing or better; or provided his sire or dam is already a standard pacing animal.

2. Any mare or gelding that has a pacing record of 2:25 or better.

3. Any horse that is the sire of two pacers with records of 2:25.

4. Any horse that is the sire of one pacer with a record of 2:25 or better; provided he has either of the following additional qualifications: (1) A pacing record of 2:30 or better; (2) is the sire of two other animals with pacing records of 2:30; (3) has a sire or dam that is already a standard pacing animal.

5. Any mare that has produced a pacer with a record of 2:25 or better.

6. The progeny of a standard pacing horse when out of a standard pacing mare.

7. The female progeny of a standard pacing horse when out of a mare by a standard pacing horse.

8. The female progeny of a standard pacing horse when out of a mare whose dam is a standard pacing mare.

9. Any mare that has a pacing record of 2:30 or better whose sire or dam is a standard pacing animal.

10. The progeny of a standard trotting horse, out of a standard pacing mare, or of a standard pacing horse, out of a standard trotting mare.

SOME TURF PRACTICE.

C. F. MILLS.

At the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition grounds Wednesday morning June 15, 1892, Prospect, brown horse 5 years old and Geo. Campbell, 2 years old both by Reno DeFrance, took their final "work out." Geo. C. had previously

shown quarters in 32 1-2 and 33 seconds and halves in 1:14, while Prospect had had lots of going and an occasional quarter in 34 1-2 and 35 seconds. Campbell brought Geo. C. out first and gave him an easy half in 1:18 and while he was being cooled out he drove Prospect an easy mile in 2:37. Then came Geo. C. for a final trial, and his many friends who stood on the quarter stretch, watch in hand, made guesses on what he would probably do. Some said a half in 1:14 or 1:15 and one or two ventured 1:12. He scored down easy and went slow, not better than a 2:40 gait the first 3-8, where he was joined by Charley Mills with a runner in harness. He gradually increased his speed and came home the last half in 1:10 without a skip or bobble and the magnificent browson of Reno had eclipsed the expectations of his warmest admirers.

Then came the same Prospect who won eleven out of thirteen races last year, scoring a record of 2:23 1-2 and landing \$13,000 in stakes and purses. He went a full mile with apparent ease in 2:26—the last half in 1:11. They will start for Kalamazoo, Michigan, Saturday morning where Prospect starts in the 2:34 class June 28; then to Saginaw, Michigan; then to Detroit, where Prospect is entered in the merchants and manufacturers guaranteed stake for \$10,000, that was won last year by Temple Bar—best time 2:17 1-4. The stallions W. M. C. Hill, 2:23 and a yearling pacer will also go in the same car. Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE

Of less than one-half of actual cash value to-day, a stock of Trotting Horses, consisting of 1 stallion, 30 mares, 14 colts and geldings, Sulkies, carts, buggies, boots, blankets, weights, harness, and in fact, a full Training Outfit. Also one improved Griffin Track Machine. Will be sold for cash or part cash and balance on time. Here is a chance for any one going into the horse business to get a start at a small cost. The reason for selling, the owner is going to quit the business and leave the State. If you mean business, write or inquire of Frank Holland, Manager TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, for full particulars.

STAKES NO. 3 AND 4.

Of 1892 meeting of the Texas Trotting and Pacing Horse Breeders Association.

THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

Trotting. Colts and Fillies, foals of 1889. Mile heats, best three in five in harness. Entrance \$40, payable \$10 March 1, 1892, when nominations will be made; \$10 May 1, \$10 August 1, and \$10 the night before the race.

PAcing. Colts and Fillies, foals of 1892. Entrance and conditions same as No. 3.

ASPHALT PAINT.

It has been demonstrated from time to time that a paint made from pure Asphalt is the best preservative known for the protection of tin, iron or metals. Campe's Imperial Asphalt Paint, manufactured only by W. E. Campe Roofing and Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo., combines all these properties and contains no coal tar whatever, and guarantees "absolute protection" for tin, iron or metals against decay and rust. It imparts no taste to the water, and adds a fine black finish to a roof, which adds very materially to the appearance of the building.

BUTTER MAKERS

Should have and use an imported Floating Thermometer. It costs 50 cents; and a Cream Tester, which costs 85 cents, both for 75 cents, or both and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year for \$1.50.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH PUB. CO. Dallas, Texas.

ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP.

St. Louis to Saratoga and New York City, N. Y., via Big Four Route. Tickets on sale to New York July 5, 6 and 7th, good for return up to August 15th. Tickets on sale to Saratoga July 5th to 13th, inclusive, good for return not later than September 15th. Elegant Wagner vestibule Sleeping Cars, Cafe and Dining Cars. Leave St. Louis daily 8:05 a. m. and 8:45 p. m. Arrive Saratoga 6:05 p. m. and 7:45 a. m. Arrive New York 6 p. m. and 7:45 a. m. For tickets and full information apply to nearest ticket agent, or

A. J. WHITEHEAD, Trav'g Pass. Agent, Dallas, Texas.

DISASTER AVOIDED

BY THE USE OF THE

PERFECTION REIN GUARD.

Prevents horses from switching their tail over the lines. Write at once for circulars describing this novel invention. Sold by mail for \$1 a box for agents. Write for terms. INVESTIVE MFG. CO., The Bookery, Chicago, Ill.

For Sale—Jennets.

A lot of good Standard. Prices satisfactory. HENRY DIETRICH, PEORIA, TEXAS.

FOR SALE.

Registered Berkshire, Poland China and Duroc Jersey Boars, ready for service, Jersey Bull, S. C. B. Lehighs, B. B. R. G. Bantams. Address J. E. LITTLE, Waxahachie, Texas.

PARK HILL STOCK FARM.

Acclimated thoroughbred Holstein cattle. A few first-class cows fresh in milk. Also fine herd of Poland China Hogs and China Geese. Choice stock at reasonable prices and on easy terms. Address S. P. LANGFORD, MANROE, WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

HEREFORD BULLS.

I have 31 high grade Texas bred yearling Hereford bulls for sale. These bulls are all from three-quarters to fifteen-sixteenths, full yearlings, are in good condition, and ready for service.

J. S. GRINNAN, Terrell, Texas.

H. E. SINGLETON. H. COTHE. SINGLETON & COTHE, Lebanon, TEXAS

PROPRIETORS CEDAR VALE HERD OF POLAND CHINA SWINE ONLY.

Choice Stock for sale at all seasons. Can furnish pigs in pairs and trons not relate.

SEASON 1892.

Texas Farm and Ranch Experimental Farm.

Standard Stallion, Chestnut Bay 4767

RECORD, 2:28 1-4.

Percheron Stallion Snowflake,

AND THE THOROUGHBRED BULL,

Waxahachie Prince (Holstein),

—AND—

Freemason (Jersey).

Each of the above is, in individuality and breeding, the peer of any of his class to be found in the State.

CHESTNUT BOY.....\$50 00 the season.

SNOWFLAKE.....10 00 "

WAXAHACHIE PRINCE, 10 00 "

FREEASON.....5 00 "

Usual return privilege. Accidents or escapes at owner's risk. Farm one and one-third miles south of Waxahachie, Texas. Pedigrees on application.

J. E. LITTLE, Waxahachie, Tex.

K. C. HAY PRESS CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

ERTEL'S VICTOR HAY PRESS

GEORTEL & CO. QUINCY, ILL.

MENT YOUR OWN HARNESS

WITH THOMSON'S

SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly; leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are STRONG, TOUGH and DURABLE. Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes, in stamps for a box of 100; assorted sizes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c.

MANUFACTURED BY JUDSON THOMSON MFG. CO., Waltham, Mass.

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

FRANK MILLERS

FOR HOME AND STABLE USE

HARNESS DRESSING

For Harness, Buggy Tops, Saddles, Fly Nets

Traveling Bags, Military Equipments, Etc.

Gives a beautiful finish which will not peel or crack off, snuff or crock by handling. Not a varnish.

Used by the U. S. Army and is the standard among manufacturers and owners of fine harness in every quarter of the globe.

SOLD BY ALL HARNESS MAKERS

Orchard and Garden.

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

PREMIUM LIST.

We give a good share of our space in this issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH to the premium list of the State Horticultural Society. The leading object of this annual display of fruits and flowers is to supply an object lesson for those who visit the Fair, coming from all parts of our great State. They show what is doing in horticulture. We say to those who will exhibit, that the money value of the premiums is small, but the educative features are worth much more than the cost and trouble attending it. Let us make it a success.

BLACKBERRY GROWING.

Prof. T. V. Munson, Denison:

Dear Friend—I received your valuable notes on the blackberry, in answer to my questions. By a strange fatality I have mislaid the paper, and after searching high and low everywhere, I cannot find it. I am ashamed to ask you to reproduce it for me, but think it too valuable to be lost to the readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. I reproduce the questions, and if you will be kind enough to answer them a second time, I will promise it will get out of the way again.—A. M. RAGLAND.

Question 1. What soil do you prefer for blackberries?

2. What distance, in your experience, is best?

3. At what time do you prefer to plant?

4. What varieties have you found most valuable for market, and what the yield per acre?

5. Do you cultivate; if so, what is your method?

6. Are any varieties free from rust?

7. When plants are attacked, what method of treatment do you pursue?

8. What is your method of pruning and training; do you use stakes or trellis, or train without either?

ANSWERS BY T. V. MUNSON.

1. Loamy, sandy soil on clay subsoil.

2. Two to three feet between plants in rows seven feet apart.

3. From November 1st to March 1st; the earlier the better after November 1st in the South.

4. Early Harvest, best first early; Dallas and Wilson, second; Kittatiny, later, and Erie latest. Yield, 100 to 150 bushels to the acre.

5. Cultivate thoroughly with a hoe or with a plant cultivator.

6. All varieties, so far noticed, are free or less if neglected, Kittatiny most, Dallas least.

7. At the first appearance of rust, plants when shooting up in spring, before any of the yellow spores begin to shed, dig out such plants at once and burn. Have recovered plantation by this means after they had become unprofitable by neglect.

8. When the young shoots (which will fruit the next year) have leached two and one-half feet in height, pinch out the tips, causing branches to form near the top and the bush to become stocky and remain erect. After leaves have fallen, take out all old dead wood and clip back all side branches to five to eight inches, according to strength of vine. Thus pruned the vines will hold up their crop without stakes or trellises and produce fine fruit. After pruning in winter, a liberal mulch of coarse manure will greatly increase the quantity and quality of fruit, and prepare the plants for better crop the next year. After the crop is harvested, the mulch will be so well rotted that it can and should be plowed under and the ground kept well cultivated and hoed the remainder of the season.

BLACKBERRIES.

E. W. KIRKPATRICK.

Among the list of fruits well adapted to all parts of Texas, there is probably none more profitable and useful than the blackberry. It is easily grown, bears early, never fails and is the most wholesome of all fruits. The fruit is relished fresh, cooked or canned. It is one of the easiest to keep of all fruits when canned. It is easily shipped and always profitable. It is easily made into jellies, preserves, wine and cordial of great value, both as a luxury and remedy against many fatal ailments.

Blackberry cordial is reckoned among the best remedies against the danger that children pass in teething.

Varities differ as to their adaptation to soil and climate. The Dallas blackberry seems hardy and prolific everywhere. The Missouri Mammoth stands next. Brunton, Early Harvest and Wilson Jr., are all fine early berries. Brunton should always

be planted near some early blooming staminate variety, like Early Harvest or Wilson. Kittatiny is fine, but not as hardy as others. Snyder is too late for this climate. Lawton is valuable and the Everbearing is promising.

Among the dewberries, the Lucretia, Mammoth, May's Hybrid, Texas Hybrid and White dewberries have local value, but seem to not be so sure in fruiting.

On the black land of North Texas, I plant and recommend Brunton, Wilson, Kittatiny and Missouri Mammoth. Any good corn or cotton land will produce blackberries. In black land, the rows may be made six feet apart and the plants set two feet apart. Give clean cultivation, and top the plants at three feet. In rich sand, the rows may be eight feet apart and plants three feet, topped at four feet.

The dead canes should be taken out and burned in the winter, and the soil thoroughly worked with hoe and plow. It will pay to give the soil a heavy dressing of manure and ashes just before the plow—indeed this should be done before planting if best results are desired.

Those who plant for commercial purposes should be near a good market or good shipping point. The square, full quart box and 24 box crate is about the best package. Early morning is the best time to pick and market. In dry cool weather they can be safely shipped long distances. Growers who do not find a good market can make wine and cordial and sell without license at a good profit.

Your scribe believes that thousands of articles of commerce can, without the aid of much capital, be produced and manufactured by our people at a much greater profit than our staple product. Indeed, we might impoverish the millionaires by giving intelligent direction and co-operation to all the forces at our command. For example, in reckoning the hundreds of things that can be produced in Texas, one of the most doubtful is the strawberry on black land. Three years ago, a poor man near McKinney, put five loads of coarse manure and one load of wood ashes on one-eighth of an acre of poor, gray, sticky soil, in an old field and plowed it under and harrowed well during the summer. The next spring, he planted it with Capt. Jack and Crescent strawberries, giving clean cultivation like cotton. The following spring, his family ate all the berries they wanted for a month and sold the surplus for \$30. This spring his family ate all they wished and sold the surplus for \$42, and they were the finest berries that ever came to this market.

If people would follow rational methods and dispense with the unnecessary burdens of government and other forms of society, and properly husband the forces at their command, the dangerous kings of wealth and power would soon be no east.

TEXAS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

E. W. KIRKPATRICK.

I have just received premium list of this Society offered by the citizens of Dallas. The annual season will be held at Dallas on July 20th, 21st and 22nd, 1893. President Howell and Secretary D. H. Watson, of Brenham, Texas, have done the State a noble service in preparing this list. Every reader who desires a joyful season, wishes to dispel mysteries, banish fears, let in light of knowledge and freshen all the tints of the rainbow of hope, should ask the secretary for a copy and prepare an exhibit, and meet with this happy, prosperous band of workers and public benefactors. As compared with politicians, these unselfish horticultural workers are worth about four hundred thousand times as much to the State.

Come to Dallas on July 20th, see the most beautiful and wonderful things on earth, and hear the wisdom of sages and have the original love of Eden revived.

McKinney, Texas.

PREMIUM LIST OF THE TEXAS STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following is a list of premiums to be awarded at the sixth annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society, to be held at Dallas, July 20, 21 and 22, 1893:

Department A.—Fruits.

JAS. GREER, SUPERINTENDENT.

All entries in this department must be exhibited in plates. Exhibit your fruits properly named, whether ripe or not.

Finest general collection of Texas grown fruits by an individual, \$25.

Second ditto, \$15.

Third ditto, \$10.

Finest collection of Texas grown fruits by a local horticultural society or county, \$25.

Second ditto, \$10.

APPLES.

[A plate shall consist of not less than three nor more than five specimens.]

Largest and best collection of named varieties in plates, \$5.

Best plate any variety not named below, 50 cents.

Best plate Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Red June, Sopp or Wine, Striped June, Duchess of Oldenburg, Yellow Horse, Summer Pearmain, Summer Queen, New Seedling, Jonathan, Becker, Law7er, Maiden's Blush, Yellow Transparent, New, 50 cents each.

CRAB APPLES.

Best plate any variety not named below, 50 cents.

Best plate Hyslop, Red Siberian, Early Elgin Beauty, Whitney, Transcendant, 50 cents each.

PEARS.

Largest and best collection of named varieties in plates, \$5.

Best plate any variety not named below, 50 cents.

Best plate Kieffer, Flemish Beauty, Lawson, Clapp's Favorites, Osband's Summer, LeConte, Howell, Seckle, Bartlett, Duchess (d'Angouleme), Garber, Idaho, Japan, Edmonds, 50 cents each.

PEACHES.

[In plates of not less than three, nor more than five.]

Largest and best collection of named varieties in plates, \$5.

Best plate any variety not named below, 50 cents.

Best plate Stump the World, Stonewall Jackson, Hance's Golden, Thurber, Chinese Cling, St. John, Tiltonson, Alice Haupt, Mountain Rose, Amelia, Crawford's Late, Crawford's Early, Family Favorite, Elberta, General Lee, Old Mixon Cling, Honey Mrs. Bret, Old Mixon Free, New Seedling, 50 cents each.

Best collection of new seedling, not less than three kinds, \$1.

PLUMS.

[In plates of not less than seven nor more than twelve.]

Largest and best collection of named varieties in plates, \$5.

Best plate any variety not named below, 50 cents.

Best plate Newman, Miner, Satsuma, Wild Goose, Marlanna, Indian Chief, Yellow Transparent, Deep Creek, Robinson, Do Caradeux, Blain, Ogo, not named above, new Chickasaw or Native, Kelsey, Japan, Cumberland, Burbank, 50 cents each.

Largest and best collection Oriental plums in plates, \$3.

ORIENTAL FRUITS.

Largest and best collection of Oriental fruits in plates, \$5.

PRUNES.

[In plates of seven to nine.]

Best plate named prunes, \$1.

APRICOTS.

[In plates of seven to nine.]

Best plate named apricots, \$1.

NECTARINES.

[In plates of seven to nine.]

Best plate named nectarines, \$1.

CHERRIES.

[In plates of one pint each.]

Best plate any variety, \$1.

JAPAN PERSIMMONS.

[In plates of three to five.]

Best collection named varieties in plates, \$2.

Small Fruits.

[In plates of one pint each.]

STRAWBERRIES.

Best plate any variety, \$1.

RASPBERRIES.

Best plate any variety, \$1.

BLACKBERRIES.

Best plate any variety not named below, 50 cents.

Best plate Erie, Brunton, Early Harvest, Dallas, Wilson's Early, Kittatiny, Native, wild, 50 cents each.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Best plate currants, gooseberries, Juneberries, named, one pint, 50 cents each. Texas raised bananas, oranges, lemons (\$), \$1 each. Pecans grown by exhibitor, English walnuts grown by exhibitor, one pint, \$1 each. Almonds grown by exhibitor, any variety mulberry, one pint, 50 cents each. Named figs, seven to ten, 50 cents each.

GRAPES.

[In plates of not less than one nor more than three clusters each. It is very desirable that a leaf of the variety shown be placed in each plate.]

Largest and best collection of named varieties in plates, \$5.

Best plate any variety not named below, 50 cents.

Best plate Ives, Duchess, Hartford, Moore's Early, Lady, Brighton, Amber, Niagara, Triumph, Diana, Gothe, Delaware, Early Victor, Peter Wylie, Champion, Concord, Muscatel, Golden Chassels, Martha, Lady Washington, Berkemans, Herbemont, Agawam, Lindley, Empire

State, Black Eagle, Wilder, Jefferson, Worden, Vergennes, Pocklington, Catawba, Cornucopia, Bacchus, Elvira, Cunningham, Black July, Lenoir (Black Spanish), Cynthiana, Hermann, Eaton, Moore's Diamond, Mission, Black Hamburg, Downing, Zinfandel, Muscat, 50 cents each.

Department B.—Vegetables.

J. F. WARREN, Superintendent.

Best bunch asparagus, 50¢; best quart snap beans, peas, any variety, named, \$1 each; best half dozen beets, turnip-shaped varieties, named, 50¢; best half dozen beets, long varieties, named, 50¢; best head cabbage, any variety, \$1; best half dozen carrots, cucumbers, green corn, lettuce, onions, radishes, turnips, any variety, 50¢ each; best single watermelon, Kolb's Gem, Dark Rattlesnake, Light Rattlesnake, melon for shipping, melon for eating or home market, \$1 each; best single melon named, 50¢; best cantaloupe, 50¢; best half peck Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, any variety, named, \$1 each; best half dozen tomatoes, any variety, named, \$1; best squash, any winter variety, ditto summer variety, named, 50¢ each; best cauliflower, any variety, \$1; best specimen egg plant, pumpkin, cushaw, Casava, \$1 each; largest and best collection of named varieties in quantities as noted above in each case, \$10.

Department C.—Flowers.

MRS. S. E. METCALF, Superintendent.

MRS. GEO. MEILERSH, Assistant.

Best collection and display of pot plants, \$20; second best collection and display of pot plants, \$10; best collection of named roses in bloom, geraniums in bloom, ferns, cacti, \$2 each; best collection of named carnations, coleus, fancy leaved caladiums, named begonias, \$1 each; best collection of foliage plants, \$2; best hibiscus in bloom, single, 50¢; ditto, double, 50¢; best hydrangea in bloom, any variety, 50¢; best begonia in bloom, colored, 50¢; ditto white, 50¢; best carnation in bloom, colored, 50¢; ditto white, 50¢; best hellebore, in bloom, any variety, 50¢; best fuchsia in bloom, single, 50¢; ditto, double, 50¢; best named oleander in bloom, colored, 50¢; ditto white, 50¢; best named canna in bloom, any variety, 50¢; best named palm in bloom, any variety, \$1.50; best named century plant in bloom, any variety, \$1; best specimen banana plant, \$1; best specimen cala lily, caladium esculantum, Croton, Archanthus, gloxinia, plumbago, salvia, 50¢ each; best specimen hanging basket, \$1; best bouquet cut flowers, \$2; best display cut flowers, 2; best display and collection of cut flowers, \$3.

Department D.—Household.

MRS. A. A. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

Best collection home made jellies, named, ditto marmalades, ditto preserves, \$2.50; best collection home made canned fruit, in glass jars, \$2; best jar home made pickles, catsup, jellies, preserves, canned fruit, 50¢ each; best display dry or evaporated fruit, \$2; best display processed fruit, ditto Texas canned fruit, \$2.50 each.

Department E.—Miscellaneous

SILAS LACKEY, Mesquite, Superintendent.

Best display fruit: crates, baskets, boxes, etc., \$2.50; best display horticultural machinery and implements, \$2.50; best display spraying and dusting apparatus, \$2.50; best display cultivated grasses, \$2; best bottle Herbemont, Cypress, Concord wine, ditto any other kind of wine, \$1 each; best collection of Texas wine in bottles, \$5; best specimen comb honey, best sample extracted honey, \$1 each; best display honey, \$2.

I have a watermelon patch that is lousy, will you give me a remedy through the columns of your paper, please, and oblige a reader of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—JAMES WARE, Kingsbury, Texas.

Ans.—Kerosene emulsion is the best remedy for lousy plants of any kind. Formula for making it has appeared in recent issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.—ED

AN ADVERTISER WHO TALKS BY THE BOOK.

Farm Implement News.

On Friday, an advertiser who sent us a good many checks, says the Northwestern Lumberman, comfortably filled a good sized arm chair, and during his stay talked considerably about advertising. "When I buy advertising," he said, "I want to feel assured that the paper in which I have space goes to the men whom I desire

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. All dealers keep it, \$1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

possibilities of improved cattle stock is almost incredible. An American raised Jersey cow, Bisen's Bell, has just completed her years butter test, yielding 1025 pounds of butter in twelve months. While the champion Holstein-Friesian cow of America, "Pauline Paul", has made 1154 pounds of butter in one year, the best butter record of the world. There is a Holstein cow that has given fifteen gallons of milk in a day, thirty-two hundred pounds in a year. With a full knowledge of cattle stock, which can only be learned from books and journals devoted to such interests, we could soon improve our cattle, kill out the scrubs and raise and feed only such as suit our several wants, whether it be of beef, milk or butter, reduce fully one-half the cost of feed, and double the profits of the industry.

But when it comes to chickens we often hear, "the common barn yard fowl is good enough for me." A knowledge of the different breeds of chickens would soon teach you a different lesson. No common hen will lay over thirty or forty eggs in a year, and a four pound, six month old chick is all that is expected. A Plymouth Rock hen will lay 150 eggs a year, and a six months old chicken will weigh 6 or 7 pounds, while the non setting Brown Leghorns have been known to lay 225 eggs in a year, though they are small fowls, weighing not over half the Plymouth Rocks, Langshans or Cochins. You must post yourselves upon different breeds of chickens and cross up your common stock to suit your wish and fancy and learn to preserve your eggs, and send them to market that will pay fair prices. Eggs are preserved and shipped from Europe to America. Why can we not ship eggs also? Why should a farmer pay ten cents a pound for bacon or beef and sell his chickens at two and a half cents a pound. Our farmers are not aware of the vast importance of the egg and chicken industry in our country. The United States Census Bureau reports that in 1885 we imported 95,496,000 eggs, mostly from Canada, Denmark and the Netherlands. These importations had a cash value in round numbers of \$795,000. The egg consumption of the United States amounts to 1 billion 820 million dozens a year, valued at 218,000,000 of dollars.

Mr. Burnham, a careful gatherer of statistics says, the United States census in 1880 discloses the facts that our country produced in value, of hay 336 millions of dollars; wheat 288 millions; cotton 155 millions; Dairy products 145 millions; cattle, sheep and swine 308 millions; poultry and eggs heading the list at 500 millions. This is more than the combined values of cotton and wheat. Away with the idea that cotton is king. Gentlemen will you please with due reverence uncover your heads and remain standing while the cocks crow and the hens lay. Chicken is king. Scientific selection, and careful breeding of stock and fowls, have produced a great variety of distinct breeds, suited to every want and condition of men and easy to obtain. What we want to learn is a thorough knowledge of such things, that we may intelligently select what we need, and that which will pay us best to raise and feed—for it costs no more to feed a hen that will lay 200 eggs a year than one that will only lay 25 or 30 eggs a year.

But how about corn, cotton, and wheat, are we blantly asked? Yes sir: the same laws hold good in all farm products. Mr. Drake, of South Carolina, raised on one acre of ground 255 bushels of shelled corn, the same year Mr. A. Rose of Penn Yan, New York, raised 213 bushels of shelled corn on one acre of ground, and what has greatly surprised me, is both of these men planted unimproved seed and a variety producing only one ear to the stalk. Welborn Bros., of New Boston, Texas, has improved corn seed, the product of their own genius and labor. A single ear will shell a quart of corn, thirty two ears to the bushel. Their improved cotton has bloomed in forty two days, open in seventy eight days, bale sold in ninety five days from the day the seed was planted.

Louis Frickeley, Fairfield county, O., from Everetts Eaton Mastodon corn, raised 191 bushels per acre of ground.

Alford Rose, Yates county, New York, raised 150 bushels of corn from the same seed.

I have known a whole field of corn in Texas to average 100 bushels per acre, and two and a half bales of cotton grown upon one acre of ground. I see improved wheat seed advertised by the great Everett seed house in Indianapolis, with certificates appended from farmers who state that they raised sixty bushels of wheat per acre upon same land, and with same cultivation, that with ordinary seed produced only fifteen to twenty-five bushels.

The Mangel Wurtzel turnip has been grown in America to weigh forty-five pounds; eighty-four tons produced on one acre ground. 1400 bushels of Irish pota-

toos has been grown in a single acre, and 1100 bushels of onions—all the result of improved seed and scientific culture. Then look at later developments in pecan and pear culture, grapes and other fruit. And shall our farmers live on in the old way in penury and want, raising only corn and cotton, and selling the same at the mercy of speculators and money kings, when all these grand possibilities are within easy reach?

Never in the world's history has such opportunities presented themselves to the farmers of the country, and fate seems to be driving us to embrace them. Never has the demand been so urgent for educated farmers. Let the farmers arise to their true dignity and manhood, keep fully abreast with the times and the grand march and achievements in the arts and sciences and make our calling a learned profession. Gather in our home books and periodicals pertaining to our calling, raise and educate our children to appreciate, understand and love our Heaven ordained occupation. I was surprised in looking over the January number of the American Agriculturist, its semi-centennial edition, to see a list of agricultural works kept for sale by that publishing house, their number aggregated 275 different works, covering every department of farming, fruit-raising, gardening, stock-raising and fowls, the building of roads, fences, gates and all kinds of farm houses, barns etc. As much as I have read and studied these subjects I was surprised at their number and variety. This excellent journal can be had at \$1.50 a year, fifteen cents a single copy.

Oh how it pains my heart to see a man sell out and move to town and enter into its hum-drum and delusive life. Educate your sons and daughters to be learned farmers and stockraisers, and grand success will surely crown their efforts in life. Scientific men with patient research and lives spent in careful experiment, have blazed out the road for us, and given us the results of their life work, in books and periodicals, laid them at our feet and made knowledge of easy access. Shall we avail ourselves of them? It has been said that a man who caused two blades of grass to grow where but one had grown before is a benefactor of mankind. It has been done! By careful selection and improvement of seed and good cultivation our farm products can be increased fifty or even one hundred per cent. The process is very simple and the cost absolutely nothing. Let us first explain the principles involved and then make a practical application of it. That "like will beget like" is a well known law of reproduction in the vegetable as well as the animal kingdom. We all know that to improve the breeds of our stock or fowls we have only to introduce among them a superior class of fine blooded males, the improvement is surely obtained. But how are these fine blooded males originally obtained, for they must originate somewhere at sometime? They do not spring up by chance but have been developed by thoughtful painstaking men who perhaps through generations have carefully selected and bred with a definite end in view. A "survival of the fittest," as Darwin would say, a selecting and mating of the best. To illustrate we will instance the Holstein-Friesian cow. A black and white breed of Dutch cattle, of peculiar characteristics in size, form, color, quantity and quality of milk. This grand modern thoroughbred cow is the result of a selection of a certain kind of cow, and careful inbreeding, preserving and breeding only the best milkers, and those which conform to the desired marks and characteristics. In a few generations these become fixed qualities in the breed, so as to be transmitted to their offspring with unerring certainty; they are then, and not till then, entitled to be called thoroughbred stock. No one who has ever seen a Holstein cow can ever mistake one for any other breed.

(To be continued.)

BARGAINS.

Fancy pigeons—Fantails in all colors; Pouters—Blue Pied, Silver Pied and White; B. E. Carriers, Antwerp Carriers, Jacobins, Tumblers, High Flyers, Turbets, Swallows, Owls, Nuns, Magpies, Trumpeters, B. Bars, King Doves, Lop Eared Rabbits, Himalaya Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, B. B. Game Bantams, Buff Pekin Bantams. All of above are well and carefully bred, and are offered at prices to suit any reasonable purchaser. Write at once for prices. Address

MRS. J. S. BANCROFT,
135 Lake Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

Shiner Courier: The turnpike road to an editor's heart lays through his stomach, and our friends with a surplus of grapes, plums, peaches, roasting ears and everything else good to eat will please bear this

fact in mind. Tuesday W. D. Wofford shipped 10,000 pounds of cucumbers, and hopes to be able next week to ship in car-load lots. They are coming in now every day by the wagon load. This business this year is incipient, and if rightly managed will prove, no doubt, a boon to the farmers of this section. An acre of land, rightly cultivated, will yield 400 bushels of cucumbers, and as they bring from 30 to 50 cents, according to their size and condition, the profit from them can be readily estimated. Growing cucumbers for pickles is one of the best uses to which you can put good ground for a second crop. The yield will be largely increased if you can irrigate.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Staunton, Va., is one of the first schools in the South for Young Ladies. Conducted by twenty-five teachers and officers, and located in one of the healthiest climates in the world. Under the Presidency of Dr. W. A. Harris, it has acquired a national reputation. It is attended by one hundred and fifty-two boarding pupils from twenty States. Its low terms is a great attraction. Any one seeking a first-class school with thorough teaching on the very lowest terms, can write for a catalogue of this time-honored Virginia school to the President, Dr. W. A. Harris, Staunton, Virginia.

The rice growers of Southeast Texas are happy; their fields have two or ten inches of water and the green spears are just peeping above the surface. This insures a good crop.

PASTURE FOR RENT.

3740 ACRES of best pasture land for rent. Well fenced with barbed wire; watered by spring and creek; good blue stem and buffalo grass pasture eight months of the year. Convenient to four railroads; stations east of Junction City, south of Manhattan and west of Alma. I will lease pasture or take any number of cattle at 25 cents per month. Cattle salted and well cared for. Stock taken in payment of pasturage. Freight paid on cattle shipped here. Pasture will accommodate 1200 head. Two large corrals, well timbered, good shade, well suited for the purpose and pasturing and fattening and wintering stock. Shipping to Kansas City, seven hours time. Address for particulars

JAMES H. TULLY, Junction City, Geary Co., Kansas.

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Prevent Mistakes,
Relieve the Mind,
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A READY CALCULATOR, BUSINESS ARITHMETIC and ACCOUNT-BOOK Combined.

This is unquestionably the most complete and convenient work on *Figures*, for PRACTICAL USE, ever published. It contains nearly all the **SHORT CUTS** known; Hundreds of *Simple Rules* and *Original Methods* for "Easy and Rapid Calculation," and Millions of *Accurate Answers* to Business Examples and to Practical Problems.

It *Sifts* and *Simplifies* the whole science of Arithmetic, retaining only the *Essentials*, in a nut-shell, as it were. Its Tables, Rules and Methods are all extremely simple, eminently useful, practical, and fully abreast with the age of steam and electricity.

Every one who prefers to take the *Simplest*, the *Shortest* and the *Easiest* way for doing his work, should possess a copy of this useful and convenient Pocket Manual. It will enable Everybody to become Proficient and Quick in Figures; and to many a young person, it may prove to be a stepping-stone to a successful business career.

NO FARMER, MECHANIC OR BUSINESS MAN SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT, BECAUSE IT WILL SHOW AT A GLANCE, WITHOUT THE USE OF PENCIL, PEN OR PAPER,

The number of *Bushels* and *pounds* in a load of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, or Barley, and the correct amount for same, at any price per bu. The exact amount for a lot of Hogs or Cattle, from 1 lb. to a car load, at any price per Cwt. The correct amount for a load of Hay, Straw, Coal or Coke, from 25 cents to \$20 per ton. The exact value of a bale of Cotton, at any price per lb. Also the Toll for ginning it. The correct amount of articles sold by the Bushel, Pound, Yard or Dozen, from 1¢ to \$1. The exact Wage for any time, at various rates per month, per week, and per day. The equivalent of Wheat in Flour, when exchanging same, from 25 to 40 lbs. to the bu. The only correct Rule and Table for estimating the exact contents of Logs of all sizes. The exact contents of Lumber, Cisterns, Bins, Wagon-beds, Corn-crubs, Cord-wood, and Carpenters', Plasterers' and Brick-layers' work.

The exact Interest on any sum, for any time, at any practical rate per cent.

The equivalent of two or more discounts; as for instance, 33%, 10, and 5 off, equals 43% off.

The per cent of gain when goods are bought at a certain discount from, and sold at list prices.

The per cent of gain or loss, when goods are sold at a discount from the marking price.

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The Day of the Week, for any date in 300 yrs., besides hundreds of other very useful things.

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No. 2, Fine Artificial Leather, with Pocket, Silicate Slate and Account-Book, sent postpaid to any address on receipt of 75 cents, or given free to any one sending us three subscribers at one dollar each.

Address TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, DALLAS, TEXAS.

STATE NEWS BOILED DOWN.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new cotton compress at Ft. Worth.

Fine flowing artesian wells are obtained in Frio county at a depth of 480 feet.

The I. & G. N. loaded at rockdale last Saturday 46 cars of cattle for St. Louis.

New wheat sold during the week at Denton at 80 cents per bushel, and oats at 23 cents.

General rains have fallen during the week along the line of the T. & P., where most needed.

Arrangements have been made for the building of a cotton compress at Calvert to be ready for the coming season's business.

Walter Hutcheson, was sentenced to the penitentiary for life at Claude, Armstrong county, for the murder of James Moore.

Twenty-seven car loads of beef cattle were shipped within a week from Marlin to Chicago. All these ought to be butchered in Texas.

David Noble of Wise county, while at tending to some horses in his lot, was kicked by one of them and died in a few hours.

Fence cutters got in a thorough job on the large hay farm of Col. R. J. Sledge, in Waller county. The wire was clipped at every post for four miles.

Lute Hampton, living three miles south of Lockhart, died of hydrophobia on Thursday of last week. He was bitten by a rabid dog in April last.

Mr. Vick Bowles, a farmer near Grand Prairie, was attacked in his house and severely beaten, last Wednesday by a negro tenant, name not given.

The town of Gause, last Saturday, voted for a school tax. There was no dissenting vote. When a town casts that kind of a vote, it is a good town to live in.

The Marlin artesian well has reached a depth of 2400 feet, and a flow that reaches the surface. The contractors will go further with the hope of faring better.

Since the death from hydrophobia, near Lockhart, mentioned above, the citizens thereabouts have declared war against the common cur. Several rabid ones have been killed.

Terrell had a small riot at a flying jenny gathering between the plain and colored citizens of immature age. The colored side gained not the victory, but bruises and other injuries.

The plant of the Moss Collar Bagging and Cordage company of Houston, was in spect by a committee of the Commercial Club, and pronounced complete and ready for the machinery, which is arriving.

News from Floydada, Floyd county, states that rain in abundance has fallen on the Staked Plains. The few grain crops have been destroyed by drought, but now grass will grow and cattle will laugh.

Hillsboro had an outrage, an arrest and a mob at the jail; also a sheriff of nerve, who told the mob they were in danger of being hurt. The mob accordingly departed.

The city council of Terrell has tried and convicted the flying jenny, which has been operating in the heart of the town to the delight of the small boy and the disgust of the old ones, as a nuisance. The institution will get a move on it.

The culture of the grape is being developed on the lower Rio Grande. Mr. A. M. Bruni, a few miles north of El Paso, has 14,000 bearing vines, and the result of his experiment is so far satisfactory that he will plant a much larger vineyard the coming season.

The wheat crop, except in the Panhandle and the extreme of North Texas, is about all harvested, and the threshers are running on full time. The crop is fairly good throughout large sections, averaging twenty bushels of wheat. Of oats, sixty to seventy bushels is the usual per acre yield.

Last Saturday, while driving four horses hitched to a binder, the 13 year old son of B. H. Everett, six miles west of Denton, was thrown in front of the sickle by the horses becoming unmanageable, and terribly mutilated. The boy was dragged four hundred yards by the frantic runaways. He may recover or he may not.

Ore is being shipped from silver mines near Raynor by wagon to Abilene, where it is shipped by rail to the smelter at El Paso. It is said the owners of these mines will put in a smelter of their own soon. It costs twelve dollars per ton to have the ore hauled to the railroad, and \$18 to \$20 to get it to the smelter. At this rate, the ore must be rich or the mine owners will become poor.

A disastrous wreck occurred on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railway Wednesday morning, near Denison. The thorough

passenger train ran into a stalled freight, a number of cars were demolished, and a number of them burned. The Dallas Artillery company returning from the interstate drill at Omaha, were aboard and lost all their personal effects and company property, including their guns. No persons were killed outright, though some were so severely wounded that deaths may yet result.

In the Pecos valley harvesting of grain and hay is proceeding. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut, and stacks up one and one-half tons per acre. After the grain is cut, corn, beans, and some cotton will be planted. These people go for three crops per year on these irrigated lands and nothing on that not irrigated. Sheep in that region are doing well. Other stock are but half fed on the barren and semi-grassless mesas.

The man who always says what he thinks is one of the men in this world who could well be dispensed with.—Farmer's Voice.

LOCAL AND GENERAL MARKET REPORTS.

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

Cotton Market.

GALVESTON, June 24.—Spot cotton closed steady.	
Low ordinary	15 00
Ordinary	16 00
Good ordinary	17 00
Cotton seed	3 00
Low middling	16 10
Middling	17 00
Middling fair	17 50
Total receipts thus far last season	6,828,190

Receipts and Exports at All United States Ports.

Receipts thus far this week	16,308
Receipts the same time last year	10,309
Receipts this day	9,351
Receipts this day last year	1,463
Total receipts thus far this season	7,033,433
Total receipts thus far last season	6,828,190
Difference	175,243
Exports to Great Britain	8,387
Exports to France	3,281
Exports to continent	6,850

Stocks at all United States Ports.

Stocks this day	593,270
Stocks this day last year	310,156

Dallas Live Stock.

Common to fair steers	\$1 50 @ 2 00
Choice fat cows	1 50 @ 2 00
Common to fair cows	1 00 @ 1 50
Choice veal	2 00 @ 2 50
Common to fair veal	2 00 @ 2 50
Choice fat yearlings; per head	8 00
Choice muttons; per head	15 00 @ 40 00
Bulls	75 @ 100
Choice fat hogs	3 75 @ 4 00
Common to fair hogs	3 50 @ 4 50
Choice fat muttons	1 00

Ft. Worth Packing House Products.

Hams, 9@10c; breakfast bacon, 11c; shoulders, 7c; short clear sides, 6 1/2c; do. smoked, 7 1/2c; lard, 5 1/2 @ 7 1/2c. Fresh Pork—Dressed hogs, 6@6 1/2c; hams, 9c; shoulders, 5c.
Dressed Beef—Steers, carcasses, 5 1/2 @ 6c; hind quarters, 7c; fore quarters, 3 1/2c. Cows, carcasses, 4 @ 4 1/2c; hind quarters, 4 1/2 @ 5c; fore quarters, 3 1/2 @ 4c.

Produce.

Potatoes—75@80c per bushel; seed potatoes, 80@85c. New, 41@46c @ \$1.40.
Onions—3 1/2c per lb.
Beans—Navy, 4@4 1/2c; Lima, 4@4 1/2c; Texas butter, 4c.
Cabbage—Solid heads, 2 1/2 @ 3c.
Butter—Good country, 15@20c; common, 12c; fancy creamery, 20@25c; Kansas dairy, 30@32c.

Grain and Feed Stocks.

Quotations below are on grain from store.

Corn—Wholesale, 50c per bushel in sack; retail, 55c; in ear 50c per bushel.

Oats—Sacks, 50c per bushel in car lots; 45c single bushel.

Wheat—70c per 100 lb in car lots; retail, 80c per 100.

Cotton seed—Per bushel, 25c retail; wholesale, 12 1/2c.

Hay—Loose, local, \$6 00 @ 8 00; best prairie hay, baled, \$9 00 per ton; in carload lots, r. o. b., \$9 00; small bales, best, 45c; best Forney, \$10 00 per ton; \$9 50 in carload lots.

Wheat screenings—Chicken feed, \$1 25 per 100. Amber cane seed—\$1 00 per bushel.

Millet—Per bushel, \$1 15.
Seed rye—\$1 25 per bushel.
Seed barley—50c per bushel.
Alfalfa seed—\$7 60 per bushel.
Wheat—Buyers are paying: No. 2 to No. 3, 85@90c r. o. b. at Dallas.

Poultry and Eggs.

Prices paid by dealers—Old hens, \$2 75 per doz.; spring chickens, small, \$1 50; spring chickens, large, \$2 00; roosters, old, \$2 00; turkey hens, 75c; turkey gobblers, spring, 85c; turkey gobblers, old, \$1 50. Eggs, 10c per doz.

Retailers get—Old hens, \$3 25 per doz.; spring chickens, small, \$2 00; spring chickens, large, \$3 00; roosters, old, \$1 50; turkey hens, 90c.

Hides and Wool.

Hides—Buyers are paying: Dry salt, heavy, 7 1/2c; light, 6c; dry salt, 6c; green salt, 4c; butcher's green, 3 1/2c.

Wool—Light medium, 20c; low medium, 17@18c; fine, 15@16c.

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

FREE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH who will send this notice and four cents in stamps for return postage, to W. B. Edly & Co., Whitehall, N. Y., will receive free a trial package of Quinn's Ointment for removing Cuts, Splints, Spavins, Wind-puffs and all Bunches. Endorsed by Hon. J. I. Case and other leading breeders throughout the United States. This offer will not appear again. It is made for the purpose of introducing a valuable remedy

into localities where it is not now known, in the belief that its merits need only be known by trial to secure for it a host of friends who will not willingly be without after they have tried it. It will cost nothing to get the trial package save postage, and the fact that the proprietors offer it on these terms indicates the justness of their confidence in it as a meritorious article. Every owner of a horse should send for a package of this ointment under the above offer.

THE ISSUE.

The following is the second section of the Democratic platform adopted at Chicago, and defines the position of the party on the most important issue before the people:

Sec. 2. We warn the people of our common country, jealous for that preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of the federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing a monarchy on the ruins of the republic. It strikes at the North as well as at the South, and injures the colored citizen even more than the whites. It means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place, armed with federal power, of returning boards appointed and controlled by federal authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of people in several States, the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all measures deliberately and justly desecrated by less than Republican senators "as the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate." Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of officeholders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self-governing communities.

Two years ago, this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls, but in contempt of that verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterances its success in the coming election will mean the enactment of the force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all States. Believing the preservation of republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the constitution maintained in its integrity with laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity, and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be entrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure, which, in the short space of two years, has squandered the enormous surplus and emptied the overflowing treasury after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.

Belcher Standard: A country that will grow seventy bushels of oats to the acre should be every inch in cultivation. That's the way our oat crop will pan out this year; and still there are thousands of acres of unfilled prairie land in this country.

Jefferson Jimplicite: Millions of little frogs, about the size of crickets, have been hopping around for the past few days. They probably rained down on us. Some think that it is the beginning of a plague, (like that one we read of in Egypt) on account of the political sins of the old parties. If that is so it will take more than frogs—or even lice—to do any good.

VAN WINKLE GIN AND MACHINERY COMPANY, DALLAS, TEXAS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cotton Gins,
Feeders,
Condensers,
Presses,
Suction Elevators,
And Pneumatic
Seed Conveyors.

Repair Work a Specialty. Write for particulars.

A good way to set a Bermuda pasture is to plant oats in February, and after plowing in, lay off shallow furrows three feet apart and drop stems and roots of the grass, pushing them into the ground with a stick. When the oats are harvested the grass will grow rapidly and meet between the rows, and if the summer season is warm and moist, will pretty nearly cover the ground. In the fall sow burr clover, red clover, or some similar plant for winter pasture. If the ground is rich enough, your pasture will be all right, and the most valuable part of the farm for years.

A man is known by the company his daughter keeps.—Farm and Fireside.

Miss Spinster—"Such a nice man—Rec-tor Brown! Why, this morning he said there were marriages in heaven." Miss Sharpe—"So consoling for you, dear, too!"—New York Ledger.

THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR AND THE GREAT PECOS VALLEY.

In order to post yourself about both send \$1.30 for our great club offer. We give a copy of the Illustrated Guide to Chicago World's Fair, a book 6x9, 2 inches thick, with 400 pages and thirty fine plate pictures. The book is similar to the \$3 subscription books, but we give it free with the Pecos Valley News one year for \$1.30. It is sent by express free, or mail for 20 cents extra. Address Pecos News, Pecos, Texas, or

H. P. SIMMONS, Dallas, Texas.

YOU SHOULD KNOW

That the International & Great Northern R. R. is the direct line to Austin, San Antonio, Corpus Christi, Rockport, and Monterey, the City of Mexico, and other principal cities in the Republic of Mexico, via Laredo. It is also the shortest and quickest line between Houston and Galveston. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars, run through between St. Louis and Laredo, without change. For tickets, folders, maps, or other information, call on any ticket agent, or write D. J. PRICE, Ass't, Gen'l Pass. Agent, Palestine, Texas.

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WELL MACHINERY. Illustrated catalogue showing Well Augers, Rock Drills, Hydraulic and Jetting Machinery, Wind Mills, etc., SENT FREE. Have been tested and all warranted. **THE PECH MFG. CO.** Sioux City, Iowa. 67 S. Canal St., Chicago.

A Small THRESHING MACHINE of great capacity for Light Powers. The Columbia something new. **EVERY FARMER** can now **DO HIS OWN THRESHING**, with less help and power. Plans, even better, for free. Linn, Catalogue. We make a full line of Horse Powers. **BEAIE CITY MFG. CO.,** Racine, Wis.

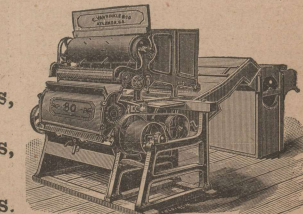
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Seed Conveyors.

Repair Work a Specialty. Write for particulars.



FARM MACHINERY

Many practical and cheap corn harvesting machines are now on the market.

The rich, they ride in chaises, and the poor, they ride in road carts, be-jasus.

Barb wire is lower to the consumer at present than it has ever been since it came into use.

Corn harvesting machines have not yet found their way to Texas and adjoining States, but they will come, and to stay.

The hay crop is simply immense, and if the demand for hay making and baling machinery indicates anything, it will nearly all be saved.

Small threshing machines at prices that will enable many grain growers to own a machine for individual use, are filling a place in the demand long vacant.

The large number of orders being placed for improved cotton ginning outfits would indicate that farmers will raise cotton and have it ginned even if they have to draw on the corn crib to pay the cost.

Plows warranted to scour in black-waxy land have, after working the people for lots of boodle, apparently abandoned the field in favor of the attractive bait offered suckers in the shape of cotton picker stock jobbing schemes.

The demand for Nature's ice making machinery has been practically ruined by the introduction of new machines more easily controlled, and that will produce the ice at the time and place of demand—that is, on this earth.

If every county in Texas was properly equipped with improved road working machinery, the time, labor and money now spent on road making would fur-

nish a much better class of roads than the public are now traveling over, and the saving in the vehicles and stock would pay for the necessary machinery.

The following from the Southern Cotton Harvester Company is in reply to a letter of inquiry by the manager of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH:

NEW YORK, June 1st, 1892.
F. P. Holland, Esq., Manager, Dallas, Texas.

Dear Sir—In reply, we beg to say that there is no definite plan outlined by this Company as yet for the distribution and management of their machines. We have thought of divers and sundry plans, and the one most likely to be adopted by the management is to build and operate the machines ourselves, charging the farmer, say, in your locality, 37 1/2 cents per 100 pounds of seed cotton for gathering and take our pay in kind. We are busy building machines and will have quite a number in each State to demonstrate beyond peradventure the practicability of the invention in hand. By this mail we send you a pamphlet of information, concerning which we think you will find quite different from what you anticipate. Very truly yours,

SOUTHERN COTTON HARVESTER CO.
The pamphlet referred to has been read, and we must admit that the testimony of Mr. E. Van Winkle, the noted manufacturer and expert in cotton machinery, is entitled to great weight. When we see the machine actually shaking the cotton from all the open and partly opened bolls, and at the same time not shaking off the dead leaves and other trash, and delivering the clean cotton in sacks to the assistant who follows after it, we will be ready to publish the fact. And as long as the Company confines its efforts rather to the perfecting of the machine as a cotton harvester, than to selling stock to moneyed greenhorns, we will not only place no ob-

stacle in their way, but will wish them all possible success—but that success must be in the cotton field.

Farm Implement News: Now every road machine in the country should be brought out. With a good machine, at an expense of \$2 or \$3 to the mile, the flattened plies can be rounded up so that the water may run off, the ruts filled and the tracks smoothed so as to make comfortable traveling at once. If the roads are left to be beaten down by travel, as usual there will be no comfort on them all summer.

YOU WANT IT.

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH is pleased to announce that it has secured a first class Hand Corn Sheller, weight fifteen pounds, price \$3; or Sheller and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH one year for \$3.25, purchaser to pay express charges from Dallas. Next

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Fastest Pressing,
Simplest and Best.

to our Family Grist Mill (of which there are now over one thousand in use among our subscribers, and every one giving splendid satisfaction), we consider this the most useful premium we have ever offered. It will be sent free to any sending us a club of six early subscribers at \$1 each.

"SELF-TRAMPING" Cotton Press



Saves man tramping in the box. Requires but one hand to pack 10 to 15, or two 20 to 25 bales per day. Very strong, simple, quick and durable. Also our **"IDEAL" Hay Press** mounted & not mounted. Steel lined. **"PROGRESS" ENGINES & BOILERS.** Complete Ginning and Grinding Outfits. Architectural Irons, Foundry, Boiler and Machine Shops. Address **PROGRESS MFG. CO.,** Sole Mfrs., Box B, Meridian, Miss.

ALL STEEL FULL CIRCLE



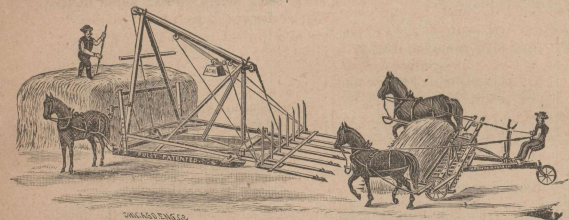
"ELI"
Manufactured by **COLLINS PLOW CO.,** QUINCY, ILL.
THE "ELI" IS THE BEST.
KEATING IMP. & MACHINE CO.,
Sole Agents, DALLAS, TEXAS.

KINGS OF THE HARVESTING WORLD—IMPROVED FARM MACHINERY.

We take pleasure in presenting to our many readers, cuts of the Old Reliable "Acme" Hay and Grain Stacker, and "Monarch" Sweep Rake.

These great labor and money saving machines have been before the public too long for us to again go into minute details regarding their superiority to any other machine in the market. The accompanying cuts show their workings, and any farmer can plainly see that no more labor

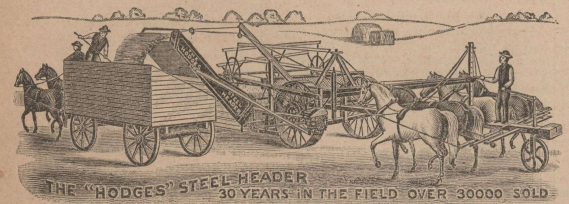
the celebrated "Hodge's" Light Running Steel Frame Header, which has been before the public for over thirty years, and is now in use in almost every civilized country in the known world. The advantage of this machine over the self-blinder is apparent by the following figures, sent them by one of the most successful farmers of the western country. In his comparison of the "Hodge's" Steel Frame Light Running Header to a self-blinder, he says: It is the most economical machine on the market at the present day. I cut



saving or economical way could be devised for the harvesting of both hay and grain than by the use of the old reliable "Acme" Hay and Grain Stacker, and "Monarch" Sweep Rake. The saving in the cost of binding twine alone, by their use in stacking grain, almost pays for the labor, and as hay harvesting machines they have no equal, being simply perfection. And while the manufacturers enjoy the exclusive right to manufacture them (both machines being fully covered by patents) they place them in the market at a very small advance beyond their actual cost, thus bring-

256 acres in 9 1/2 days, averaging 27 acres per day, at the following cost:

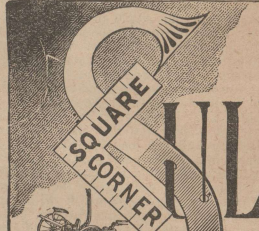
Four horses to draw header.....	\$3 50
Four horses to draw two wagons.....	2 50
One header driver, one stacker, one loader.....	6 25
Total cost of putting up 27 acres of wheat with header in one day.....	\$11 25
Three horses to draw self-blinder.....	\$1 85
One driver, two shockers.....	3 75
Twenty-four lbs. of twine for 12 acres at 15c.....	3 60
Four horses to draw stacker.....	2 50
One pitcher, two loaders, and stacker.....	5 00
Total cost to harvest twelve acres with self-blinder in one day.....	\$16 70



ing them within the reach of all. The "Monarch" Sweep Rake is the only rake made that will conveniently fold, so as to be transported from farm to farm, or from one meadow to another, through gates and over bridges, anywhere that a farm wagon will go, and with its combined use with the stacker, is as great an improvement over any other means of harvesting hay or loose grain as the mower and self-blinder are over the scythe and cradle of former times. The Company also manufacture

Cost to harvest 27 acres with self-blinder.. \$37 57
Cost to harvest 27 acres with header..... 11 25
Amount gained in 1 day by using header \$26 32
Cost to harvest one acre with self-blinder..... \$1 30
Cost to harvest one acre with header..... 42
Amount saved per acre by using header..... 97
Every machine that is made by the Acme Harvester Co. is guaranteed. Send for circulars and descriptive catalogue to Acme Harvester Co., 17 Stephens Lane, Pekin, Ill.

SQUARE CORNER

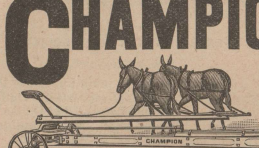


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MADE BY
CHICAGO, ILL.

HAS THE
LIGHTEST DRAFT ON RECORD!
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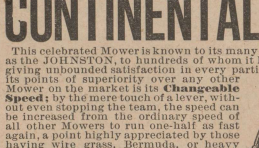
KEATING IMP. & MACHINE CO., Sole Agents, DALLAS, TEX.

CHAMPION FULL CIRCLE ALL STEEL BALING PRESS.



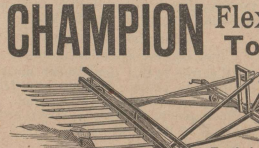
As improved, the **CHAMPION** is full of good, practical horse power. The power is the **easiest** on the team, the strongest and most simple, therefore the most durable of any full circle hay press power ever invented, giving quick movement while material is loose, and slow movement as the density of the hay increases with but little increase of draft on the team. Has Automatic Throw-back to make **light bales** when wanted and **insures perfect work** in damp hay. This device alone is worth the price of the **CHAMPION** Press. Has Automatic Condensing Hopper, giving it the **largest feed opening** of any press on the market. Hind wheels on pivoted axle, so that they do not have to be taken off or trenched in setting for work. **Perforated Screen** to clean dirt and dust out of hay as it is pressed. Examine the improved **CHAMPION** before you purchase.

CONTINENTAL Changeable Speed MOWER



This celebrated Mower is known to its many Texas friends as the **JOHNSTON**, to hundreds of whom it has been sold, giving unbounded satisfaction in every particular. One of its points of superiority over any other Mower on the market is its **Changeable Speed**; by the mere touch of a lever, without even stopping the team, the speed can be increased from the ordinary speed of all other Mowers to run one-half as fast again, a point highly appreciated by those having wire grass, Bermuda, or heavy weeds to cut, whereas in light grass or with fast walking team the slow speed can be used. It **saves wear—saves power—saves horseflesh and feed—saves repairs—saves money—and is warranted to do perfect work in any kind of grass.** Has highest drive wheels, and is the **lightest Draft Mower** on the market. Made in 4 ft. 6 in., and 6 ft. Cut.

CHAMPION Flexible Tooth SWEEP RAKE



By having four wheels the entire Rake is supported, which prevents breakage from being dragged to the end of the Rake walk directly behind, enabling the Rake to run closer to a hedge or fence and prevents the horses becoming entangled in the teeth. The **Flexible Teeth** make the **CHAMPION** the best **Hogwallow Rake** on the market, adapting itself to any unevenness of the ground. The teeth have metal points, ensuring strength and preventing breakage. We also handle the **CHAMPION regular Two Wheel SWEEP RAKE**, which also has metal pointed teeth. With the above tools we believe we are prepared to furnish the **Best Haying Outfit** to be had. Figure with us.

We also handle **Baling Ties, Dutton Mower Knife Grinders, All Steel Sulky Hay Rakes, Hay Stackers, Hay Loaders, Steam Power and Detached Horse Power Hay Presses.** We carry a large stock of **Buggies, Carriages, Road Wagons, Carts, Delivery Wagons, Mail Hacks, Harness, Cultivators, Sulky and Gang Plows, Sorghum Mills, Evaporators, Cream Sifters, Wagon Seals.** We are state agents for **GOODE, RAIN and O'LENS Wagons.** Write us for your Wants. **PARLIN & ORENDORFF CO. DALLAS, TEX.**

CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER FROM JAPAN.

Kobe, Japan.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

I have just spent two days in the neighborhood of Ooji, in the province of Yamashiro, where the most noted tea is produced. Probably few of your readers have any idea of the hard work, combined with skill, required in the manipulation of the leaf so as to make it handsome and saleable in the American market. The English and other people take but a drop in the bucket compared with the United States, they preferring the teas of India, Ceylon and China. I think the demand for Japanese teas was started, or at any rate strengthened very materially, somewhat in the following way, though the Americans have always been drinkers of green teas and Oolong, which are intrinsically green in taste:

About the time that Japan teas first came over there was a great outcry against adulterated teas and those highly colored—and with reason, too—and as Japanese teas had no coloring matter then, the packages were marked truthfully, "Pure, Uncolored Japan Tea." By degrees more and more coloring was added, and as these found more favor, the shipments of uncolored tea fell off, the packages, however, retaining the word "uncolored," and the public were led to believe that the bright green, glossy color of the leaf was perfectly natural and showed its superiority to the dull, blackish-green, or natural black leaf.

The object of the coloring is of course to disguise the inferior leaves, which are readily perceived in all uncolored tea. The first tea from Japan was seen about thirty-four years ago, and I well remember its being offered on the London market. It came in large earthen jars, for boxes with lead casings were not then known. It realized one shilling and eight pence, or 40 cents, and was infinitely inferior to the best of the teas now shipped from Kobe and Yokohama, which were not then opened to foreign commerce.

The tea plant is grown principally on the hills, in rows, and about three feet in height. The first picking begins about the middle of May, and is just over (May 27). The leaves are not injured if picked in the rain, for they are often covered with dew when brought down to be fired. They have to be steamed about two minutes thoroughly wilting them, and are then put on trays about five feet by three, in small quantities. Rolling back and forth in one direction between the hands then commences; considerable pressure must be used, and it is a tiring operation. Under the trays are fires of charcoal, and the leaves being subjected to a mild heat, gradually lose their bright, green color and stiffen in drying. It requires no small skill in handling to keep the leaves in one direction or they would be liable to break. The object is, to have them long and "wiry," as the expression is in the trade. The man who finished up the rolling or twisting fairly danced and panted for breath, the perspiration rolling down his body. The truth must be told: he had only a loin cloth on. The heat of the fire burns the paper of the trays, which has to be constantly patched over and over. When fired, the tea is picked over by girls or women, leaf by leaf, and is so tedious that only from eight to ten pounds of the best kinds can be picked over in a day.

To pass from tea to flowers, the botan or peony finished flowering about ten days ago, and the smaller ones, or Shaku Yaku, are bursting their buds. Some of the former were this season remarkably hand some and of rich color, but they cannot compare with the chrysanthemum for variety or elegance. I send you photograph of the handsomest of 4000 which I saw in one garden. There were about sixty varieties, but I only chose thirty, and shall ship them in September. Some flowers were nine inches in diameter. The botan, or peony, will always be expensive, compared with other Japanese plants, not being readily propagated. They are grafted on these-year old stocks (seedling). They are extremely showy, and a few ought to be in every garden. The flowers, after being cut, last several days in water.

In a country where it rains nearly all the year round, and 100 to 160 inches not unusual in the twelve months, it is difficult to call one season, more or less, the "rainy season," but certainly we have had an immense amount for the past thirty days.

The grafting of the Onshu and other oranges is just over. The only stock used is the hardy wild orange, (*citrus trifoliata*) and it should be three years from the seed or over. At one year it would be impossible, though I have somewhere seen it so stated. The flower and the fruit of this

wild orange is not to be seen on the tree at the same time, as I have elsewhere seen it in print, and the orange is so insignificant that it would not be noticed over a short distance. If a hardy orange tree of hand some appearance is wanted, the Dai Dai should be planted. The fruit has a thick rind and makes a fine preserve or marmalade, like the Seville. The tree is very hardy, has an upright trunk and a fine top, giving a good shade. An avenue of them looks very handsome, and the fruit, which is as large as a "navel," is a deep red orange color, and remains on the tree two years or more. The tree grows twenty to thirty feet high, and it is of course an evergreen.

I expect to remain in Japan all the fall, and am always at your service.

H. E. AMOORE.

TOO DRY.

WALNUT FLAT, MOTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

This is a very dry country at this time, no rain to do but little good this year. Had some light showers in May, but they were soon blown away by the high winds. In most places the grass is as dead as in the winter. Cattle are very poor and weak, feeding mostly on weeds, shinnery and mesquite leaves or brush, though we have a belt of country in our county that is in fine condition. It begins about the foot of the Plains, northwest of Matador, going eastward to Teepee City, which has been visited with fine rains and some hail; also taking in a portion of country known as Turtle Hole Creek. Many farmers who had been broken up down East raising cotton and supplying renters on their farms, and some by sickness, had come to this country in order to get cheap homes—which they did, and are now trying to sell cheap, to go East to get work, so they can get supplies; and others are going to get work so that they can get something for themselves and families.

Now, you can see the condition of our country. I find the people are in great need of a paper, but want it in small slips, printed on one side dollars and cents, in order to buy supplies, for they will not make it here. Though the most of our corn in the county is green and looks well, but it is very small; it will be in the day, but is straight at night. Some sandy land farms were torn up by the sand storm, blowing away the soil as deep as plowed, scattering the corn before it came up, leaving some that came up, and it is dead or dying. The stiff lands are doing well considering the drought, and if we could get rain by the 10th of June and on, we would make some corn and plenty of sorghum, milo mize and millet to feed our stock.

J. J. JOHNS.

A SURE CURE FOR HARD TIMES.

MESQUITE, TEXAS.

Editor Texas Farm and Ranch.

Having a tender sympathy for suffering humanity, and in my travels hearing so often the sad wail of hard times among a certain class of so-called farmers, you know it is not every fellow lives on a good place where a farm could be made that is a farmer. No sir, these fellows that live out in the country gad, about at least one-fourth of their time and go to town every day that it is too wet to plow, and every Saturday wet or dry, and when the sun and spend most of the time loafing in and around the gilded places of sin called saloons, are not farmers, and as Farmer Shaw said about certain other characters, it is an injustice to "snore nuff" farmers to call them farmers. But then I'm sorry for all them all the same, and if I can be of any service to them by giving them my experience and advice I'm ever willing. You see there has been so much howling about hard times I began to get uneasy through fear that the old fellow might slip up and diff me between the eyes and then I'd get to howling. Well, somebody has said that it takes brain to succeed in this world as well as brawn and my brain, though it is the smallest and weakest always would work harder and complain a good deal less than my brawn. So I put my brain to work to devise some plan by which I could live and let the brawn play. Very soon a big thought struck me and it is so seldom that such a thing as that occurs with me that it came very near drowning me, but I sustained the shock without any serious damage or derangement to my brain. Hence the thought: Board. I have heard so much about boarding, especially summer boarding that I decided it would be the very thing. Wife seemed to jump at the idea and readily agreed to board me. The contract was made and signed up all right, but I noticed wife seemed to be very liberal and would have it in the contract that she was to board me three times a day and between meals if she thought I

needed it. I insisted that I thought three times a day would be enough, but you know women always have their way, and I, thinking I was making a boss good trade, knocked under. The very idea of me being a boarder caused me to swell up a little and feel a little bossy, and things went on this way for some time, and I was floating along on flowery beds of ease, till one morning a while after breakfast she came in with a board in her hand, and though I was not a bit hungry she insisted on boarding me; said I needed it and said it was in the contract that she was to board me between meals if she thought I needed it. "And" said she, "you need it mighty bad." I tried to argue the case. I said, "I'm sure I've done nothing." "Ah," said she, "that is exactly what I am going to board you for—doing nothing." Well, it was in the contract, and I never got back on a contract, so I took the boarding like a man, and the worst of it is she has got me stuck for twelve months on that contract, and now it seems to me she boards me occasionally just for the fun of the thing, and I tell you I'm getting to be a good dancer. And to tell the truth I believe it is helping me. I get up earlier every morning, get out to work earlier, don't loaf about the house between meals—No sir! And then my crops are all in good condition, no weeds in hedge rows and fence rows. I don't go to town near so often. I've got plenty of hogs for another year's meat, haven't bought anything on credit, and my neighbors are full of wonder—can't tell what is the matter—but I know it is that boarding business. It just beats anything—sub-treasury government ownership of railroads, land loan, twelfth plank. It just beats all the kicking and howling that every scrub in the country can do. Try it hard times farmer. Let Texas alone, but "turn your wife loose" with a board in her hand, with a fair understanding that she is to board you every time that she knows you need it, and you will "get there" Eli or no Eli. UNCLE SNOOT.

SHORT CORRESPONDENCE.

Enclosed find \$1.25 for Neeley's map, which, according to description, seems to be as practical as your valuable paper.—KARL E. RITTER, Doss, Texas.

Bryan Eagle: There is nothing small about TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. They had an able representative at the A. & M. College commencement exercises in the person of Mr. Plittuck, who gave the exercises a two column write-up in the last issue of that paper. By the way, the Eagle, TEXAS FARM AND RANCH and Galveston News were the only papers in Texas with active reporters on the ground.

Find herewith money order for \$2.75, for which please extend my subscription one year from expiration of my time, and send the books "People's Horse, Cattle, Sheep and Swine Doctor," "How to be Your Own Lawyer," also Handy Binder for files of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, as I would not lose a single number for the first of a year's subscription after receiving once. With best wishes for your more than merited future success, I am yours truly, R. H. OLDHAM, Rising Sun, Jones Co., Texas.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

I have a cow that is strangely affected. About a month ago I first noticed she had a cough, and has been gradually failing ever since, though she does not seem to suffer greatly. She pants like a person with a fever all the time, and drinks but very little water. Her appetite is tolerably good, but not so good as before she was taken sick. Her feed has been corn, cotton seed and shucks, with little grass she could get in the woods. She still gives about the same quantity of milk, but we are afraid to use it. Please tell me, through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, what ails her and give treatment for same.—J. M. Arlington, Texas.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate that the cow is affected with tuberculosis, or, as it is commonly called, "consumption." This disease is very common in milk cows of delicate constitution, and is usually found in Jerseys and Shorthorns. There is no remedy for it. I would suggest that you separate the cow from the rest of your herd at least half a mile, and await results. By all means do not use the milk for family purposes.—FRANCIS.

Can you or some of your readers give me some instruction in regard to cultivating ground peas? I have about a quarter of an acre that I planted about the first of May. After they had come up, I gave them a plowing with double-shovel, and in about two weeks ran through them with side barrow. They are growing finely and beginning to bloom. Soil is a medium light sandy, about a foot deep, underlaid with sticky, red clay. One will tell me to keep the blooms covered up; another says they will not do well that way. If you will give me some timely information in your next issue as to the best way to work them from now on, and when to lay them by, you will very much oblige.—D. R. Browns, Terrell, Texas.

Ans.—You are proceeding properly. Cease disturbing the vines when the first blooms appear. Cover no blooms. Clean

out weeds and grass at any time until blooms fall off. Any slight covering of vines by cultivation will do no harm.

IMPROVEMENT IN FARM METHODS, PRODUCTS AND SEEDS.

Delivered at the Farmers Institute, at Belton, Feb. 20, by H. B. Hillyer.

When God had finished this beautiful world upon which we live, clothed it in the verdure of Spring, with every fruit and herb and flower, filled it with all animal life; He planted a garden eastward in Eden, and made man to keep and preserve it, and gave him ownership and rule over the world with all its teeming animal and vegetable life. Thus, he made man a farmer, gardener, fruit grower, and stock raiser. Happy had it been for man had he never departed from this primeval condition. Thus man continued to live in peace and plenty for more than 20 centuries.

Nimrod, the great hunter built the first city—the great and wicked Babylon—thus creating artificial wants, giving rise to pride, vanity ostentation and covetousness which engendered wars of conquest and robbery, forcing the people in surrounding sections, for mutual protection and defence, to desert the country and found other cities. These required strong military rulers, and the mild, Heaven ordained patriarchal form of government soon merged into kingdoms and all sorts of despotisms. From that day to the present all over the world there has been waged a ceaseless war, the powers that be striving for more power, while the masses of the people struggled for existence, liberty and freedom. Since the patriarchal days, we, in these grand United States, enjoy more of pure liberty, restrained only by necessary laws, than the world has ever before witnessed. Let us cherish and prize these institutions and study to make ourselves worthy of being freemen. To you, farmers, and freemen in the land, belong this noble heritage. God and humanity look to you to defend and transmit it in safety, and to that end every farmer in the country should take and read some sound political paper and study its principles of political economy that must be the basis of all good government. They should also take the county paper, your denominational religious paper, and one or more agricultural and stock raising journals. My friends, the world is increasing in knowledge and power and mechanical and scientific inventions with an inconceivable rapidity, which no man can fully understand. Old methods in everything have become obsolete, and passed away. Shall farmers set themselves down in supine contentment and indifference, and follow in the beaten track of the ages gone by, while all else is going past him like a whiz and buzz, leaving him absolutely behind in the great race and battle of life? Is there nothing for farmers to learn? No new and improved methods he may adopt? No great labor saving machines he may call to his aid? No improvement in horses, cattle, chickens, fruits and general farm products to lighten his burdens and increase the profits of his labor? It is to this end we come together today, to increase our knowledge, which is power, and to fit and prepare ourselves for the new era that has surely overtaken us.

Knowledge is the basis of all successful efforts in life. If we succeed we must know our wants, and how to select things best suited to our necessities, and where, and how to obtain them to the best advantage. There is no such thing as an all purpose horse or cow, chicken or hog, and our crops must be diversified to suit our soil, climate and market. Take for example the horse, we have the little pony, the saddle horse, the trotter, the light carriage horse or the heavy draft horse and the historic mule. A thorough knowledge of horses enables us to select, breed and raise such as will best suit our vocation. The greatest absurdity in farm life is to see an able-bodied farm hand behind a pair of small, thin, razor-back ponies, with a dull worn out plow, scratching our splendid prairie lands and calling it cultivation. And close by to it is to see a woman with a pint cup tugging away at a longhorn Texas cow that will give half a gallon of milk a day and eat as much as an ox, while a little Jersey cow on half the feed will give you two or three gallons of milk a day, and make twelve or fourteen pounds of butter a week. I have a seven-eighths Jersey cow that gives me 3 gallons of milk a day, and will make 14 or sixteen pounds of butter a week. Valuable as is the Jersey for milk and butter, they are too small to raise beef cattle or work oxen from. The Durhams are large cattle and fine milkers, but the Holstein cattle are larger still and the finest milkers on earth. I have such a cow that will give eight gallons of milk a day and has made eighteen pounds of butter a week. The

to reach, and further, that the people to whom it goes have a good opinion of it. I place my advertising on that basis. I used to think that I did not receive my money's worth unless I could trace a certain number of sales to some particular 'ad.' I am over that. I meet the demand of machinery in my line, and having done that I want to be known, and known all the time. I advertise, say in a dozen papers and a man comes along and buys a big bill of goods. Can he tell me what particular paper directed him to my works? No, not once in a hundred times. I have been advertising for years so he may know where I am, and when he wants to buy he comes to me. Make first-class machinery, let everybody know where the machinery can be had, and then treat your customers white, is the way to get business."

TEXAS FARM AND RANCH FARM.
Waxahachie Democrat.

Saturday a representative of the Democrat went out to the experimental farm of Texas Farm and Ranch about two miles south of the city. Mr. Frank P. Holland, chief director of that institution, was marshal of the excursion and gave points on poultry, horses, cattle, hogs and other live stock and agricultural products. Mr. Little, manager of the farm, courteously showed the visitors over the premises and explained the manner of conducting the farm. We were shown several varieties of poultry, about ten families of pigeons, some fine horses, including Chesnut Boy and a fine Percheron, Holstein and Jersey cattle, several specimens of hogs and other things of interest about the place. This farm does not pretend to keep a great lot of thoroughbred stock, but what it has is of the first quality.

Farm Implement News: In the absence of evidence to the contrary, the rainmakers who last fall bombarded the empire dome must be credited with the copious floods that have inundated our lands and devastated our crops. To be sure the rains came a long while after the explosions, but that they did come ought to be proof enough of the practicability of the tests. The rainmakers should commence hostilities now to insure plenty of water for next year, but for the sake of the Columbian Exposition we trust they will not "make" so much.

G. A. R. RATES TO WASHINGTON AND RETURN.

The Ohio & Mississippi Railway has offered a rate of one cent per mile (\$18 from St. Louis to Washington and return, on account of the National Encampment of the G. A. R., and the same rate to Baltimore and return for the meeting of the Naval Veterans, and this will undoubtedly be made the basis of a low rate from Texas points.

The O. & M. Ry. and its connections form the distinctive battle line route from the West to the National Encampment.

From the beginning to the end of the war, the States of Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia, were the constant scene of conflict between the contending armies, and there was hardly a day during the four years, when the sound of battle could not have been heard in one or the other of them. They are therefore rich in associations, and the very names of the stations as they are announced on the trains, passing through this historic region, call up memories of the terrific struggle which took place here thirty years ago. Antietam, Harper's Ferry, Manassas, Spottsylvania, Culpeper, Fairfax, Martinsburg and Appomattox, rise in review as we pass; and Gettysburg, the one great battlefield on Northern soil is not far distant.

In choosing the route to the Grand Encampment, care should be taken to select lines which pass over this historic ground. From the West, the Ohio & Mississippi Railway runs through Car Lines to Washington, in connection with the Baltimore & Ohio Road, passing through West Virginia, Maryland and Northern Virginia, with Clarksburg, Martinsburg, Antietam, Harper's Ferry and Maryland Heights, on the way, and forming the direct line to Gettysburg.

Or, by taking the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, in connection with the Chesapeake & Ohio Route, we pass through the very heart of the Old Dominion—the scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the war.

No other routes to Washington can present so much of interest to the members of the Grand Army as these, and it should not be forgotten that from St. Louis and the West, the Ohio & Mississippi Railway is their direct and best connection. For rates of fare, routes, time of trains, and further information, address

H. C. ARCHER,
South Western Pass. Agt. O. & M. Ry.
182 Main St. Dallas, Texas.

WATER FARM, GARDEN, HOUSE.

Without Expense of Time or Labor.
SUPPLY
Cattle
Crops
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WITH
WATER
BY USING

THE IMPROVED
RIDER or HOT-AIR
PUMPING ENGINE.

They can be run by the ordinary farm help, are absolutely safe, and can be operated with wood, coal or gas.

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SOLID SILVERINE.
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Household.

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

OVER AND OVER.

Julia C. R. Dorr, in Harper's Young People.

"Just the same thing over and over!"
But that is the way of the world, my dear;
Over and over, over and over,
Old things repeated from year to year!

Hear what the sun saith: "Patient still,
The vaulted heavens I climb and climb,
Over and over with tireless will,
Day after day till the end of time!"

"Never a pause and never a rest;
Yet every morning the earth is new,
And ever the clouds in the golden West
Have a fresh glory shining through."

Hear what the grass saith: "Up the hills
And through the orchard I creep and creep,
Over the meadows, and where the rills
Laugh in the shadows cold and deep."

"Every spring it is just the same!
And because it is, I am sure to see
The oriole's flash of vivid flame
In the pink-white bloom of the apple-tree."

Hear what dear Love saith: "Ah I hear
The same old story over and over;
Mother and maiden year by year,
Waiver it still to child and lover!"

"But sweeter it grows from age to age,
The song begotten so long ago,
When first man came to his heritage,
And walked with God in the even glow."

EDITORIAL CHAT.

Box 73, writes: "I shall have to cry hold, enough! for the stamps, dear Mrs. Buchanan. I got four papers one evening with the advertisement for stamp exchange, and the afternoon of the next day brought such an avalanche of stamps, that delighted as we were—we are now short of crochets. This surprises us, we thought when we received the request, it will be a long time till any one can save 200 stamps, as we receive so many letters will just cut out the stamps, and if they can be of any use to Box 73, why will send them to her when we get 50 or 100." So you can imagine how astonished we looked when we read her letter. We will look with interest to the communication promised, giving an explanation of the use or uses made of canceled stamps.

Thanks to Mrs. C. J. Goldman for two recipes, both excellent we do not doubt, and we hope to hear from her again. Will try the recipe for making vinegar right soon, ourselves.

New members continue to come in. Thanks to each and all for words of cheer, and substantial help in the way of good recipes and helpful suggestions, and practical methods of managing domestic affairs.

Mrs. Turner's description of her crazy worsted quilt suggests the mention of calico quilts made the same way, only instead of fancy stitching around the pieces the edges were neatly turned under and basted down upon paper, and stitched upon the machine. The effect was very good and the work was quickly done as the pieces used are mostly large ones. A young lady of our acquaintance has made one in like manner, using solid colored gingham and chambray, feather stitching the seams with red, blue and black madonna cotton. While it is very pretty, we think it too much work for a cotton quilt.

"A Silent Admirer" calls for a good recipe for canning corn. Will some one who has been successful tell us how? Several have asked for the same recipe.

As this is the season for much washing of delicate fabrics and colored lawns, percales, etc., we give some suggestions which will preserve the texture and color. Laces and muslins should never be rubbed in washing. How well we remember how in old times, laces and muslins were dried by clapping them gently between the hands, after having been starched, which was called "clear starching." To do this one will necessarily be her own laundress, as under existing circumstances no amount of persuasion would induce a negro woman to go through "so much foolery."

Take a bar of white soap and shave off a little of it into enough hot water to dissolve it, and when cold it will be like jelly. Mix a part of it with tepid water, put the lace into it and let it lie over night, then add a little boiling water, and squeeze it repeatedly through the hands, so as to wash it, but do not rub it as that will wear the fabric. Lay it in a deep, yellow sappy, or small tub, and rinse it again and again in clear water. Then set it in the sun, still in water to whiten it, if much stained from use. To give laces and muslins that light, transparent look which new articles have, mix the starch with a little cold water, mashing it with a spoon till quite smooth, then add more water until it looks like milk and water. Boil it in a porcelain kettle until it is clear, let it cool, and when comfortably warm to the hands put in the laces or muslin, and squeeze out

gently; then put them in a soft cloth and squeeze as dry as possible. Take out each article by itself, and clap between the palms of the hands to clear the starch from it; fold in a damp towel as soon as the beating is over. How often in childhood we have seen mammy go through this process with fine laces, white swiss muslin dresses, or other delicate garments. In doing up laces and muslins to look well, a great deal depends upon the ironing. First the table should be covered with several thicknesses of soft blanket, because if it is hard the pattern in lace or embroidery will be flattened too much, and a thin, soft white cloth should be laid on the blanket. In spreading the article to be ironed, care should be taken to have it lie perfectly straight and even, so that the threads of the goods will not look twisted or bias when ironed.

In washing colored fabrics nearly all of them will stain the water, without always losing their own brightness. Different colors are improved by the use of different substances in the washing or rinsing water. Sugar of lead will set all colors, and can be used advantageously whenever they are likely to run. Ten cents worth of it is enough for four or five gallons of water. Ox-gall will brighten all colors no matter what the fabric. For black materials a little aqua ammonia in both suds and rinsing water brightens and fastens the color. Vinegar in the proportion of two tablespoonfuls to every quart of rinsing water is said to preserve the green, and for blue, a good handful of salt in the rinsing, for brown and gray use ox-gall.

An old fashioned way of cleaning muslin dresses, even a delicate organdy, and one that can be used so rapidly that the most brilliant colors will not have time to run. Melt a bar of soap in a gallon of this hot water by shaving up thin, and empty into the wash tub. Have two other tubs of clean water at hand, and into one of them stir one quart of bran. Put the muslin into the soap suds, and when the water is comfortably warm to the hands, turn it about and squeeze it a little, letting every part become thoroughly wet, and knead it in the waters for a few minutes. Do not wring it at all, that injures the fabric, but squeeze it out of the suds and put it into the bran water, rise it up and down quickly for a few minutes, rinse the same way in clear water, squeeze it out and hang between two lines, the neck of the waist, or the binding of the skirt, on one line, and the hem of one-half of the skirt on the other, letting it fall apart that it may dry quickly. A clear, dry day should be chosen for washing colored lawns or muslins. While the dresses are drying the starch should be made. Dip the dress in when the starch is cold, and hang out to dry again. Sprinkle evenly and roll in a dry towel. Iron with very hot irons, hot irons keep the stiffness in muslin. The advantages of cleaning colored muslins this way, are that it is done so quickly the colors do not have time to run, and the fabrics are not strained and worn out. Be careful not to use sugar of lead if there are scratches or sores upon the hands.

ABOUT WORSTED QUILTS.

REMA TURNER.

Sisters, this is my first attempt to write to the Household. I have just finished a worsted crazy quilt. I worked all the seams with split zephyr using five colors. I stamped flowers, fish and other designs on the large pieces—it is very pretty. Everyone who sees it says: "What a pretty quilt!" It is the best way I ever have placed a quilt to save all the scraps; there is no waste about it.

I am making one of flannel and cloth. I am working it with Saxony yarn, red and blue. You would be surprised to see what small scraps can be used and look well when worked with crazy stitches. I have made some rugs of rags; strip them like carpet rags and crochet them. I made a coarse hook of wood, you can color all the dingy ones with diamond dyes. They are very pretty and will last a long time and it is such a good way to get rid of the old clothes that will accumulate when one has children.

Oatline, Texas.

ANOTHER GOOD BREAD RECIPE.

MRS. C. J. GOLDMAN.

Having sent a letter from "June Time" wishing some sister of the Household to make me a recipe for making good light bread, I come, hoping to be the first one to give her, as well as all the sisters, an infallible recipe, which is far superior to the salt rising, or any other I have ever seen.

For Irish potato yeast, boil four large potatoes in water enough to scald one quart of flour. When done mash fine. I mash mine through a sieve, get a few lumps out, and add to the flour with one tablespoonful of salt. Dissolve about two

yeast cakes in warm water and let stand while you are preparing the other. When cold add the yeast to the scalded flour; let it rise, stirring it two or three times. When it rises rub up with corn meal, spread on a cloth and dry in the shade. This will make about one gallon of yeast. You can make it into cakes if you wish. For light bread: For every loaf of bread take one handful of the dry yeast, drop in warm water, and let it stand over night. In the morning stir in enough flour to make a stiff batter and let it rise. Then pour in as much warm water as you will need to make up your bread. Add salt, with one tablespoonful of sugar and lard if you like, let this rise, knead and put in your pans, greasing it on top with melted lard, let rise. Be careful not to let it get too warm, I set mine near the stove and spread a cloth over it.

If you wish your bread for dinner you can make your batter at night, and bake your bread while you are cooking dinner, or you can put in your yeast in the morning and bake your bread for supper. "June Time" also wanted a good vinegar recipe.

Take three gallons of rain water, add one quart of syrup and one quart of good yeast, and in five weeks you will have good vinegar. Keep it covered with a thin cloth. I hope the sisters will try these receipts and report.

Success to the Household.
New Hope, Texas.

A GOOD MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

MRS. E. TURNER.

Dear sisters of the Household, I have been a constant reader of your department for seven years. It has been good all the time. Through it I have learned to love you, you all feel like real friends to me. I thank you for your good advice on many subjects.

I have often thought of the great responsibility resting on mothers. I have five sweet children; God has blessed our home with their presence, and I do think it is a very great responsibility to teach and train them for Him who gave them to us for a while. No one but a mother can feel what a responsible position she occupies; but she has so many promises from God, and He is always so willing to help her in all the trials and variations of life if we will seek His aid and trust Him. Oh, that all mothers would keep the light of our Heavenly Father shining in their faces to brighten their children's pathway, what a change there would be in the world. So much sorrow comes from neglecting one's children when very young. Mother is first in a child's heart and she ought to be very careful to sow good seed in its mind. What is better than a good, sweet, Christian mother's influence? It's mind will often run back to baby days, what "mamma taught me at her knee." I have heard it so often in the class meetings. Children are such close observers, they seem to love the bad so much better than good, or, that is my opinion, they seem to choose the evil, and to the mother is given the opportunity to sow good seed in its young mind, we will be well paid for it in future years. Oh, if everyone of us would be like Mary, and choose the better part which could not be taken away from us, what a change there would be, how many heart-aches come from neglecting children early in life. I see so much evil in the land, it has stirred my very soul to raise my children to fear God and keep his commandments, and to love His word and His cause.

I never thought I would write for a paper as I have, had such a dread of the waste basket.

Cataline, Texas.

To the Household: Would some of the sisters give a recipe through TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, for canning roasting ears?—A SILENT ADMIRER OF THE HOUSEHOLD, Sweet Home, Texas.

"EXCHANGE COLUMN."

BOX 73.

Dear friends, Box 73 cries quarter, for a while at least. That little sentence for stamp exchange brought me such a generous response that I have emptied my crochet box almost, just one child's collar left, and I am afraid that will be called for in a dozen places before I can duplicate it. 73 is hungry enough to devour all the stamps in Texas, but I must keep my part of the bargain and the crochet supply is short. That TEXAS FARM AND RANCH paper does beat all for prompt returns and entire satisfaction. Thanks to the friends who so promptly answered.

When I get an hours spare time I will send you a little stamp chat through our Household columns, giving you what information I have gleaned, by experience, about the manner of preparing stamps for these exchanges. One thing I must say now, for the benefit of others:

do not cut the stamps too closely, and above all things don't cut the stamps from stamped envelopes round. They of all others must be square, so cut a generous margin square all around them—and now farewell for a time.

Tonica, Ill.

HOME HINTS AND HELPS.

N. Y. World: For soft gingerbread use one cupful of cream, two eggs, one cupful of butter and lard mixed, three cupfuls of molasses, six cupfuls of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder and two teaspoonfuls of ginger.

Prairie Farmer—Fried Salsify: A very nice way of cooking salsify is to stew it until tender, then mash and add an egg, a teaspoonful of milk, a little flour, butter, and season with salt and pepper. Make into little cakes and fry in boiling lard until a nice brown.

Boston Budget—Oatmeal Fritters: One egg well beaten, add one teaspoon of cooked oatmeal and beat well, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of sugar, one-half teaspoon of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of baking powder mixed with the flour before adding, and enough flour to make a good thick batter. Drop in small spoonfuls in hot lard and fry brown. Don't have the spoonfuls very large, or the cake will not be done in the middle.

Orange Judd Farmer—Poached Eggs: Toast to a golden brown as many slices of bread as you are to cook eggs, butter them and let stand in a warm place. A few spoonfuls of cream to partially moisten the toast will improve it for some. Have ready a saucepan of slightly salted boiling water, and, drawing it a little aside, drop into it as many eggs as can be cooked in it without crowding. Cook not too fast, and dip a few spoonfuls of the water over the eggs while cooking. As soon as they begin to stiffen remove carefully with a small skimmer, laying one on each slice of the prepared toast. Add a little salt and pepper and serve at once.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.

Southland.

It is an undisputed fact that the trail of the serpent is over all nature's giving, and unless one allows her heart to expand in days of adversity and success alike, she is apt to become narrow, selfish and morbidly sensitive, to imagine others in discord with the symphony of the universe, while, if she would only examine herself, she would find upon the keyhole of her soul, the one discordant note. Remember, even you of tender years, that the world is like a mirror; it but reflects your image. Smiling it smiles back at you; frowning, it frowns. Oh! you, whose pathway is now strewn with beautiful flowers by the loving hands of father and mother, the time may come when looking back on your past, you will cry in awful anguish, "What have I done! What opportunities have gone from me forever! How I had my life to live over again; as much as I do now, how differently would I mould my every thought and deed."

But the time has gone never more to return. Some one has said that "every face ought to be beautiful at forty." There is a germ of much thought in this, and while pondering over it, see to it that your own life is filled with generous thoughts and noble deeds, so that in after years all who look upon you will see the goodly spirit shining through your eyes and will pronounce you beautiful. In the hiatus that inevitably follows a homely, come with me to the dwelling of that lovely triumpvirate.

THE CROSS MOTHER.

Harper's Bazar.

At no time in her busy days is an intelligent mother so apt to fold the arms and close the eyes of maternal justice as when she is cross—simply and undoubtedly cross. This crossness is chiefly caused by fatigue—weariness of mind and body, and sometimes of soul. With tired nerve and weary body, she cannot endure the common demands made upon her, and ill-temper follows. She shows bitter feelings and repels loving attentions with her irritable, hasty words. Broadly speaking, no mother has any right to get so tired. She cannot afford it. It takes too much of her life, and too much out of her children's life. Such a condition can more frequently be prevented than is generally believed.

The careless or shallow woman says: "I have overworked. It makes me cross," and she considers that admission the sufficient excuse.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness and Liver Complaints.

Cousins' League.

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

MY NATIVE TOWN.

Georgetown is a beautiful little city, situated on the banks of the San Gabriel river, which is about thirty miles from the State capital, Austin. It has about 3000 inhabitants, and is increasing in size to some extent. It is also the location of the noted schools, Southwestern University and the Young Ladies' Annex. The University has several hundred students in attendance, and the Annex has about 100. The latter is strictly a young ladies' school. There are about fifteen teachers, counting all departments. Dr. McLean being regent. The Georgetown Chautauqua is also located west of the business part of the town, and is on the banks of the San Gabriel. The session this year begins on the 6th of July. Rev. Sam. Jones will be here again, as will other good speakers.

Georgetown is well represented with churches. It has the Methodist, Baptist, Christian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Episcopal and Swedish churches.

There is one railroad in operation, and another graded and part of the line laid, running from Granger to Georgetown. The one now in operation runs from Georgetown to Round Rock. It has been built some 12 or 14 years.

Georgetown has two or three banks, chair factory, knitting mills, three mineral wells, one park and several other nice resort places. There are also two fine iron bridges across the Gabriel. —TEXAS BIRD.

SIXTEEN YEARS OLD.

Good evening! May I come in if I promise to keep my tongue still? But no, I am afraid it is impossible for me to do this, so I will keep as still as I possibly can. As this is my second visit I may be able to tell a little more about myself. I can milk, wash dishes and clothes, cook a little, sweep the house, make up the beds (except feather beds), hoe in the garden, feed chickens and other kinds of fowls—and eat as much as any one. I go to school, and am in the eighth grade. My teacher is Miss Minnie Rawlings. She is the best teacher I ever had. Our school will close in a little over three weeks. Uncle Mike, I wish you and Aunt Emma would come at the beginning of commencement week and stay all the week, as we will have some kind of an entertainment every night. I go to Sunday school and church nearly every Sunday. I have one sweet little niece and nephew living, and two nephews dead. One of them died November 30, 1888, and the other died the 29th of last January. The last one's mother died the 18th of this month (April). One of my brothers married on the 17th of this month.

My favorite occupation is to milk and feed the cows. It may seem strange for a girl nearly sixteen to love to be out in the cow pen milking or petting the little calves, but I have loved to do so ever since I can remember, and nothing has ever given me more pleasure. We have two calves—one nearly a year old, the other about two weeks old. When I tell the oldest one to let me kiss her she holds up her head to me. The other one is learning to also hold up its head to be kissed.

We have a cat that when papa gets up from the table it runs to him and rubs him. But if he don't give it something to eat, it will catch hold of his pants leg and hallow as loud as it can. Don't you think it is a very clever cat, even if it is lazy? Well, I will go, for fear of being turned out of doors for my jabbering. Love to all, and success to TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. —CLARA E. SMITH, Burnett, Texas.

THIRTEEN YEARS OLD.

Here I come again, and will try to answer a few of the questions. I spend a part of my evenings playing, and part working in my garden. I cannot crochet, but I can make some things very well. I am very fond of reading. I have no pets except three little goslings. I love flowers very well. I go to the Baptist church. I live seven miles from the postoffice, and three miles from school. I am 13 years old. I like to go to school. I study third reader, arithmetic, geography and spelling. I will close with love for Aunt Emma and Uncle Mike. —BESSIE A. COPE, Ravenna, Texas.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD.

I would like to join the Cousins' League. My name is Wiley Albert Cope. I would rather plow than do any other work on the farm. I like to go to church. I have some pigeons. I love to fish and hunt. Our corn has come up, and we have some cotton planted. We are going to plant an acre of melons. [Date of letter, April 24th.] It has been raining and the creek

has been up; it washed away part of our cane and about half an acre of corn. We will have to plant both corn and cane over. My evening work is to hunt the cows and drive them home. I ride, and my dog goes with me and helps me drive them. I am eleven years old. Love to Aunt Emma and Uncle Mike. —W. A. COPE, Ravenna, Texas.

[Dear Uncle Mike—Wiley wrote the above letter and I copied it for him, as he is a very poor scribe. He is my brother, the only one I have, and of course I am proud of him. I used to be a member of the Cousins' League—a charter member, so to speak, but I have not written to you for a long time. I will write you a long letter one of these days, when I get time. —WILL F. COPE.

FIFTEEN YEARS OLD.

Another boy, 15 years old, comes to join the Cousins' League. I am a Blue Mountain boy, but left my native State before I can remember, and have lived in Kansas, New Mexico, Texas and Wisconsin. Of all my homes I loved Texas best, for there we could fish, hunt and gather fruit as nowhere else. We did not have to wait so long for warm weather in the spring as here. Our school closed last week. I passed examination and was promoted from C to B grade. I live in a small village, but we keep two cows, a Jersey and Holstein, and raise chickens. —AUSTIN WELLS, Princeton, Kansas.

AS OLD AS TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.

I am just as old as TEXAS FARM AND RANCH, and I guess it is the first paper that I ever read, and the first paper I ever wrote to. This is the third letter I have written to it; the first one was written two or three years ago. Well, Aunt Emma, my mother is named Emma, Uncle Mike, I don't chew tobacco, nor smoke, nor drink whisky, beer nor wine; neither do I play cards. Well, I will close with best wishes to Uncle, Aunt, Cousins and TEXAS FARM AND RANCH. —MAURICE FLOYD, McDade, Texas.

NINE YEARS OLD.

I am a little girl 9 years old. I want to join the Cousins' League. I am a farmer's daughter. I have no brothers, but have two sisters. I carry water to the field for papa. I help papa pick cotton. I can pick 86 pounds in a day. I also help mamma in the house. I cook when mamma is gone, but mamma never leaves me the cooking to do unless she has to go to see the sick. I am making a quilt. I will tell the cousins how I make it: Mamma cuts out large diamonds, and I sew the little pieces of calico on them. When I get eight diamonds done I make a star. It will take twelve stars to make a quilt. I have my quilt over half done. I have a little garden of my own. My school is out; I love to go. My teacher's name is Mr. Barrett. Love to Uncle Mike, Aunt Emma and the cousins. —LULA LOTTA, Stephenville, Texas.

SEVEN YEARS OLD.

I am a little girl 7 years old. I want to join the Cousins' League. I have been to school. I can wash the dishes, pick 69 pounds of cotton in a day, and feed the chickens. I will make my first letter short. Love to Uncle Mike, Aunt Emma and the cousins. —NETTA LOTTA, Stephenville, Texas.

THIRTEEN YEARS OLD.

Please allow me to join the Cousins' League. I live in Menard County, Texas. My father has a small farm on the north banks of the San Saba river. I am a little girl 13 years old, and weigh 87 pounds. I can wash, iron, make beds, wash dishes and cook. I am not going to school now; it closed the 18th of March. My studies were spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, history and reading. With love to Uncle Mike, Aunt Emma and the cousins. —EVA CHAMPIE, Ft. McKavitt, Texas.

PRIZE WINNERS.

Each of the following will receive a year's subscription to the Poultry Guide and Friend, as per our contract:
44. Clara E. Smith.
45. Bessie A. Cope.
46. W. A. Cope.
47. Austin Wells.
48. Lula Lotta.
49. Netta Lotta.
50. Eva Champie.

TWO BOYS.

MRS. JOSEPHINE SCOTT M'KINSEY.

Fifteen years ago I had left my native village, and during which time I had almost lost sight of boyish friends and associates, business took me again to the scenes of early life. Business matters attended to, and having yet a little time I might call my own, I called on old Dr. F., whom

I had loved from my childhood, and to whom I now poured out a volley of questions. Finally, having learned of many changes and improvements, I asked about two boys who had been special friends of mine in school days.

"Well, To'las, Jesse, has gone to the bad. Poor boy! I always felt sorry for him. You know how he was raised—his father didn't allow him the privilege of a slave, wouldn't buy him decent clothes, wouldn't let him have a horse to ride, never gave him a cent of his own, always called him trifling and lazy, never a book nor a picture on the place, never a holiday, and all the Bible teaching was on Sunday; if his father caught him playing, he would be sternly ordered to 'go in the house and read your Bible, sir!' When he was almost grown, he would take his father's horses and go where he pleased. You know he was naturally brilliant and always craved learning; so when he got from under the old man's thumb, he determined to learn something, and he did. Nobody knows how many kinds of wickedness he did get into, and when his father remonstrated in his harsh, unsympathetic way, there was a dreadful scene: 'You've got nobody to blame but yourself; you never gave me any chance to be anything or anybody, always told me I was no account, and I see no reason for your disappointment; my sister has run away with a hired hand, seeking the love and happiness she never knew at home, and my mother has forgotten she ever had a soul of her own!' This and much more, until he was ordered out of the house. So he left home, and, as they say, now a professional gambler, cynical, reckless, dangerous, with neither respect nor love for God or man."

"And what of Marion?" I asked.
"Well, sir, he is the happiest, most prosperous man in all this country; married a girl (you don't know her) here in town, and they live on the farm with the old folks. A great difference! Yes, Marion's own services and means kept him in pocket money and self-respect when a boy; he was the proud owner of a pony, and was not humiliated by being reminded that 'father furnished the feed!' He was educated not so much in school as by means of books and papers and the unceasing practical instruction at home. He was taught how to spend money for himself and the family, and by the time he was 22, he managed all the business of the farm. His father neither receives nor fears any disrespect from the son whom he has trained in the way he desired him to go, and Marion is bringing up sons and daughters who will not displease father's life."
Thory Springs, Texas

HUMOR UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Some Remarkable Historical Instances of Bright Retorts.

London Standard.

One of the smartest of the celebrated Bishop Bloomfield's bon mots was also among his last illness. He had inquired what had been the subjects of two archdeacons' charges, and was told that one was the on art of making sermons and the other on churchyards. "Oh, I see," said the dying bishop, "composition and decomposition!"

The field of battle has produced many an example of bright humor, and a capital story is told of how, when Sir William Scrope was about to charge with his troop at the famous conflict of Edgehill, at the opening ball of the parliamentary campaign against Charles I, he said to his young scapegrace of a son, "Jack, if I should be killed, lad, you will have enough to spend," to which the rogue answered, "And egad, father, if I should be killed you will have enough to pay." "Why are you so melancholy?" asked the Duke of Malborough of a soldier after the battle of Blenheim. "I am thinking," replied the man, "how much blood I have shed for six-pence." Another retort of one of the rank and file conveyed a well merited rebuke. A soldier had his two hands carried off by a shot. His Colonel offered him a crown. "Colonel," replied the man reproachfully, "it was not my gloves but my hands that I lost."

"Once," writes Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, "I was in a Cornish mine, some hundreds of feet down in the bowels of the earth. Crawling down a ladder and feeling that the temperature was every moment getting warmer, I said to a miner who was accompanying me: 'It is getting very hot down here. How far do you think it is to the infernal regions?' 'I don't know exactly,' he replied, 'but if you let go you will be there in two minutes.'"

Sheridan, too, when dying, on being requested to undergo an operation, humorously replied that he had already submitted to two, which were enough for one man's lifetime. Being asked what they were, he answered, "Having my hair cut and sitting for my picture." There is a sly insinuation in the following, which no

doubt was duly appreciated by the person to whom it was addressed.

Even duelling, too, has discovered men who will jest to the very last, and as an example of grim humor under singularly uncomfortable circumstances the following would be exceedingly hard to beat. M. de Malsaignes was a determined duelist. Having quarreled with a brother officer they agreed to fight out the dispute in the very room where it took place, when M. de Malsaignes' adversary managed to run him through the body and nail him against the door. "This is all very well," said the transfixed duelist, "but pray how are you to get out?" Dr. Mead and Dr. Woodward fought under the gates of Gresham college. Woodward's foot slipped, and he was at the mercy of his opponent. "Take your life!" exclaimed Dr. Mead. "Anything but your physic," retorted the prostrate man.

COURTESY.

John Kramer, in The Right Road.

A mother told on her little girl's bonnet and sent her out to play with an older brother, saying, "Be very gentle with her, my son."

"They had not been out very long before Julius came in, threw down his hat, and exclaimed:

"I hate playing with girls! There's no fun in that; they cry in a moment."

"What have you been doing to your sister? Why, you have pushed her down on the gravel walk and her frock is torn," said the mother, as she looked through the window. "I am afraid you forgot to be gentle."

"Gentle! Boys can't be gentle, mother; it's their nature to be rough and strong. They're the stuff soldiers and sailors are made of. It's very well to talk of gentle girls, but a gentle boy—it sounds ridiculous! I should be provoked if a fellow called me so."

"You would? Why, a few years from now, and you would be hurt if any one were to say you were not a gentleman. Suppose some one should say your father is not a gentleman?"

"I never thought of it that way," said the boy. "Being gentle always seemed to me like being soft and weak."

"This is far from the truth, my boy, that you will always find the bravest men are the most gentle. The spirit of the knights was the spirit of the noblest courage and greatest gentleness. Perhaps you would rather be called a manly boy than a gentle boy."

"Yes, that is it, mother."

"Suppose you put the two together. Be manly when you are in danger; be manly when you must speak the truth; be manly when you are in pain. At the same time, be gentle, whether you are with girls or boys. By putting the two together perhaps you will have a name that you will not dislike."

I see, mother—a gentlemanly boy."

The character of a Christian gentleman is a very high one. We cannot go astray in finding that character if we study well the life of Jesus Christ. How gentle he was with the poor and the sick and the sinful!

ON JULY 2ND, 3RD AND 4TH

The Cotton Belt Route (St. Louis Southwestern R'y) will sell excursion tickets at rate of one fare for the round trip, between all stations within a distance of two hundred miles. Tickets good to return up to and including July 5th. For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or R. M. CARTER, T. P. A., Ft. Worth, Tex. W. H. WINFIELD, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

We want to employ a few boys and girls to do some work for us in their own communities. There is no "big thing" in it, but good pocket money can be made, and very good pay for the time it takes to do what we want done. We do not want any dead-heads to apply; we want hustlers who are willing to work. Address with stamp (no postal cards answered) HOME VISITOR CO., Dallas, Texas. [We know the above concern, and believe them to be perfectly reliable. —EDS. TEXAS FARM AND RANCH.]

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FARM AND STOCK.

ALL ABOUT SYRUP MAKING.

Will you or some of your readers, who have had experience, tell me how to make a good, clear quality of "lasses from sorghum?"

I paid the Smouse Manufacturing Co. \$2.50 for "Cleansing" preparation for purifying syrup and molasses, but I made as good a quality without any purifier. It contains six quarts of lime to ten gallons hot water; pour out the water on top of lime; this will remove the impurities in the lime. Now stir in the lime one pound powdered borax and put in enough water to make it thin, like white wash. Put one pint of this in every 50 gallons cane juice; boil rapidly and skim well, and success is sure. This is no good; I have tried it. Some say clay will purify it; some say constant skimming is all that is necessary. I have Smouse's Palace Evaporator, made for a furnace, but will cook by steam. Have seven three-quarter inch pipes in the evaporator; also another evaporator made of 18-inch poplar sides with 8 foot galvanized iron bottom, with 5 3-4 pipe, using the same steam that cooks in the Palace Evaporator.

I use No. 16 Horizontal Star cane mill; it will run by steam. I will begin grinding cane next week, but your information will be gladly received when it comes.

I made over 1400 gallons of molasses in 1888, but it was no good. Will it do to put in the barrels while hot?

I am growing corn, cane broom corn, onions, peas, beans, "aters, melons, alfalfa, Johnson grass, peaches, plums, hogs, horses, and glinning cotton; been at the latter since 1868.

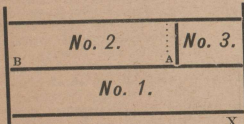
I will state that I have read the handbook issued by the Bymer Iron Works, on "Golden Grains," by Smouse Manufacturing Co. Also the agricultural reports on making sugar and molasses, and don't find what I want.—W. A. JONES, St. Hedwig, Texas.

In reply to the above query, we give the following, which in substance was published in TEXAS FARM AND RANCH in the summer of 1888. There has been no improvements in evaporators for farm use since that time, which weakens the force of anything contained herein.

The writer had several years experience in making sorghum syrup, has tried various preparations said to be useful in clarifying, and has used three different makes of evaporators. Among the things learned during this experience are the following:

In open evaporator boiling, the juice of sound cane, needs nothing added to it. Lime in all its forms is injurious, as it darkens the color of the syrup, and if enough is used to have perceptible effect, gives it a rough, astrigent taste. The best sorghum syrup the writer ever made, or ever saw, was made of the pure juice, evaporated according to the following principles: 1st, slow boiling until the green skum is removed; 2nd, rapid boiling until the scorching point is approached; 3rd, reduction to the required density at a temperature which renders scorching impossible.

Rapid boiling at first puts the juice in such a condition that it cannot be cleaned of green coloring matter by any process commonly within the reach of farmers. After the removal of the coloring matter, the more rapid the evaporation, the lighter the color and finer the flavor of the syrup. Scorching must be avoided. These principles require a furnace and evaporator which affords complete control over the heat in the various compartments. The juice must boil slowly until the heavy dark skum is removed, then must boil as rapidly as possible, until danger of scorching approaches; then at a temperature below the scorching point, until sufficiently reduced. The evaporator and furnace described below constitute the only apparatus known to the writer by which



these conditions can be met. The figure is a plan view of the evaporator, which can be made of iron, or of wooden frame with iron bottom. The writer has made a number of the latter kind and they gave complete satisfaction. As will be seen, the evaporator contains three compartments, the larger, No. 1, covering one-half the entire surface; the other half being divided, as shown, into a larger, No. 2, and a small, No. 3, or battery compartment.

The furnace upon which this evaporator rests should have a partition extending from the chimney end to A, a little beyond the partition between No. 2 and No.

3. The bottom of the evaporator should rest on this partition, and a damper should be placed in the flue at the dotted line. This enables the operator to shut off the flame from the battery, and after heating up, this damper will be closed in a furnace made of brick or stone, as the heat will be sufficient to reduce the syrup in the battery without flame under it. The partition in the evaporator from A to B should be made one inch lower than the other parts. This is one of the most important features of the evaporator, as will appear further on.

TO OPERATE THE EVAPORATOR.

Set up the juice tank, or barrel, at X, with a faucet to run the juice into compartment 1. The juice should be first strained through coarse sackling and then through blanket; two blanket strains will be needed as they will become so fouled that the juice will not run through. One can be kept in water and be wrung out to replace the other, when it will no longer work. A well built furnace and fire-box with grate and ash pit will be necessary. The best of seasoned wood should be used, as the fire cannot be made too hot. Commence with two inches of juice in No. 1, and water in the other compartments, and fire up. Let the juice flow in slowly from the tank. The inflow of cold juice will prevent the contents of No. 1 from boiling too rapidly, no matter how hot the fire. A skimmer should be made with a wooden handle, and should be only one inch narrower than the compartment. Withdraw the entire volume of skum can be removed at one sweep. Remove the water from No. 2 and dip the juice from No. 1 into No. 2. This compartment will boil rapidly, and rising to the top of the partition, the top of each bubble will flow over into No. 1 again, thus skimming itself automatically and saving fully one half the labor of the attendant. When these two compartments are fully under way, cease dipping from No. 1 for a few minutes until the contents of No. 2 boils down within a safe margin of the scorching point, when it should be dipped in the battery and its place immediately supplied from No. 1. Now, you have the three compartments occupied with juice in the various stages of evaporation. Nothing remains but to continue the process, and draw off the finished syrup as the battery fills. For an evaporator 3 by 12 feet and capacity of from 60 to 100 gallons per day, the dipper should hold about two gallons and have a wooden handle two or three feet long, to be used with both hands. The skimmer should be of perforated tin, rectangular, with the front edge perfectly straight, and sides slanting from three inches wide at handle end to six at or near the front edge, and back end piece three inches wide. The skimmer will be three inches deep at back and run to an edge in front. This edge can be passed just beneath the surface, and if it is just the right size—that is, as large as will work freely in the compartments—very little labor is required to do the skimming. In the other compartments, the only cleaning required is to remove any skum that may form from time to time collect in the corners. A whisk broom is convenient to sweep out these corners, when the skum will immediately boil up and flow over into No. 1. The writer, unassisted, attended a 12-foot evaporator of this kind, and fired the furnace, the wood being cut and piled near the fireplace.

Syrup carefully made according to these directions will be fine in flavor and light in color. The color, of course, will vary with the density. If the syrup is made too thin it will be very light, but will be liable to sour. A little experience will enable the operator to tell when to move the juice forward. When boiling in No. 2, a peculiar explosive sputtering of the bursting bubbles will tell when danger of scorching approaches. With this apparatus, nothing but inexcusable carelessness will account for making bad syrup.

Small evaporators, bottomed with a single sheet of iron, must have screws through the iron into the center partition. When two sheets are used, turn up three or four inches on one side of each sheet; bring these sides together and make center partition of two boards, clamping these upright flanges and put in screws. Then the bottom cannot pull loose nor sag. The iron should be nailed to the wooden frame with two rows of small nails driven slanting in opposite directions, and after nailing the seams should be well hammered down with round-faced hammer, to make it water-tight. If it leaks a little at first, it makes no difference, as it will soon become tight.

Syrup should not be put in any hooped vessel while hot, as the hot syrup shrinks the wood, loosens the hoops, and the barrel or tub will probably fall to pieces. A cooling trough should be made of 1 1/2 inch cypress boards, 6 inches deep and as long and as wide as needed, or as can con-

veniently be made with the material obtainable. When putting together, line the seams first with two or three thicknesses of cotton cloth and nail firmly with large nails.

MEXICAN CORN.

T. J. RAY.

In answer to Mr. Morrow, of Pearshall, and Mr. Hunter, of Nueces, in regard to Mexican corn, I will say that I have been raising it for three years in this section. We are in latitude 31 degrees and 15 minutes north, and 103 degrees west with an altitude of 2500 feet, which will make our season about the same as Waco or Dallas. As we are in the rainless district of Texas, we raise everything by irrigation; but with ever so much water we cannot make good corn with the varieties that mature in the hot season of the year, so we have to plant Mexican corn that will ripen in the fall. I plant two kinds, one a white dent soft corn, which we plant May 20th to June the 10th; the other, a hard corn that we plant from June 1st to July 5th, and cut it just before frost, and it matures with a plump grain and is tight on the cob. Either kind can be cut as soon as it is hard, and the dent corn is best to stand a little longer. Cut in cool weather and set on end in good sized shocks as fast as you cut it, and it will make good corn—from twenty to forty bushels to the acre, and two to three tons of good fodder. I would think that the hard corn could be planted in Nueces county as late as August 1st. The Mexican name for the dent corn is aguajena and the hard corn talagua. Santa Lucia, Texas.

HOG MAKING.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

SECURING GROWTH.

With all classes of stock, in realizing the largest per cent of profit, it is very important to secure the best possible growth at the least possible cost. It is a well settled fact in the feeding of all animals no one material is a complete ration; that no one material will fully supply all of the elements of nutrition in the right proportion to secure the best gain at the least cost. If any one material is depended upon an excess of some elements will be supplied in order to secure a sufficient amount of others, and in consequence, the cost will be increased. For this reason, in nearly all cases, a combination of different materials can be supplied that will materially lower the cost. With all classes of stock, a different ration is needed during growth, from that which will be best in finishing for market, when a sufficient amount of both sides. With all growing stock, as long as a good supply can be secured readily, grass can be made the principal ration, but grain should be fed in connection with it, if the best gain is secured. But in fattening, grain must be made the principal ration, although in a majority of cases it will not be best or necessary to confine to grain alone.

There is no question as to the value of corn as a food for stock, both for growth and in finishing for market it can be used to a good advantage, and with the Western farmers, at least, is one of the cheapest grain that can be used. About the only mistake with it, is that in too many cases it is made an exclusive ration when a variety would have secured better results at a less cost.

Hogs are kept confined in a close pen and fed corn day after day when a healthier, thriftier growth could be secured at a less cost, if they were given the run of a good pasture, and this is often the case whether feeding for growth or finishing for market. With growing pigs, one of the best ration that can be supplied is wheat middlings made into a slop with skim milk. Another good ration is ground oats and corn in equal parts made into a slop in the same way and fed. Bran, oats, and oil meal is also a good ration, but any of them are the better if, in addition, the pigs have the run of a good pasture. During growth, while the pigs have the run of the pasture, it is not best to feed too much grain; but in finishing for market, they should be given all that they will eat up clean at each meal, but in all cases supplying a sufficient variety to keep with a good appetite, will secure the best results.

COMMENCING TO FATTEN.

When the hogs have been kept in a good thrifty condition during growth, it should not require a long feed to properly fatten for market, but it is often the case that during growth, especially in summer, when they are turned out in the pastures and left to shift for themselves until it is considered best to commence feeding to fatten. A different ration is needed to fatten from what should be given during growth, but the change from the one to the other should be made gradual, rather than all at once, as a sudden or radical

change

stomach

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what may be

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that can be used

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it is economy to

will eat, even

will come back

the food that

rather what it

benefits it, and

in good condition

the best advantage,

or overfeeding

upsets the stomach

to a much less

extent and prevents

the animal from

doing its best. Feed

regular and give

a little rest, but

do not overfeed.

A little care in

this respect will

not only save

feed but secure

better results from

what is given. When

it can be done

without intermission

it is nearly always

best to feed three

times a day, but on

many farms this

cannot be done

regularly to a

good advantage

and the rule is to

only feed twice.

Have clean floors

for grain and

keep them clean; have

troughs for slop

and water and keep

them clean. Filth

injure the health,

and an unhealthy

hog will not make

the best gain at the

lowest cost. After

once getting on full

feed the process of

fattening should be

pushed as much

as possible, and then

when fat either

butcher or sell.

Eldon, Mo.

THE SILO.

National Stockman and Farmer.

We believe the silo has come to stay, but do not believe it has come to stay on every farm—even where dairying is carried on as a business. For the milk dairy, the ensilage pays better than for the butter dairy; succulent feed increasing the quantity of milk more than its richness. Ensilage supplies a cheap succulent winter feed, but it is doubtful whether it is any cheaper than some kinds of roots, and while a silo may be built cheaply, yet from the nature of its contents it is subject to rapid decay, while a root cellar, though costing more to build, may be, than a silo, will last indefinitely. We don't wish to discourage any one from building a silo, for we know that the silo has been the means of making the dairy pay where formerly there was no profit, but we do mean to say that the silo is not always the one thing needful to insure success. Nothing is added to the value of the corn by putting it in the silo; its succulence is retained and we have a green feed in the winter, that is all. It remains for each one to determine for himself how much it is worth to him to have succulent feed in winter, and whether ensilage made out of corn will suit his style of farming better than to grow root—or whether it requires either.

San Angelo Standard: There are cowboys in this country that will bet you ten to one they can lasso a steer every whirl of the rope on horseback, and you would be foolish to take them up. A few years ago Jack Miles roped a panther on the Pecos and managed to trip him up and tie him securely. A few years before that John Short roped a buffalo before he had besides numerous antelope, mustangs and coyotes. The above facts are not only true but altogether reasonable. But there was a man in San Angelo recently who takes the cake as a roper. He brought in several hundred pounds of fish from Spring and Dove creeks. As the lounge is somewhat of a fisherman he was eager to learn the ways and wherefores of this happy catch. The fisherman withdrew from his forlorn vest pocket a very small silver wire with a loop attached and with the delicate looking thread he had landed catfish that had tipped the beam at seventy-five pounds and under. The water is clear as crystal at times in these creeks and it is no trouble to lower the wire nose and drop it over the gills of the fish as they swim leisurely to and fro under your reach. Roping fish has been quite a custom for a year or more, but promises to afford enjoyment for many this summer.

TOM DAVIS ON FIELD PEAS.

Stephenville Empire.

Tom Davis is getting to be somewhat of an agriculturist himself, even if he is a town man. The other day he was overheard giving an old farmer directions how to plant field peas. Tom very gravely told the farmer that the field pea was a very distinct member of the pea family and always liked to be planted about this time of the year, and that its favorite haunts were the corn fields. If the pea is

WHO WILL BE NEXT PRESIDENT?

NEELY'S GREAT HISTORICAL CHART POLITICAL AND UNITED STATES MAP

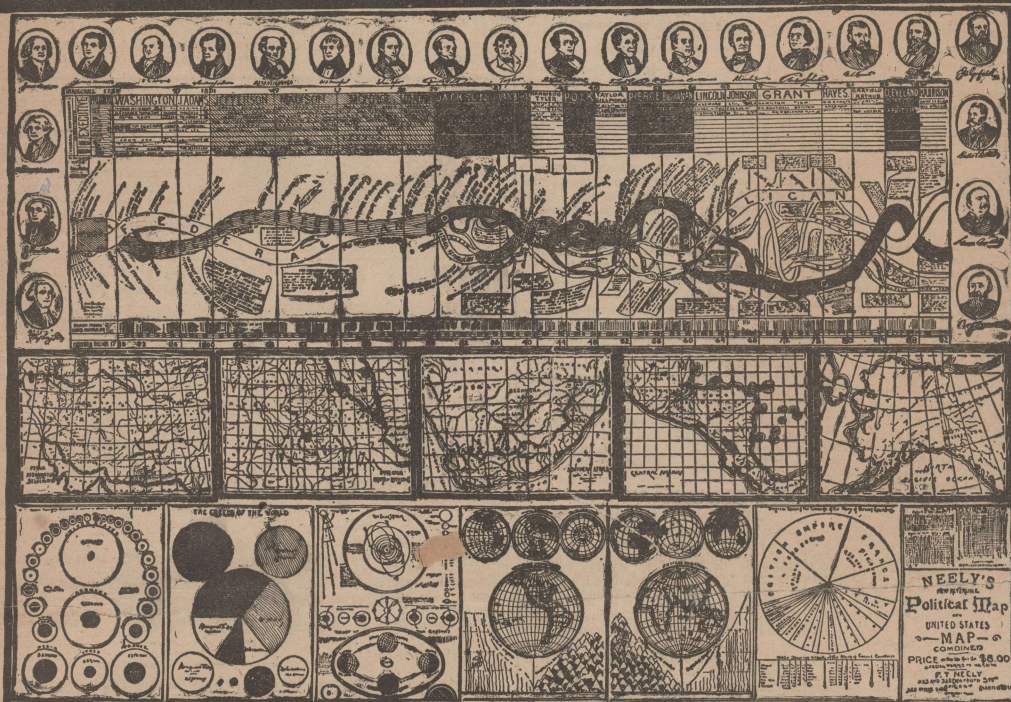
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God made man in His own image. The dude was made without a pattern.

The burning-subjects of the day are the tariff, civil service reform and base ball.

Mr. H. E. AMOORE (Japanese Tree Importing Co.) will remain in Japan till fall. His address is Yokohama, Japan.

This man who proposes to cross the Atlantic in a "cockle shell" boat, may make the voyage in safety, unless he meets the fool-killer on the way.

The poultry men of Dallas will meet at the City Secretary's office, Dallas, on Monday at 8:30 p. m. Every person interested in the formation of a permanent Poultry and Pet Stock Association should attend.

The State is educating more young men in both law and medicine than in agriculture. This would indicate either that the State needs more of both lawyers and physicians than farmers, or that inadequate provision has been made for the latter class—and that is precisely what is the matter.

The flood on the Mississippi and tributaries is estimated to have already shortened the coming cotton crop nearly a million bales. This is probably an exaggeration as much of the flooded land will yet be planted and with a fair prospect of a fair yield, with favorable seasons hereafter.

JUDGE SAWNIE ROBERTSON, of Dallas, died on Tuesday last, and was buried on Wednesday. The funeral was largely attended by prominent men from different parts of the State. Judge Robertson was widely known as a lawyer of eminent ability, a learned and just judge, and in every way a model citizen.

MANY people do not understand the reason for the colored emancipation celebrations recently, held at some places on Saturday, the 18th, at others on Sunday, and at still others on Monday, and in many places embracing all three of these days, as Lincoln's emancipation proclamation was issued January 1st, 1863. The explanation is that Texas not being within federal jurisdiction, Lincoln's proclamation

did not free any Texas slaves. In 1865, after the surrender, Gen. Granger took military possession of Texas, with headquarters at Houston, and on June 19th issued a general order putting Lincoln's proclamation into effect. The 19th being Sunday, the event was celebrated as above.

SPECULATORS and future gamblers at the trade centers are making a big effort to defeat the anti-option bill, by manipulating prices and scaring the people out of their wits by what they claim is the result of meddlesome interference with the business of the country. Perhaps they will succeed—perhaps not—we will see.

THE Fourth Annual Report of the Agricultural Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, Insurance Statistics and History, has been received, for which thanks of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH are due Commissioner Jno. E. Hollingsworth. We shall keep this valuable work always within reach and will make frequent use of its figures.

FRANK MELBORNE, the rain-making fakir has scored another wonderful failure. He made a contract with farmers of Logan, Phillips and Sedgewick counties, Kansas, to furnish half an inch of rain within seventy-two hours, at six cents an acre, the measurements to be taken at different points. The incantations began, continued and ended without rain, and Melbourne left without his pay.

A CIRCLE with fifty miles radius, with College Station as a center, contains a population in round numbers of 118,000. A similar circle, with Greenville as a center, contains a population of 315,000. This indicates that an A. & M. College located near the center of the latter circle could reasonably expect nearly three times as many pupils as the one now in successful operation at the center of the former circle.

THE negroes in the Hillsboro jail, whose lives were so earnestly desired by the mob, are now in jail at Fort Worth. When the mob learned of the transfer, they became more furious than they were while the negroes were protected by men of nerve and shot guns. One of the negroes is declared innocent of the crime of outrage. The other is believed to be guilty and will be tried by due process of law.

THE State has made ample provision for educating and fitting for lucrative professional life as many lawyers and doctors as the State needs, and a few to spare. Now the farmers should demand of the State that similar provision be made for the education of their sons and fitting them for a profitable agricultural life, and that these facilities should bear some just proportion to their relative numbers. One Agricultural and Mechanical College is not sufficient.

RAIN has fallen within the past week pretty generally over the State, and the soil is thoroughly saturated, which insures a heavy yield of corn. Cotton is also practically safe, as far as rain can make it so, for the rains that are almost sure to come later will be sufficient to mature a full crop. All other growing crops have taken passage on the same boat. The fact is, Texas is confronted with the prospect of abundant harvests, and farmers—and every body else—should be happy.

GROVER CLEVELAND was nominated at Chicago at 3:30 Thursday morning, on the first ballot, as Democratic candidate for President of the United States. This result was demanded by the people, and the politicians were compelled to concede it. The professional politicians wanted a candidate, who, if elected, would "reward his friends," even at the expense of good government. The people want the good government, regardless of cost to the office seekers' hopes.

AS IT IS.

Violent crime is on the increase, not in any particular locality, but throughout the country. The South has its full share, and Texas is included in the dire category. The fact is so apparent and so ominous that every good citizen should seriously consider it, and if the cause for this dangerous condition can be found, good citizens should go actively to work to remove it. None but good citizens can do the work. When action is required, passive good citizenship becomes a public vice.

Mobs are not a solution of the difficulty, because the remedy is worse than the disease. Being essentially lawless, they cannot cure lawlessness; and being essentially unreasoning, are as dangerous to organized society as the foulest criminal, for in avenging one crime they commit others as bad. The argument used to justify mobs—that so many criminals escape through judicial quibbles and loopholes in the law—falls to the ground in presence of the fact that it is only the moneyless, friendless creature, who can neither fee a lawyer, nor bribe a juror, who comes within the jurisdiction of Judge Lynch. No mob ever clamors for the blood of the rich or the influential criminal, no matter what his offense. It is the unfortunate wretch who has no reasonable hope of escape from the courts of the country, if guilty, who is in danger from frantic mobs. The unpleasant fact is that the man of money or influence generally escapes, no matter what the complexion of his crime, while the vengeance of the law settles upon the head of the friendless vagabond, if it settles at all. This is the evil to be remedied. People will not respect laws which are enforced with such unauthorized discrimination. The evil cannot be remedied as long as the administration of the law is left in the hands of the professional juror and the legal shyster. The court house bum knows that if he once earns a reputation for honestly discharging the duties of a juror, his occupation is gone, because the shyster does not want honest jurors on cases he defends.

Lawyers could do much to purify our criminal courts and insure a just enforcement of the criminal laws, but they will not so long as legal ethics permit the lawyers to use every effort, fair or foul, those on one side to acquit, and those on the other to convict, regardless of guilt or innocence, and which tolerates fees contingent upon success. The lawyer upon the bench, however, can do more than any other to remedy this great evil. He can instruct the officers of the court as to the kind of jurors justice requires, and can, if he will, restrain obstreperous counsel on either side within the bounds of reason, even if ancient traditions are set at naught.

THEY DONT MIX.

Human nature is much the same whether in Europe or America. It is the starving who is most likely to eat too much when he gets to the cupboard. Americans, as a rule, are pretty well satisfied with the civil and religious liberties they enjoy. They are used to things which are theirs by inheritance. Foreigners who know nothing of liberty in their own country, fall so deeply in love with it when they reach our shores that they sometimes make fools of themselves, and are inclined to want more liberty than is good for them. This is why our "German-American citizens," as they call themselves in contradistinction from the genuine article, are so ready to "denounce" some of our State laws, "demand" their repeal, and pledge themselves to support no man for office who does not coincide with their views. In Texas, it is our Sunday and our liquor laws they so seriously object to. In other states, they have combined against compulsory education laws, and laws requiring American history to be taught in the American language in American public schools.

People who flee from oppression in other countries to enjoy American liberty, should

become American citizens and adapt themselves to American customs, American privileges and American restrictions. Or, if these are utterly distasteful to them, they should quietly return, and no harm would be done. There should really be no such misnomers known to our institutions as "German-American citizens," "Irish-American citizens," etc. One cannot be a good American citizen and pay divided allegiance to any foreign power; neither can he be a good American citizen while striving through his newly acquired franchise to subvert American laws and customs, and substitute therefor those of the despotisms from which he fled. It is due to the citizen of German birth and descent in this country to say that except in the particulars mentioned, they are our very best citizens. They are an industrious, frugal, debt paying, tax paying and law abiding people, but many of them make the mistake of wishing to mix American with German institutions, when they are incompatible.

THE issue of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH for July 15 will be devoted especially to sheep growing. We desire to do something to rescue this useful animal from the obscurity into which he has fallen in the economy of the average farm, satisfied that he can be made one of the most profitable features of the agricultural landscape. In fact, the writer never knew a farmer who kept a reasonably good flock of sheep, giving them fair attention, who did not prosper, and who did not give his sheep full credit for their effect upon the general result. We hope the friends of the sheep among readers of TEXAS FARM AND RANCH will help us by contributing what they know about them, and thus help to reinforce their own numbers until sheep, both for wool and mutton, shall become as popular as sound Democracy in the Solid South.

THERE is great complaint throughout the wheat-growing region of Texas of the scarcity and high price of binder twine. Texas being several weeks ahead of the regular demand, goes into the market for twine before the combine, by which the output and price are regulated, has fixed upon the amount of tax the "tariff will bear." As the tariff on twine had been largely reduced and the raw material for its manufacture put on the free list, it was very reasonably expected that prices would be reduced; but the trust has strengthened its position, and thus gets the benefit of the tariff reduction and free raw material instead of the farmers, as was the intention of Congress. The man who will invent, patent and place on the market a certain means of killing trusts, will earn the gratitude of every sensible producer and consumer in the country.

The county judges have been in session during the week at Ft. Worth. The district judges should do likewise; and then the judges of the Appellate Court should assemble; and all of them, from highest to lowest, might put their learned heads together and evolve some scheme for a satisfactory enforcement of the criminal law. When legal traditions, judicial red tape, and other tomfoolery, become means for defeating justice, they should be abolished.

FROM the Fourth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Insurance and Statistics, we obtain the following figures. They show up badly for the finest agricultural and stock raising region in the country. Texas farmers, during 1890, instead of raising, actually purchased:

Bacon, pound	18,572,769
Lard	1,596,430
Corn, bushels	1,961,528
Molasses, gallons	1,325,273

How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to take up a morning paper and find it filled with political news which nobody believes, and base ball notes which no person, who has anything else to do, cares a snap of a finger for.